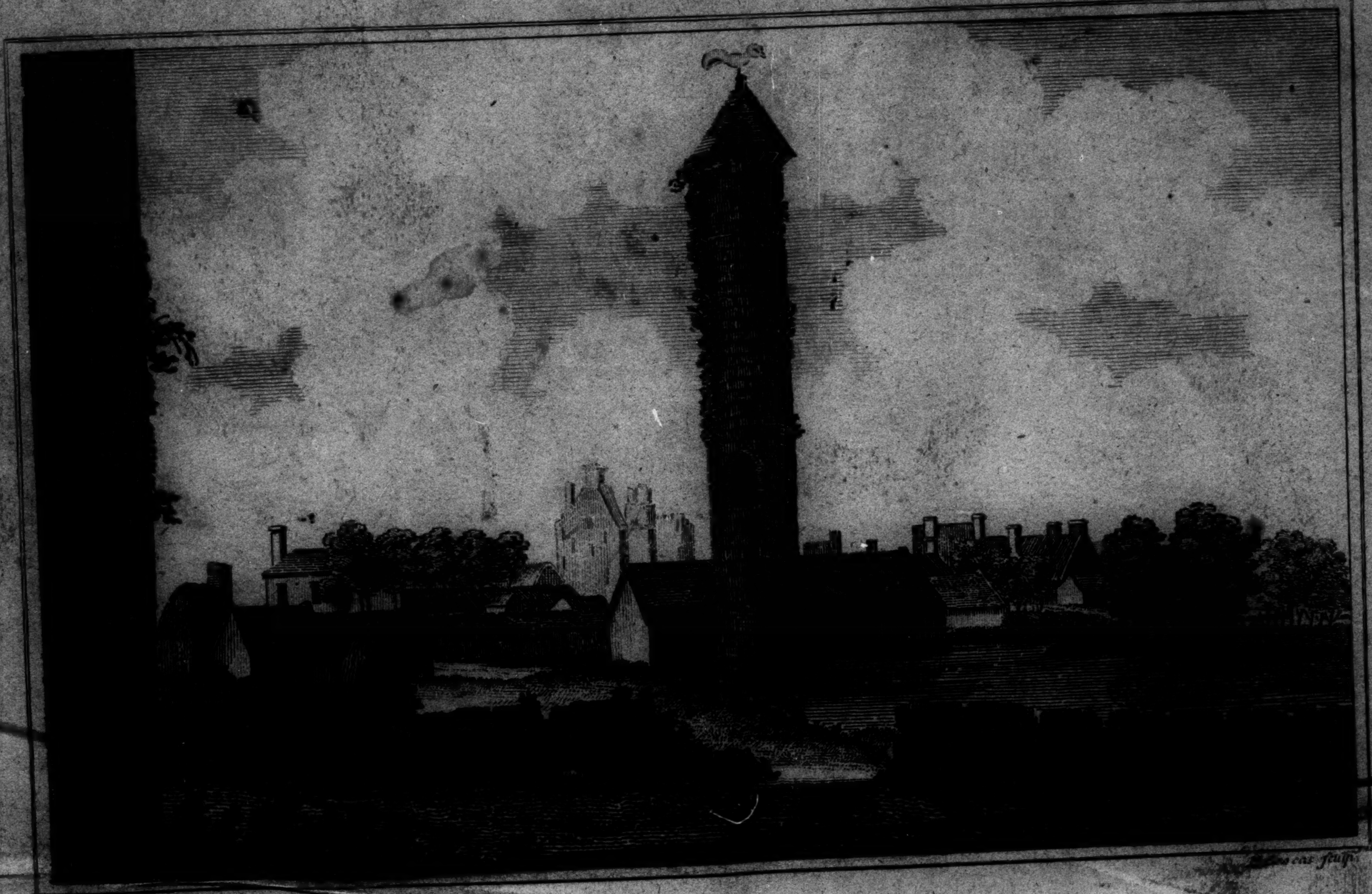
Anth. Hib. for Feb. 1793 plate I.



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ROUND TOWER at ROSCREA, Co. TIPPERARY.

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TOPOGRAPHIA HIBERNICA;

OR THE

TOPOGRAPHY OF IRELAND,

ANTIENT AND MODERN.

GIVING A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL STATE

OF

THAT KINGDOM;

WITH ITS

Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Trade, Manufactures, Extent and Population. Its Counties, Baronies, Cities, Boroughs, Parliamentary Representation and Patronage; Antient Districts and their original Proprietors. Post, Market, and Fair Towns; Bishopricks, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Abbies, Monasteries, Castles, Ruins, Private-Seats, and remarkable Buildings. Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Mineral-Springs, Bays and Harbours, with the Latitude and Longitude of the principal Places, and their Distances from the Metropolis, and from each other. Historical Anecdotes, and remarkable Events.

THE WHOLE

Alphabetically arranged and carefully collected.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

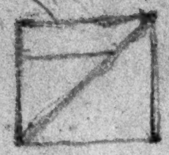
Containing some additional Places and Remarks, and several useful Tables.

By WM. WENMAN SEWARD, Esq; K

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEX. STEWART, No. 86, *Bride-street*, 1795.

BRITISH MUSEUM

26 SE60



Singr. 1.		Plural. 1.	2. D. Singr	Plur.	Singr. 3	Plural
N.	a	æ	er	i		es
G	æ	arum	i	orum	is	um or ium
D	æ	is	o	is	i	ibus
Ac	am	as	um	os	em	es
V	a	æ	er	i	like ye Nom	es
Abl.	â	is	o	is	e or i	ibus
N.	musa, a song		vir a man		parens a parent.	

4th Decl.	Sing	Plural	5th Decl. Sing	Plural
N.	us	us	es	es
G	us	uum	ei	erum
D.	ui	ibus	ei	ebus
Ac.	um	us	em	es
V.	us	us	es	es
Abl.	u	ibus	e	ebus.

N. gradus, a step	N. facies. a face
N exercitus, an army	N. res, a thing.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
60.	[illegible]
50.	[illegible]
40.	[illegible]
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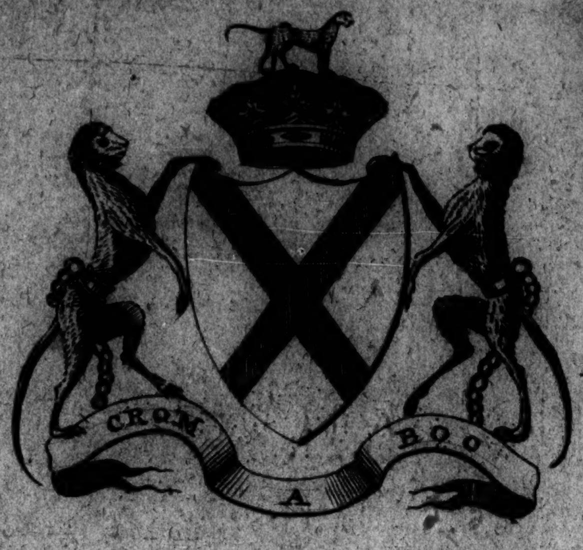


TO

THE MOST PUISSANT PRINCE

WM. ROBERT DUKE of LEINSTER,

Marqueſs and Earl of Kildare, Earl of Offaley, Viſc. Leinſter of Taplow, and Baron of Offaley in Ireland.

Viſcount Leinſter of Taplow in Great-Britain.

One of His Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council, a Knight of the Illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, &c. &c.

The following Work

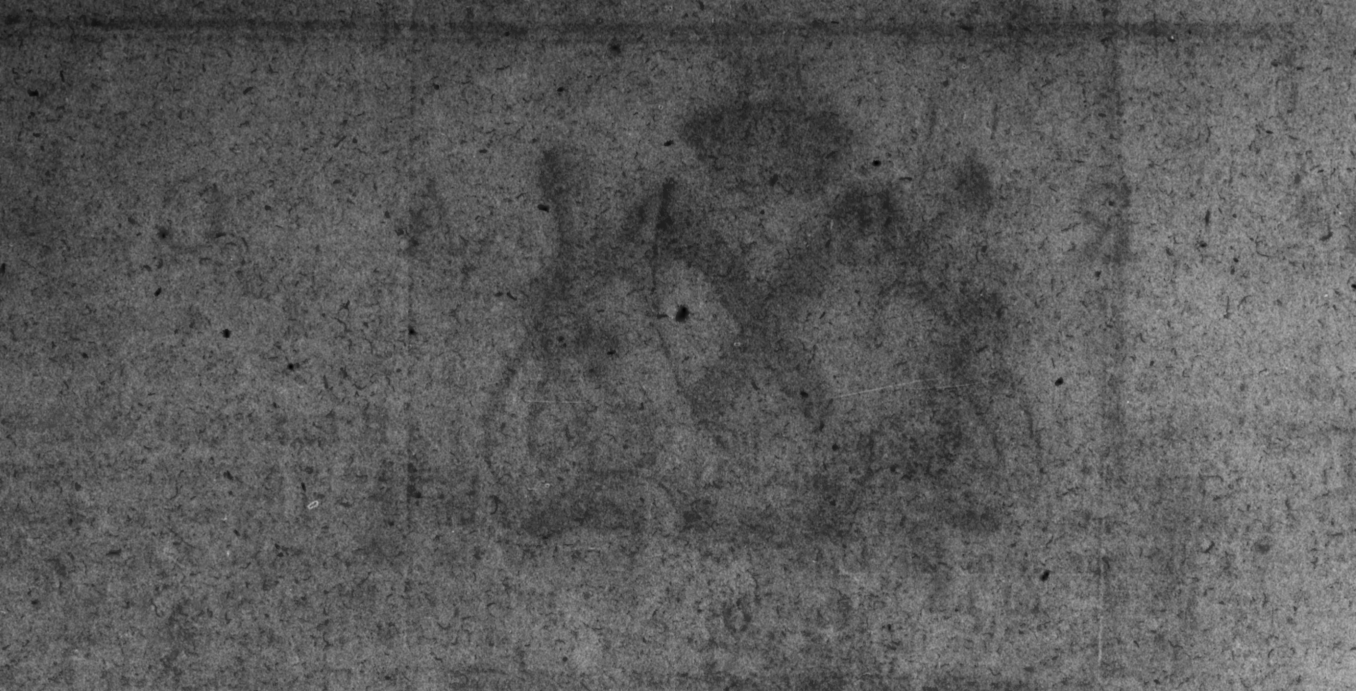
(By His Grace's Permiſſion)

Is moſt reſpectfully Dedicated, By

His Lordſhips Dutiful and Obliged

Humble Servant,

WM. WENMAN SEWARD.



THE MOST PUISSANT PRINCE

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

THE general approbation with which the plan of the **HIBERNIAN GAZETTEER** was favored by the public, induced the author to purſue it on a more extenſive ſcale. The following work however (except in the mere form of alphabetical arrangement) is materially different from the former, as it contains the deſcription of ſeveral hundred additional places, and has been enlarged and improved throughout, with the utmoſt care and attention. We think it unneceſſary to point out the obvious utility of ſuch an undertaking; we ſubmit the merit of our deſign and the execution of it, to the judgment of an indulgent and impartial public: a few words however may not be improper to ſhew the method we adopted in this compilation.

As the diſtances of places from the capital has been differently repreſented in our maps, we have as far as poſſible ſtated it in every inſtance, from the beſt and lateſt ſurveys, and on this occaſion we have chiefly followed Meſſrs. *Taylor* and *Skinner*. But there are ſeveral inſtances where for want of actual ſurvey, we have been obliged to put down the diſtance by computation: in ſuch caſe a critical exactneſs cannot be expected. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that wherever the diſtance may be ſaid to vary, according to different roads, we have mentioned that which was neareſt to the metropolis. This indeed often occurs, and the difference may be ſometimes conſiderable; thus, from Dublin to Wexford by *Broad-ferry*, is ſomewhat above 66 miles: but by *Enniſcorthy* it is 71;—again,—from Dublin to Youghal by *Cork* is 108, but by *Tallagh* 115 miles.

With reſpect to the *Names* of places, we have followed what appeared to be the moſt *uſual* orthography; having frequently found great diverſity both in the maps and the authors we conſulted; the ſame uncertainty attends their etymology, concerning which writers, not only differ, but often appear more whimſical than ſatisfactory.

The *Extent* and *Population* of the ſeveral *Counties* have been likewiſe ſubjects of controverſy: we have taken *Doctor Beaufort* for our guide, (in the memoir of his new and elegant map of this kingdom,) as he is not only the *lateſt*, but we think the moſt accurate authority on them points; we acknowledge to have received much aſſiſtance from that work, which has appeared ſince our publication of the HIBERNIAN GAZETTEER.

The *Patronage* of *Boroughs*, has been ſtated from the beſt information we could procure: but as that is liable to perpetual alteration, it cannot be imagined that this work could continue always correct in that particular.

The principal *Harbours* in this kingdom have been particularly noticed, with uſeful inſtructions for navigating them: a matter highly ſerviceable to ſea-men and traders frequenting our coaſts: the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of ſeveral chief-towns, have been corrected from actual obſervations lately made; and the *Fair-days* have been fully and accurately inſerted.

It muſt, we apprehend, be acknowledged that the mere collection and arrangement of the following places (which amount to about *Six Thouſand*) was a matter of ſome *uſe*, and no inconſiderable difficulty: but our labour was not confined to this. In our enquiry into the Antiquities, Situation, Soil, Produce, Manufactures, natural Curioſities, &c. of particular places, we had a variety of authors to examine, compare, and ſometimes correct; but after all the care that has been taken in the execution of our deſign, we are neither ſo ignorant or ſo vain, as not to feel and acknowledge, that a work of this nature, even from the ableſt hands, muſt admit of frequent improvement and additional information, in proportion as new diſcoveries are made and alterations take place in the ſtate of this country. We claim no greater merit therefore, than that of having collected into one view, what before lay ſcattered in a confuſed and almoſt endleſs variety of materials: and ſhould ſuperior abilities be at any time employed in a ſimilar undertaking, we have the pleaſing aſſurance that our labours muſt contribute to facilitate the taſk: and we may at leaſt take credit for the original attempt.

An ingenious writer to whom we are indebted for ſeveral remarks, very juſtly obſerves, that "innumerable and almoſt unſurmountable difficulties attend the elucidation of the *antient* Topography of Ireland; little or no information relative to this ſubject is to be obtained from foreign, and not much from our domeſtic writers." All we could do therefore was to conſult the beſt authorities which ſuch circumſtances afforded: and amongſt others we muſt confeſs how conſiderably we are indebted to the late Mr. Archdall's *Monaſtic. Hibernic.* and *Doctor Ledwich's* antiquities of this country.

We have added at the end of the work, an appendix containing ſome additional remarks and ſeveral uſeful tables, particularly a table of the *Firſt-fruits* of the ſeveral benefices in Ireland, as taxed in the King's books, faithfully tranſcribed from the original record, in the chief Remembrancer's office: and alſo a table ſhewing the croſs-diſtances, between the principal trading and poſt towns in this kingdom.

Upon the whole, we have no doubt, but from thoſe who are acquainted with the nature and trouble of the preſent work, we ſhall meet with much indulgence for any imperfections; they will know the difficulties we had to encounter, and it is probable they will rather commend us for having done ſo much, than cenſure us for not having done more.

26 SE60

ERRATA.

TITLE, Aghaboe, (near the end) for *Aghaboy*, read *Aghaboe*.
Allen, for *or* Iſle, read *in* Iſle, &c.
Anna Liffey, for *to* Kildare, read *towards* Kildare.
Ballycassidy, for *Daughters*, read *Daughtons*.
Bile, for *wherein*, read *where in*.
Crom, for *Butterabo*, read *Butlerabo*.
Dumoghadeirne, read *Dungohdeirne*.
Dunbrody, (line 3) dele *of*
Green-castle, for *bar. Mourne, ſame county*, read *bar. Mourne, co. Down, ſame prov.*
Isealong, read *Iſlealong*.
Iveragh, (line 7) for *Coclopaig*, read *Coalbpaig*.
Kerry, (line 3) for *trom*, read *from*.
Kilkenny, (col. 2) for *ſtile*, read *pile*.
Monasterevan, (line 20) for *families*, read *family* (line 21) for *earls* read *marquis*.

Some other errors may have eſcaped the Preſs, which the reader is requeſted to correct.

Miscellaneous. 1st On Bogs

Bogs consists of inert vegetable matter, cover'd more or less with unproductive vegetables and containing much stagnant water (Sir Humphry Davy to the Secretary of the Commissioners) Moss, which is the common produce of Bogs and supplies a considerable portion of the fuel used in Denmark, as well as in Ireland, is by the people of the former country divided into 4 kinds: 1st Lyngtorv, or heath turf is that taken from the surface of mosses & being filled with roots & filaments readily burns but being also mixed with earth and sand is always a bad fuel & burnt by those only who can procure no better 2. Moretorv, is that best known & most commonly used dug from a considerable depth 3 Marsktorv is in general found at the bottom of hills & near the sea coast, but it contains a mixture of saline particles, burns with difficulty; produces little ashes and emits a disagreeable smell 4 Mountaintorv, which is of a blackish colour, gritty yet sufficiently compact; burns with a strong heat & flame & smells somewhat like coal. To most kinds of moss earths there belong says Mr Aiton (on Aiton on Moss Earths) Inflammibility, Acidity, Insolubility and an Antiseptic Property, of the two latter he observes some plants no sooner attain maturity & get their seeds for a new crop dispersed then they die; their frame is dissolved their parts separated by putrefaction & they restore the substances of which they were composed to the elements, whence they had been collected. Moss Plants however are capable of resisting putrefaction for a much longer space than any other animal or vegetable substance: the growth of one year rises above that of another, but little diminished in size, until the mosses have accumulated to the depths at which we find them.

These singular properties extend to every thing buried under moss. Some iron heads of arrows, wooden bowls, 3 sacks full of nuts and a boat of ancient texture and construction were dug in the year 1737 from under a depth of 15 feet of moss.

The Antiseptic properties of peat earth seem to exceed in their effects even the art of embalming. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1734 is an account of two human bodies dug from under moss, where they had remained 49 years without the smallest prospect of corruption being visible on their frames: their flesh was quite fair and pitted when pressed with the finger; the joints moved freely and their cloths were unimpaired

In the same work for 1747 is an account of the body of a woman found under moss, in Lincolnshire, which from the antique sandalls on her feet must have lain there for many centuries.

In the Archaelogia, the Countess of Moira relates that a human body was found under moss 11 feet deep in garments made of hair, which were fresh and no way impaired and tho' [illegible] garments evidently indicate a very remote date, the body was equally preserved with the clothes". The Bogs of Ireland, exclusive of Mountain & those under 50 acres, cover at least [illegible] of acres.

[illegible] Report

Monumental Antiquities. The Instructions of the Heralds at Arms on this subject are

t Kings and Sovereign Princes are to appear in armour, with escutcheons, crown, crest, Supporters, & every other emblem of royalty.

Persons who died victoriously in battle with helmet on their head, shield on the left arm, & sword on the right side naked & with the point upwards

Persons killed on the vanquished side without coat over their armour, their feet resting on a dead lion, hands joined on the breast, visor lifted up & sword in scabbard.

4 Persons dying Prisoners, without helmet, sword or spurs.

5 Persons formerly military afterwards religious; with the upper part clothed in the habit of the order, the lower in complete armour.

6 Persons victorious in single combat, armed at all points, battleaxe in hand and right arm over the left.

7 Persons vanquished in single combat, in complete armour battleaxe by the side & left arm over right

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8 Son of a General or Governor if he died during a seige tho' a child, in complete armour, head resting on a helmet instead of a pillow

9. Clergymen, in pontifical, sacerdotal or professional habits.

Irish Round Towers. These singular structures tho' differing from each other in differ degrees of height are all built of lime and stone and are generally found near the oldest churches: some are not more than 50 feet high, others, as that of Kildare, being 132 ft. The circumference at bottom rarely exceeds 40 ft or 14 in diameter, and the cavity within seldom more than 8 ft. so that the walls are about 3 ft thickness. They gradually diminish in bulk from the bottom towards the summit, which in some of them is cover'd with a sort of conical roof of stone. An Entrance some feet above the ground and reached only by a ladder is peculiar to all of them & has given rise to an opinion entertained by some that they were first designed for security in times of danger, others have consider'd them to have been used as watch-towers; Molyneux, Ledwich, cum multis aliis, are of opinion that they were designed for steeples or belfries and some writers contend for their Danish origin. The earliest notice of them is that of Geraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland 12 years after the English Invasion and he calls them Ecclesiastical Towers, which after the manner of the Country are high, slender and round "Turres Ecclesiasticæ, quæ more patriæ, arctæ sunt et altæ, nec non et rotundæ". Mr Harris, the learned Editor of Sir James Ware is inclined to believe them to have been introduced into the kingdom by a species of Anchor

who affected the Stylite or Pillar Towers

An Alphabetical List of the English Adventurers, who ~~settled~~ visited in Ireland during the first 16 years after the English Invasion in 1169.

1 Almanc Walter
2 Barry Philip
3 Barry Robert
4 Barry Robt. junr.
5 Barry Walter de
6 Barry Gerald
7 Basilea, wife of Raymond le Gros, sister to Strongbow
8 Bendegor. William
9 Birmingham Robt. de
10 Barin alias Bruin
11 Bigarel Robert
12 Bluett. Walter
13 Bohune Humphrey
14 Borard. Gilbert de
15 Borard Robt. de
16 Braos, Wm. de
17 Braos, Philip de
18 Camerarius Adam
19 Caunteton alias Kantune Raymond de
20 Chappel. Richard de
21 Clahul. John de
22 Clavil John
23 Cogan. Miles de
24 Cogan. Richard de
25 Comyn. John Archbishop of Dublin
26 Constantine Geffery de
27 Curzun. Vivian de
28 Courcy. John de
29 Cuffy. Hugh de
30 Courtney. Reginald de
31 Dullard. Adam
32 Feipo. Adam de
33 Ferrand Wm.
34 Fitzaldelm Wm.
35 Fitzbernard Robt.
36 Fitzdavid Meile
37 Fitzgerald Maurice
38 Fitzgodobert Richard
39 Fitzgodobert Robt.
40 Fitzhenry Meile
41 Fitzhenry Robt.
42 Fitzhugh. Raymond
43 Fitzmartin. Robert
44 Fitzmaurice. Alexr.
45 Fitzmaurice. Gerald
46 Fitzphilip. Henry.
47 Fitzphilip. Maurice
48 Fitzralph. Randolph.
49 Fitzrichard. Robert.
50 Fitzstephen. Robert
51 Fitzstephen Meredith
52 Fitzstephen. Ralph.
53 Fitzwalter. Theobald
54 Flemming Richard de
55 Flemming Thomas le
56 Freeport. Adam
57 Geffery ——
58 Germaine Adam de
59 Glanville Reginald de
60 Gros Raymond le
61 Griffith ——
62 Guido ——
63 Grandeville Hugh de
64 Haia Geffery de la
65 Hastings Philip de

66 Henry 2. King of England
67 Hereford Adam de
68 Hereford. John de
69 Hereford. Adam de
70 Hereford. Osbert de
71 Hereford. Richard de
72 Hose. Hugh de
~~John Constable of Cheshire~~
73 Lacy. Hugh de
74 Lacy. John de Constable of Cheshire
75 Lacy Robert de
76 Loundres Richard de
77 Mareyne Richd. de
78 Maskerell. William.
79 Montemarisco Hervey de
80 Moreton John Earl of, youngest son to Hen 2. King of England.
81 Misset William de
82 Nangle. Gilbert de
83 Nesta daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald
84 Nichol, a monk chaplain to the King H. 2
85 Nott. William
86 Nugent. Gilbert
87 Pavilly. Reginald de
88 Pecha. Richard de la
89 Petit William
90 Petit Richard
91 Poer or Power Robt. le
92 Poer or Power Roger le.
93 Poer or Power William le.
94 Prendergast Maurice de
95 Prendergast Philip de
96 Purcel ——
97 Quiney Robt. de
98 Ralph Abbot of Buildwas
99 Ralph Archdeacon of Landaff
100 Reinard ——
101 Riddelsford John de
102 Riddelsford. Walter de
103 Robert ——
104 Rupe alias Roche Adam de
105 Salisbury Robt. de
106 Smith Robt.
107 Strigul. Richard Earl of, commonly called Strongbow.
108 St. Laurence Almaric de
109 St. Laurence. Nicholas de
110 Thomas ——
111 Tyrrel Hugh
112 Tuit. Richard
113 Valignes. Humphrey de
114 Verdon. Bertram de
115 Wallingford Nicholas de Abbot of Malmesbury.
116 Walsh. Philip
117 Worcester. Philip de.

26 SE60

On the Rise and Progress of Architecture in Ireland from the remotest periods.

Buildings may be divided into Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical

The Civil into the hut, the den and the palace: The Hut, denominated by the natives Both and Caban, was composed of the branches of trees fixed in the ground in a circular or oblong figure tied at the top with withes and cover'd with leaves and grass.

The Dens were the secret and winter habitations of the Irish of all ranks, and were by them denominated daingean, or securities; and cuas talmhan "or Earth habitations" being subteraneous retreats, they are of different construction & magnitude, some consist only of single apartments; others of a number of different rooms communicating with each other by means of narrow enterances closed with stone doors: in some have been found wells of water, fireplaces and lamps, numbers of skeletons have also been found: they chiefly occur near palaces and castles or Raths and not unfrequently under them — Ecclesiastical Architecture. It is supposed that for sometime after the conversion of the Irish to Xty. wooden & stone crosses were erected on Mounts, Raths and other places of sepulture, at which various religious ceremonies were performed, Edifices constructed of wattles & such like, it is supposed next succeeded, about the 7th and 8th centuries they were probably framed of wood neatly put together and covered with boards; for it was not till the 9th & 10th centuries that churches or edifices of lime & stone were built; from this period small stone churches with stone pediment roofs & circular arches became frequent in different parts of the island. The Saxon churches were commonly rectangular sometimes terminating in a semicircle at the east end, low roofs and generally covered with lead, with vaults or crypts beneath and square towers at the W. end or side. The Irish Churches had high stone pediment roofs and the circular arch which covered the church, their steeples also though sometimes square, were generally round and detached from the building

Military Architecture

Dun, an isolated hill, rock or other elevated place, secured by walls or entrenchments

Ban, an area enclosed with thick ditches, square or circular; impaled with wooden stakes or branches of trees and surrounded by a deep trench:

A perfect kind of Irish Fortification consisted of the following parts and were generally situated in woods or on elevated places, being large circular enclosures

1st. Bealleagh, the ballium or vallum of the Norman Castles, was the outward circular enclosure, it was generally formed of a staked hedge or fence of wood, sometimes with, but mostly without an entrenchment where the dependants resided

2 Dun, situated on an elevated ~~mount~~ hill within the area of the Balleagh and was the immediate habitation of the chief and answered the keep or Dungeon of a Norman Castle. 3 Mote was the entrenchment wh. encircled the Dun; the Ban a rampart which enclosed the Dun. 4 Rath the open Court within the Ban, wherein the Royal Palace stood — The Uagh or Cave:

TOPOGRAPHIA HIBERNICA.

A B

ABACCY, otherwiſe called *Ardquin*; this village is ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: having a handſome ſeat near the lake of Strangford. 'Tis held by a biſhop's leaſe, which has continued in the family of the *Echlins* for many generations, even before the rebellion of 1641. Ardquin is a corrupted word from *Ard-Cuan*, ſignifying a height over the lough Strangford, formerly called lough Cuan: according to the antient foundation of the ſeat, which was a caſtle and dwelling houſe incloſed within a rampart, and ſtanding boldly over the lake on a pretty high hill. The other name *Abaccy* ſeems to imply, as if theſe lands belonged to ſome abbey, or that an abbey formerly ſtood there: perhaps the priory of Eynes, (the ſituation of which is not now to be found) might have ſtood near this place; Ardquin is now a rectory in dioc. of Down.

ABBERT, ſit. near Caſtleblakeney, prov. Con.

ABBEY-BOYLE, ſee *Boyle*.

ABBEY-DEIRG, ſit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. A priory for regular canons was founded here, under the invocation of St. Peter, by Gorman O'Quin, in the reign of king *John*; it was granted at the ſuppreſſion to Nicholas Aylmer. In 1255, Brendan Magodaig, biſhop of Ardagh, was interred here.

ABBEY-FEALE, a ſmall market town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: ſo called from the river Feal, which runs thro' it, and a celebrated monaſtery formerly erected here; it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs are held here on 29 June and 18 Oct. Diſtance from Dublin 123 miles. One mile beyond Abbey-Feale, are the ruins of *Purt-caſtle*.

ABBEY-GORMAGAN, a village in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

ABBEY-KNOCKMOY, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fair day, 21 Auguſt in every year.

ABBEY-LARAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

ABBEY-MAHON, ſit. near the bay of Courtmacſherry, in bar. Ibawn and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here are the ruins of an antient abbey founded by the Benedictine monks at their own expence. The lord Barry gave them 18 plow lands, which conſtitute the *pariſh* of Abbeymahon; but this eſtate was only given them 'till the building was finiſhed; for ſoon after, the diſſolution of monaſteries took place, and theſe lands were ſeized into the hands of the crown; this is a rectory in dioc. of Roſs.

ABBEY-ODORNEY, a village ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near 141 miles from Dublin; where are the ruins of an abbey near the river *Brick*. It was founded in 1154, and ſupplied with monks, from the Ciſtertian abbey of Magis, in the co. Limerick.

Abbey-Shrule, or *Abbey-Shroole*, a fair town in bar. *Shrowle*, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; where an abbey was founded by one O'Ferral for Ciſtertian monks. Fairs held on the firſt Wed. after Trinity-ſund. this is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.—Alſo a place in bar. Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo the ruins of a once ſuperb abbey, ſit. at Shrule in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: otherwiſe called *Burriſhrule* or *Burriſhroole*, and antiently *Baraſoule*.

Abington, ſit. near Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Abby, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Abby-Leix, ſit. in bar. *Cullinagh*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; it was called *Abbey-Leix* from a Ciſtertian abbey founded there, A. D. 1183, by one of the *O'More's*, near the river *Nore*, about 3 miles diſtant from *Liſbigny*; this place is now a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin. Thomas Veſey was created viſc. *de Veſci* of Abby-Leix in 1776.

Abby-Shruer, or *Abyſhreor*, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Abby-Shrule, ſee *Abbey-Shrule*.

Abby-Side, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Abby-Strowry, now a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Abhanmore, or the great river; a ſmall river riſing in the upper lake of Glendaloch, in the co. Wicklow; from whence taking a S. E. courſe, thro' a glen formerly covered with wood, it falls into the ſea at Arklow. The river Black-water, or Broad-water, in the co. of Waterford, is named by Ptolemy *Daurona*, but by Nacham it is called *Abhan-more*.

Abingdon or *Abington*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, about 7 miles E. of Limerick: its antient name was *Withencia* or *Wothency*, famous for an abbey which ſtood there, of which *John O'Mulrain* was the laſt abbot; queen Elizabeth, in the 5th year of her reign, granted this abbey for ever, with certain lands, to Peter Walſh in capite, at the yearly rent of 57*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* This abbey was founded by Theobald Fitz-Walter, lord of Carrick, in 1205: he was interred here in 1206. It is now a rectory in the dioc. of Emly. Diſtance from Dublin about 91 miles. Fair days 27 May and 31 Aug. 5 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

Aboy, ſee *Athboy*.

Abylane, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Acclare, ſee *Athclare*.

Achadbhoe, ſee *Aghaboe*.

Achadchaon, ſee *Achonry*.

Achadfinglass, an abbey on the E. of the river Barrow, in bar. Idrone, co Carlow, prov. Leinſter: of which St. Finton was abbot. This abbey was pillaged by the Danes, A. D. 864.

Achadfobhair, ſee *Aghagower*.

Achadoe, otherwiſe called *Aghadoe*, a biſhop's ſee in the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, united to Limerick and Ardfert. Nothing remains of this place but the ruined walls of the cathedral, and one of the antient round towers, which ſtands about 8 miles S. E. of *Tralee*. Aoah ſon of Conor ſon of Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, died in 1231, and was buried in his old abbey of *Aghadoe*, according to the Munſter annals.

Acharrow, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Achilbeg, ſee *Achill-Iſles*.

Achill, a pariſh and village in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo an iſland in bar. Burriſhoole, in ſame county.

Achill-head, a promontory ſit. on coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Achill-isles, two iſlands, one of which ſtretches out into the Atlantic ocean, and the other lies adjoining to it, in Clew bay, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. They are high coarſe land; the name ſignifies Eagles iſlands, from the great reſort of eagles thither. Lat. 54 : 00, lon. 10 : 11. One of theſe iſlands is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Achilbeg*.

Achonry, a biſhop's ſee united to Killala, having a village in it of ſame name, which is now a rectory in that dioc. and ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 16 miles S. W. of Sligo, Lat. 54 : 00, lon. 9 : 8. St. *Finian* biſhop of Clonard, founded a church here about the year 530; the ſcite was granted by a dynaſt of the antient diſtrict of *Luigny*, now the bar. of Leney before-mentioned. This church and monaſtery were afterwards given by the founder to St. *Cruimthair Nathy*, who was made biſhop thereof, and of the neighbouring diſtrict of Luigny; whence the biſhops of Achonry in the antient Iriſh annals, are generally called biſhops of Luigny. This biſhoprick remained a diſtinct dioceſe 'till the year 1607, when it was united to that of Killala; it was antiently called *Achadchaon* or *Achadconre*, and is rated in the king's books at 10*l.* per. ann. but with Killala is worth 2000*l.*

Acoill, antiently ſit. near *Teamor* or *Tarah*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. At this place *Elim* at the head of the provincial kings of Ireland, was defeated in battle by *Tuathal Teachmar*, A. D. 130, and an end put to the ſecond Attacotic war.

Acton, a fair town in bar. Orior, co. Armagh,

Buonaparte's Echo—

Je suis seul en ce lieu, personne ne mecoute — Echate.
Marbleu! qui me repond, qui est avec moi — Moi.
Sais-tu si Londres resistera? — — — Resistera.
Si Vienne et d'autres cours m'opposeront toujours. Toujours.
Ah ciel! que dois j'attendre aprèstant de malheurs. Malheurs.
En tachant de me composer je serois donc reduit. Reduit.
Apres tant de hauts faits que doit j'entreprendre? Rendre.
Rendre ce que j'ai acquis par des exploits inoui? Oui
Et quel serait le fruit de tant de soins et de peines? Peines.
Enfin deviendroit mon Peuple malheureux? Heureux.
Que serois-je alors, moi que je suis immortel? Mortel.
L'Univers n'est-il pas rempli de mon nom? Non.
Autrefois ma renommée, seul inspiroit la terreur. Erreur.
Triste Echo laisse moi, je m'enrage, je me meurs. Meurs.

= The late Mr Palmer, Bookseller of Paris, was shot by order of a Court Martial for publishing the above jeu d'esprit =

26 SE 60

By the Author of the Ashes are awake.

Half screen'd by its trees in the Sabbath's calm smile
The Church of our fathers, how meekly it smiles.
Oh villagers gaze on the old hallowed ~~place~~ pile
It was dear to their hearts, it was raised by their hands.
Who loves not the place where they worshipp'd their God?
Who loves not the ground where their ashes repose?
Dear even the daisy that blooms on the sod
For dear is the dust out of which it arose!
Then say shall the Temple our forefathers built
Which the storms of long age have batter'd in vain
Abandoned by us from supineness or guilt
Oh say shall it fall by the rash & profane.
No! perish the impious hand that would take
One shred from its altars one stone from its towers
The pure blood of martyrs for its sake
And its fall, if it fall, shall be redden'd with our's.

R. S—

Adamstown, a p. 13/ of Bantry Co. of Wexford, Province of Leinster; intersected by the ~~turnpike~~ leading road from New Ross to Enniscorthy: 6 miles from the former.

A R. with that of Newbawn united, forming the Corps of the Archdy of Ferns. In the Diocese of Ferns & gift of the Diocesan. The church is a neat fabrick built in 1805 towards the expence of which the Board of First Fruits gave £500. There is a capital Glebe House built by the present incumbent in 1803. The R.C. have recently completed by subscription, a handsome & spacious Chapel, with a tower 56 ft high – A parochial House for the priest is in course of erection.

The soil of this parish is in general light & for the most part under tillage – On the Glebe is a School House built by subn with apartments for the Master who receives a yearly allowance from the Society for Discountenancing Vice of £8. A castle, consisting of a Square Tower, with a court inclosed by a high wall the angles of which were flanked with turrets, was built here in the yr 1556 by Sir Nicholas Devereux. A stone upon which is cut a shield bearing the arms of Devereux viz. argent a fess gules, in chief; 3 tortoises of the second and the following inscription in raised Roman capitals ORATE PRO ANIMABVS NICH. DEVEREVX ET DOMINE CATARINÆ POER, EIVS VXOR QVI HOC CONDIDERVNT. AD. MDLVI. A seal & Inscription relating to the same family found here are given in Mr. Shaw Mason's Parochial Survey.

magh, prov. Ulſter, where fairs are held on 4 May and 11 December.

Adair, an antient town 8 miles diſtant from Limerick, and 102 from Dublin, pleaſantly ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, having a good bridge over the river Maige, which river is navigable for large boats. Here are the ruins of ſeveral churches and convents, rendered elegant by ivy, which almoſt covers them; in this town was a ſtrong caſtle of the earl of Deſmond. The large and very perfect ruins of the Trinitarian friary ſtill remain at Adair, with other pieces of antiquity, which prove this to have been a place of importance. This friary was founded in the reign of Edward Iſt. by John earl of Kildare, Nov. 4th. in 37th. queen Eliz. it was granted with other premiſes to ſir H. Wallop, knt. The entrance into it was by a low gate on the W. ſide, which is yet ſtanding. On the S. ſide of the river an Auguſtinian friary was alſo founded, which was called the Black-abbey; and great part of it remains in good preſervation. Adair is now a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs are held here 27 March and 14 Oct.

Adamstown, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Adar-river, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Addergoule, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, now a vicarage in dioc. of Killala.—Alſo a place in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which is alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

Adnith, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Adragoal, a place ſo called ſit. in Bantry bay, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, probably ſo named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi who landed here. It is remarkable for its cataract. Ardgoal or Argyle in Scotland is the ſame name. A colony of the before-mentioned clan ſailed from Ireland to the Weſtern Iſles, and gave the county of Argyle in Scotland their name. They called that country *Gael Albenich*, from old Albania; and thoſe of Ireland *Gael Erinich*; each retaining to this day a ſimilarity of language, manners and cuſtoms.

Adriston, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Adros, an iſland in the Iriſh ſea, mentioned by Ptolemy, and called by him *Adri Deſerta*, by Pliny corruptly written *Andros*, by others *Edri*, and by Rich. Cirenceſt. *Edria*; Ware takes it for *Begeari*, one of the Saltees on the coaſt of Wexford. Adros ſeems a corruption from the Britiſh word *Adar*, which ſignifies birds; whence *Inis Adar*, birds iſland, in old Saxon. It is now vulgarly denominated *Ireland's Eye*, and is ſit. N. of the hill of Hoath, the *Ben Hadar* of the antients.

Affadown, a pleaſant ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 3 miles W. of Skibbereen, adorned with good gardens and plantations. The jaw bone of a whale forms the ſide poſts and arch of a gateway, large enough for a coach to drive through, altho' ſome part is buried in the earth. Near it on a riſing ground, is a round tower, on the top of which is a lanthorn; from this is a proſpect of the adjacent coaſts and iſlands, with the ruins of ſeveral old caſtles.

Affane, a pariſh in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Wexford, prov. Munſter, now a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore. On the 1ſt. Feb. 1564, a bloody conflict was fought at this place between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, where the latter had 300 men killed. *Affane* has been famous for the beſt cherries perhaps in Ireland, which were firſt planted here by ſir *Walter Raleigh*, who brought them from the *Canary-iſlands*. The moſt remarkable place in this pariſh is *Drumana*, the ſeat of lord *Grandiſon*: the houſe is built on the foundation of an antient caſtle, that formerly was the chief ſeat of the *Fitzgeralds* of *Decies*; the caſtle with all its furniture was burned down by the Iriſh. Fairs are held at the village of *Affane* 14 May, 12 Aug. and 22 Nov.

Affane-bridge, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Affarrel, ſit. near *Tallagh*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Aghaboe or *Aughaboe*, a village ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin. The Iriſh name is *Achadboe* or *Aghavoe*, i. e. *the field of oxen*; it was formerly an open plain, where St. *Canice*, the ſon of *Laidec*, an eminent poet, founded a monaſtery towards the cloſe of the 6th century, in which he died on the 11 Oct. 599. Near the ſcite of this monaſtery a church was built about 1052, and the ſhrine of St. *Canice* placed therein; on which the ſee of Oſſory was tranſlated to this place, from Ely O'Carrol in the King's county. Here it continued 'till about the end of the reign of Henry IId. when it was tranſlated to Kilkenny, by *Felis O'Dullany*, biſhop of Oſſory. *Aghaboe* was no inconſiderable place, even at the cloſe of the laſt century: but the only remains of its former conſequence now viſible, are the church and ruins of a Dominican abbey, founded by one of the *M'Gilla Padruices*, antient chiefs, and anceſtors of the preſent earl of Oſſory. This town, with the ſhrine and reliques of St. *Canice*, were burned by the villainy of *Dermot M'Gillpatrick*, 13th. May, 1346. The monaſtery was granted 43 queen *Eliz.* to Florence Fitzpatrick. *Aghaboe* is now a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory. Fairs held 1 and 2 Aug. and 21 and 22 Oct.

Aghabog, ſit. according to *Scalè, Hib. Atl.* in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; *Dr. Beaufort* places it in bar. Dartree, in ſame co. It is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

Aghabolloge, an antient village in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, having an old church, near which is a celebrated well. In the church yard is a ſtone called *St. Olan's cap*, by which the vulgar people ſwear on all common occaſions: and they pretend, if this ſtone was carried away, it would return to its old ſtation. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

Aghacrew, ſit. near Oldcaſtle, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Aghacross, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Aghada, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Aghade, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Aghaderrig, ſit. in bar. Upper Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore.

Aghadoe, ſee *Achadoe.*

Aghadown, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fairs held here on 6 May and 2 Oct.

Aghadowy, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Alſo a river in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Aghagallen, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Aghagower, (antiently called *Achadfobhair*) a plain comprehending the preſent bar. of Moriſk, in the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. In this place St. Patrick founded a church and placed St. *Senach*, one of his diſciples over it, in conſequence of which it continued an epiſcopal ſee for many years, but was at length united to that of *Tuam*, and is now only a pariſh church, and the head of a rural deanery. Here is one of the antient round towers.—Dr. *Beaufort* mentions a vicarage of this name in bar. Burriſhoole, ſame county.

Aghaleagh, ſit. near Lough Earn, in bar. Knockniny, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, and adjoining the co. Cavan.

Aghalee, a village in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, now a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore.

Aghalow, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Aghalurcher, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Magheraſtephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Aghamish, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Aghamore, the remains of a ſmall abbey founded in the 7th century, ſit. near the mouth of the river Kenmare, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. The land here, together with the iſland of *Scariff*, is the property of the earl of Orrery; adjoining to which lord Carberry has alſo a conſiderable eſtate.—Alſo a monaſtery erected by St. *Patrick* for his diſciple St. *Loarn*, which was ſit. near the borders of Roſcommon, in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It is now a pariſh church in the deanery of Mayo.

Aghamy, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt.

Aghancon, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ballibrit, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Aghanilly *caſtle*, ſit. in bar. Ibacene, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Agharney, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Aghasker, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Aghavallin, a pariſh in dioc. of Ardfert, bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, half vicarial; the church here is in repair: patronage in the *Stoughton* family.

Aghavea, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Magheraſtephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Aghaviller, or *Aghavuller*, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Here was one of the antient round towers, of which part only is now remaining.

Aghavoe, ſee *Aghaboe.*

Aghavoure, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Aghclare, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days 14 Aug. and 12 Dec.

Aghenish, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo an iſland ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Aghentean, ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Agher, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Aghern, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Killnatallon, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Agherton, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in the liberties of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Addition, after a system the highest number of which is nine.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3456 \\ 7831 \\ 4520 \\ 304 \\ \hline 16111 \end{array} \quad \ldots \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\prime\prime\prime}{4}\overset{\prime\prime}{6}\overset{\prime}{6}0 \\ 11661 \\ 6172 \\ 367 \\ \hline \overset{\text{iv}}{2}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{4}\overset{\prime\prime}{0}\overset{\prime}{8}1 \end{array} \qquad\qquad \begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 389 \\ 456 \\ 72 \\ 834 \\ \hline 1896 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\prime\prime}{1}\overset{\prime}{7}1 \\ 472 \\ 556 \\ 80 \\ 1126 \\ \hline \overset{\prime\prime\prime}{2}\overset{\prime\prime}{3}\overset{\prime}{3}6 \end{array}$$

Proof.

$2\times9^4+4\times9^3+8\times9+1=16111$

Proof

$2\times9^3+3\times9^2+3\times9+6=1896$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2734 \\ 5301 \\ 4523 \\ 6145 \\ \hline 18703 \end{array} \quad \ldots \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\prime\prime\prime}{3}\overset{\prime\prime}{6}\overset{\prime}{6}7 \\ 7240 \\ 6175 \\ 8377 \\ \hline \overset{\text{iv}}{2}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{7}\overset{\prime\prime}{5}\overset{\prime}{8}1 \end{array}$$

roof $2\times9^4+7\times9^3+5\times9^2+8\times9+1=18703$.

Subtraction

Example.

$$\begin{array}{r} 18734 \\ 17981 \\ \hline \cdot\cdot753 \end{array} \quad \ldots \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{iv}}{2}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{7}\overset{\prime\prime}{6}\overset{\prime}{2}5 \\ 26588 \\ \hline \overset{\prime\prime\prime}{1}\overset{\prime\prime}{0}\overset{\prime}{2}6 \end{array}$$

Proof $1\times9^3+2\times9+6=753$.

2. Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 83214. \\ 79835. \\ \hline 3379 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{v}}{1}\overset{\text{iv}}{3}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{6}\overset{\prime\prime}{1}\overset{\prime}{3}0 \\ 131455. \\ \hline \overset{\prime\prime\prime}{4}\overset{\prime\prime}{5}\overset{\prime}{6}4 \end{array}$$

of. $4\times9^3+5\times9^2+6\times9+4=3379$

Ex 3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 520478 \\ 314599 \\ \hline 205879 \end{array} \quad . \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{v}}{8}\overset{\text{iv}}{7}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{2}\overset{\prime\prime}{8}\overset{\prime}{5}8 \\ 528584 \\ \hline \overset{\text{v}}{3}\overset{\text{iv}}{4}\overset{\prime\prime\prime}{3}\overset{\prime\prime}{3}\overset{\prime}{6}4 \end{array}$$

Proof $3\times9^5+4\times9^4+3\times9^3+3\times9^2+6\times9+4=205879$

26 SE60

Aghills, certain loughs, ſit. near Skibbereen, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſo called by the Iriſh: They abound with trout and eels, and ſome have ſmall floating iſlands, which ſwim from one ſide to the other.

Aghinagh, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Aghinnis, a ſeat of lord Belmore's at Caledon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Aghivey, a river in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Aghmacart, ſit. 4 miles W. of Durrow in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. An abbey is ſaid to have been founded here about A. D. 550, on the ſcite of which, O'Dempſey founded a priory for canons regular; ſeveral ruinous parts of this building ſtill remain. Dr. Pococke, whilſt biſhop of Oſſory, had part of theſe ruins repaired for divine ſervice, which is now the pariſh church, and a vicarage in the dioc. of Oſſory.

Aghmartyr, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Aghnaboy, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Aghnamullin, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Aghnamult, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shililogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Aghnaneedle, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Aghnengin, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Aghnish-Point, a cape in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Aghoghill, or *Ahogill*, a rectory in dioc. of Conner, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 94 miles from Dublin.——Fairs held here 4 June, 26 Aug. and 5 Dec.

Aghold, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Aghour, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Aghrim, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin. Fair days, 22 June, 22 Nov. and the 4th Tueſday in Dec. Alſo a village in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 75 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, and famous for the battle fought there 12th July, 1691, between the Engliſh and Iriſh forces, in which the latter were defeated, and *M. St. Ruth* their commander, kill'd. There is alſo a vicarage of ſame name, in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Aghris-Point, a cape in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Aglish, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.——Here are the remains of an antient ſquare building, called by the Iriſh *Clough*; it conſiſts of a high wall, with a tower at each angle; on the ſouth ſide is a gateway formerly defended by a portcullis; round the walls are ranges of ſpike-holes, and on the top are the remains of battlements; the towers were the only parts of this building, which have been roofed; the whole ſeems to have been an antient piece of regular fortification, ſuch as have been in uſe, before the invention of fire arms: tradition ſays, that this place was built by king John, as an half-way ſtage, betwixt the counties Cork and Waterford. It is diſtant above 100 miles from Dublin.—There is likewiſe a place of the ſame name, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert. Another in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, which is a vicarage in the dioc. of Tuam; and a fourth in bar. Barrett's, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which is a vicarage in dioc. Cork.

Aglish-Cloghan, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Aglish-Dranina, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Agnamaleen, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ahadoe, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 111 Miles from Dublin.

Ahamore-inn, a village in bar. Drumahire, co. Limerick, prov. Connaught.

Ahamplish, a vicarage in dioc. Elphin, bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ahana, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Aharah, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Aharcross, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 20th Jan. and 3d Oct.

Ahascragh, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Killconnell, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: diſtant 78 miles from Dublin.—Fairs held here on Eaſter Monday; Wedneſday after Trinity; 25 Aug. and 24 Nov.

Ahogill, ſee *Aghogill*.

Aile, a river ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Aileach or *Ailich-Neid*, a rath or caſtle of O'Neills, 3 miles N. of Derry, prov Ulſter. It is aſſerted to have been erected by the great Hy Naillia, on his ſettlement in the N. of Ireland, in the 4th century. the name ſignifies the Eagle's neſt; and the place is of the ſame conſtruction, as thoſe monuments of antiquity, commonly called Daniſh forts: It was laid in

ruins

ruins by Mortogh Mor O'Brien, in 1101.

ALLECH-MOR, ſit. in dioc. of Elphin, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Here Donnal the ſon of Cumthan, a diſciple of ſaint Patrick, was head of a monaſtery.

ALL-HILL, ſit. near Roſcrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ALLAND'S-BAY, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ALDBOROUGH, ſit. in upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it gives title of earl to the noble family of Stratford.

ALDERG, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

ALLADOWN, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ALLAGHMORE, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ALLEN, or *Iſle of Allen*, a village in bar. great Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It gives title of *Viſcount* to the noble family of *Allen*.

ALLEN'S-TOWN, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinſter.

ALLICANT, ſit. near Caſtleblakeney, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ALLOW, a river in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ALL-SAINTS, a chapelry, in dioc. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

ALLYN, a lake ſo called, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

ALMAR, a fair town, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Fair days, 11 and 12 of May, July and Dec. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ALMORITIA, ſit. near Mullingar, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ALNAPEST, mountains, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

ALTAMIRA, ſit. to the N. W. of Liſcarrol, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It is an elegant ſeat, with a neat houſe, and pretty improvements, commanding an extenſive proſpect to the Eaſt.

ALTERCLON, ſit. near Roſs, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ALTHAM, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it gives title of Baron to the family of Anneſley, (earl Mountnorris) ſo created 14 Feb. 1680.

ALTIDORE, ſit. near Newtown-mount-kennedy, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

ALTIMORE, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

ALUA-LOUGH, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

AMBROSE-TOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns; ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

ANADORN, ſee *Annadorn*.

ANAGH, ſee *Annagh*.

ANAHILT, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. 3 miles S. of Hillſborough, in bar. *lower Iveagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The church was built at the expence of Archdeacon Thomas Smyth, when rector of that pariſh; it was conſecrated on St. Peter's day, 1741.—There is a large bog near this place, abounding with grouſe, green plover, wild geeſe, ducks, ſnipes, curliews, godwits and plenty of hares. Quarries of the grit kind of ſtone have been dug up here; and in the W. ditch of the church-yard, was found a pair of querns or hand-mills, of 9 inches diameter. Alſo in the lands bordering the church, were found ammunition balls of about a pound weight; and half a ſmall hollow ball, like a granade: from whence it has been conjectured, that the old church and church yard here, were formerly uſed in troubleſome times, as a place of ſtrength: tho' theſe things might have been dropt in the rout of an army, and poſſibly in that of ſir Phelim O'Neil, at Liſburn, in 1641, when he was obliged to throw his two field-pieces into the river *Lagan*.

ANALEE, a river in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

ANARAP, ſit. near Tynan, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

ANCLES, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

ANDLY'S-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ANEGROVE, ſit. near Roſcrea, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ANFIELD, ſit. in bar. Iſleagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ANGALIA, ſee *Annaly*.

ANGER-ROCK, ſit. off the coaſt of the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

* ANGLESBOROUH, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: fairs held 26 Apr. July, Sept. and Nov.

ANNACLOY, a place ſit. S. of Kilmore on a branch of Strangford lake, in co. Down, prov. of Ulſter.

ANNACOTTY, a village in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 91 miles diſtant from Dublin.

ANNADORN or *Anadorn*, a fair town, ſit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: fairs held 14 May, and 8 Nov. Here was the principal ſeat of the *Macartanes*.—Alſo the name of a river, which riſes from this place, (called alſo *Black-Staff river*) which takes a S. W. courſe, and falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum; over which river, cloſe to the bay, a bridge is erected for the convenience of travellers.

ANNADOWN, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. An abbey was founded [illegible], in [illegible] age of [illegible] [illegible], to which the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this place is now a vicarage, [illegible] of Tuam.

[illegible], a [illegible], in [illegible] Armagh, [illegible] bar. [illegible] prov. [illegible] [illegible]. An [illegible] was erected [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] from [illegible], in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. [illegible]

[illegible] a pretty village, [illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster. There stood a strong castle, that in the [illegible] [illegible] of Sir Henry Power's, bart. but by an alliance [illegible] [illegible] impregnable that it was [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] army, consisting of [illegible] and [illegible] and was an inveterate enemy to [illegible] [illegible] in marriage [illegible]. This castle was demolished by [illegible] who drained the ground [illegible] the village of [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] therein.—This is also the name of a place in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. [illegible].—Also in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also in bar. [illegible], co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also [illegible] in bar. [illegible], co. Down, prov. Ulster, [illegible].—Also in bar. [illegible], co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—And in bar. [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—There is also a peninsula of same name in bar. [illegible], in same co.—And two islands, one in the same barony, and another in [illegible], in same co.—also a village in bar. [illegible], co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, in bar. Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

ANNAGHDOWN, see [illegible].

ANNALONG, fr. in the [illegible] of the bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], fr. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ANNA LIFFY, a river rising in the Wicklow [illegible], prov. Leinster; from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N.E. passes thro' the [illegible] and co. Dublin, and falls a little below Dublin into the Irish channel.

[illegible], a river and small harbour in co. Down, prov. Ulster; sometimes called [illegible]; the village of same name, [illegible] this harbour, is distant about [illegible] miles from Dublin.

ANNALY or [illegible], is [illegible] comprehending [illegible] the principal [illegible] [illegible] called [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the present [illegible] O'Ferral [illegible] family was [illegible] [illegible] part of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the E. parts by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and place [illegible]

[illegible] Queen's county [illegible] church [illegible]

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] prov. Munster, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] in Ireland, [illegible] 1 Apr. 25 Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs [illegible] May, 29 May, 15 Aug. [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible], fr. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], fr. near [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Leinster, a very excellent house, inhabited by Mr. John Montgomery.

[illegible], fr. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

ANTRIM, the most N.E. county of the prov. of Ulster, is bounded E. and N. by the sea, S. by the county Down, and W. by the counties Londonderry and Tyrone; it contains about [illegible] acres, [illegible] parishes, 8 baronies, and 5 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Mc. Donnell.—Its extent from N. to S. is [illegible] miles and from E. to W. [illegible]; number of houses [illegible], and inhabitants [illegible].—Its baronies are Massareen, Antrim, Toome, [illegible], Dunluce, Cary, Glenarm, and [illegible], exclusive of the county of the town of Carrickfergus. It is watered by many small rivers, and is noted for [illegible] those of [illegible] and [illegible]. In this as in the other northern counties the linen is the principal manufacture, the whole [illegible] bleached and finished in the neighbourhood of Ballymena and [illegible], some [illegible] are finished in the neighbourhood of Belfast; many of the [illegible] in the interior parts of the county, but the [illegible] part of yard width [illegible] of the best quality are bleached near Lisburn and [illegible], and finished in the highest [illegible] the principal part of the [illegible], which constitute a very large share

of

[illegible]

[illegible] Kells, co. [illegible]

[illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], in [illegible] of [illegible] prov. Ulster.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] co. [illegible]

[illegible] co. Limerick, prov. Munster. [illegible] July and [illegible] in bar. of [illegible] Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] Mullingar, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster. [illegible]

[illegible] co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible]

[illegible] co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible]

[illegible] that of Sir Phelim O'Neil, at Lisburn, [illegible] when he was obliged to throw his two field-pieces into the river [illegible].

[illegible], a [illegible] in bar. [illegible], prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. near [illegible] prov. Ulster.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible] co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. near [illegible] co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible] co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible]

[illegible] Rock, st. off the coast of the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

[illegible] co. Limerick, prov. Munster. [illegible]

[illegible], a place [illegible] Kilmore [illegible] co. Down, prov. Ulster.

[illegible] a village [illegible] co. Limerick, prov. Munster, [illegible] from Dublin.

[illegible] a fair town, [illegible] co. Down, prov. Ulster [illegible]. Here was the [illegible] which takes [illegible] over which [illegible] a bridge is erected for the convenience of travellers.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] co. Galway, prov. Connaught. An abbey was founded here

here, in a remote age, of which St. *Meldan* was abbot, so early as the 7th century; his feast is observed on the 7th Feb.—This place is now a vicarage, in dioc. of Tuam.

Annaduff, a rectory, in dioc. of Ardagh, sit. in bar. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; otherwise called *Annaghduff*. An abbey was erected here in 766.

Annagelliff, a vicarage, in dioc. of Kilmore, sit. in bar. Loughtree, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

Annagh (or *Anagh*) a pretty village near Charleville, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Here stood a strong castle, that in the wars of 1641, was for four years garrison'd at the expence of sir Philip Perceval, bart. and by its situation, (being then in the midst of a bog) was deemed impregnable; but it was at last taken in 1645, by treachery, and the whole garrison put to the sword, in cold blood, by order of the lord Castleconnel, who then commanded the Irish army, consisting of 5000 horse and foot; and was an inveterate enemy to sir Philip Perceval, because he had refused to give him his daughter in marriage before the war. This castle was demolished by the earl of Egmont, who drained the ground, built the village of Annagh, and established the linen manufacture therein.—This is also the name of a place in bar. Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.—Also in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.—Also in bar. Tullaghgarry, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.—Also a town in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; lat. 54: 19, lon. 6: 46.—Likewise in bar. Igrin, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.—And in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—There is also a peninsula of same name in bar. Erris, in same co.—And two islands, one in the same barony; and another in bar. Tyrawly, in same co.—also a village in bar. Drumahare, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—also a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, sit in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

Annaghduff, see *Annaduff*.

Annahole, sit. by the coast of the bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Anakeen, sit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Anna-Liffy, a river rising in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N. E. passes thro' the city and co. Dublin, and falls a little below Dublin, into the Irish channel.

Annalong, a river and small harbour in co. Down, prov. Ulster; sometimes called *Isle-along*: the village of same name, sit. near this harbour, is distant about 69 miles from Dublin.

Annaly or *Angalia*, is a district comprehending the antient N. Teffia, and the present co. Long. prov. Lein. the chiefs of this district, were formerly denominated *Hy Fenghaell*, (or the prince of the men of *Ghaël*,) by corruption, O'Ferral. The descendants of this antient family were in possession of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the last century, but were dispossess'd of the E. parts by the English settlers, the *Tuites* and *Dellameres*. Annaly was also called *Conmacne*: and gives title of baron to the family of *Gore*.

Annatrim, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster—here is now a parish church, where an abbey was founded in 550 by St. *Mochoemore*, alias *Pulcherius*.

Anna-uan Islands; sit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Anner, sit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It gives title of baron to the family of Carleton, the Rt. honourable Hugh Carleton, chief justice of his majesties court of common pleas in Ireland, being created baron Carleton of Anner 17 Sep. 1789.

Anngrove, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster:—fairs held 25 Mar. 25 May, 15 Aug. 29 Sept. and 26 Dec.

Anniscavery, sit. in bar. O'Neland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

Annville, sit. near *Rathangan*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, where are excellent flower mills, erected by Mr. John Montgomery.

Anticurbridge, sit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

Antrim, the most N. E. county of the prov. of Ulster; it is bounded E. and N. by the sea, S. by the county Down, and W. by the counties Londonderry and Tyrone. It contains about 387,200 acres, 77 parishes, 8 baronies, and 5 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament, also gives title of earl to the noble family of *Mc. Donnell*.—Its extent from N. to S. is 44 miles, and from E. to W. 24; number of houses 29,122, and inhabitants 160,000.—Its baronies are Massareen, Antrim, Toome, Kilconway, Dunluce, Cary, Glenarm, and Belfast, exclusive of the county of the town of Carrickfergus It is watered by many small rivers, and it's chief mountains are those of Slenish and Knocklaid. In this as in the other northern counties the linen is the principal manufacture, the ¾ wide linens of this co. are chiefly bleached and finished in the neighbourhood of Ballymena and Antrim; some few of the finest sorts are finished in the neighbourhood of Belfast; many of the ⅞ wide linens are bleached in the interior parts of the co. but the greatest part of that width and those of the best quality are bleached near Belfast and Lisburn, and finished in the highest order, together with the principal part of the yard-wides, which compose a very large share

of

of the trade of the prov. which is eſtimated at £263,200 yearly.—The principal antient families of this diſtrict were the *O'Neil's*, *Mc. Donnel's*, *O'Hara's* and *O'Sheil's*.——Antrim is the name alſo of a borough, market, fair and poſt town, the capital of this county, ſit. at the N. end of Loughneagh 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and about 84 N. of Dublin, lat. 54 : 45. lon. 6 : 26. Fair days 12 May and Nov. This borough ſends two members to parliament propriet. the earl of Maſſareen. It has a ſtately caſtle, long the reſidence of the illuſtrious family of Skeffington, whoſe title is derived from the barons Maſſareen in this co.—here is one of the antient round towers——an abbey alſo was founded here by *Durtract*, a diſciple of St. Patrick.; it is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Connor——there is alſo a barony of ſame name in this county which is bounded by the baronies Glanarm, Belfaſt, Toome, and Kiloonway.

ANY, a vicarage in the dioc. of Limerick, this village is ſit. about 12 miles S. E. of that town, on a pleaſant river, in the bar. ſmall county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. A friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Auguſtine, was founded here in the reign of Henry 2nd.—On the 21 June 23 Eliz. a leaſe was made to Edw. Abſley and I. and M. Abſley of this friary for the term of 40 years, at the annual rent of 47*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—the ruins of this building are ſtill viſible. Here we find a noble caſtle adjoining the river, and a ſmaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the earl of Deſmond.

AOIBH-LIATHAIN, part of the antient diſtrict called by the Iriſh antiquaries, *Dergtenath* and *Coreaduibhne*, and by Ptolemy *Vodic*, the chiefs of which obtained the name of *Hy Lehane*, from whence *O'Lehane*, a branch of which family obtained the appellation of *O'Anamhchadha*. They were diſpoſſeſs'd by the Barries; whence their country was denominated Barrymore: now a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

AONACH, an antient town in lower Ormond, and capital of the antient diſtrict of Eoganacht Aine Cliach, now *Nenagh* in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Near this place Brien ſon of Mahon Menevy O'Brien in 1370, obtained a compleat victory over his uncle Turlogh, aſſiſted by the Engliſh forces, under the command of the earl of Deſmond, from which battle he obtained the ſir-name of Brian-Catha-an-Aonaig, or Brian of the battle of Nenagh.

APPLEFIELD, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

ARADH-CLIACH, a diſtrict in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, the antient proprietors of which were the O'Brians.

ARAGLIN, ſit. in bar. Coſhmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: alſo a river of ſame name ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ARBELLA, a ſmall village in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, ſit. about 138 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of Ballycarthy caſtle.

ARBOE, or *Ardboe*, a rec. in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. This village is but poor, and ſit. on the river Ballinderry, two miles W. of Loughneagh. A noble and celebrated monaſtery was founded there by St. Colman, whoſe reliques were long preſerved in it; but it was deſtroyed by fire in 1166—there ſtill remain here the walls of an old church, with a croſs about 15 feet high, on which are ſeveral inſcriptions.

ARCHDALE, a *Caſtle* in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

ARCHERSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ARCHIME, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

ARD, an antient diſtrict in the N. W. part of the co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; comprehending originally both upper and lower Ormond, being generally denominated *Eogan Ara*, whoſe antient chiefs were called from thence Egan-ara, or Owen-ara; and ſometimes Mc. Egan, whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion of the northern parts of lower Ormond in the beginning of the laſt century. But the ſouthern, or upper Ormond in an early period, appertained to another branch of the ſame family, called Hy Dun-Eogan (by corruption O'Dohegan)—O'Donegan was diſpoſſeſs'd of his territory in 1318 by the deſcendants of Brien Rua king of Thomond; who from thence were called the O'Briens of Ara; and who remained in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of it, in the beginning of the laſt century.

ARDAGH, a village, alſo a biſhop's ſee, ſit. about 6 miles S. W. of Edgworthſtown, in the bar. of ſame name, county Longford, prov. Leinſter. There are fairs held here on 5 Apr. and 26 Aug. This ſee extends into part of ſix counties, viz. Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roſcommon, Longford, and Meath. The church is one of the moſt antient in Ireland. St. Mæli, a diſciple of St. Patrick and his ſiſter's ſon, is ſaid to have been placed over this church before the year 454, as biſhop and abbot.—In 1658, it was united to the biſhoprick of Killmore, but in 1692, Dr. Ulyſſes Burgh, was appointed to it ſeparately. Upon his death, in the ſame year, it was united to Kilmore, and continued ſo 'till Dr. Hort was promoted from thoſe ſees to the archbiſhoprick of Tuam in 1741, when they were again ſeparated, and *Ardagh* was annexed to the archbiſhoprick, which union has continued ever ſince, though the dioc. of Elphin intervenes between them. The biſhoprick of *Ardagh*, is rated in the king's books, at 11*l.* per. Ann. and

and *Tuam* at 50*l*. but they are worth 4000*l*. The only remains of the cathedral is part of a wall, built with large ſtones, which from its preſent appearance, muſt have been, when entire, a very ſmall building. There is alſo another place of ſame name, near Rathkeale, in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, where there are fairs held on 11 May, 14 Aug. and 21 Nov.— Lat. 53 : 34 lon. 8 : 8. —— Alſo a town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; lat. 53 :56 lon. 8: 22.—Alſo a village in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, lat. 51: 32 lon. 9: 16.—Alſo a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, lat. 53: 54 lon. 7 : 14: — And alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ARDAMINE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

ARDARAGH, a fair town in co. Donegal prov. Ulſter. — Fairs held 15 May, 1 Aug. 1 Nov. and 22 Dec.

ARDART, ſee *Ardfert*.

ARDBOE, ſee *Arboe*.

ARDBRACCAN, a neat village in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, the place of reſidence of the biſhops of Meath. It takes its name from *St. Braccan*, who was abbot here: The abbey was plunder'd by the Danes in 886, and again in 940. Ardbraccan ſtands 3 miles W. of Navan, and about 25 N. W. of Dublin, lat. 53: 40, lon. 7. 0. It has a handſome church and charter ſchool, the latter was endowed by the late Dr. Maule, lord biſhop of Meath, with two acres of land belonging to the ſee, rent free in perpetuity, whereon the ſchool houſe is built—He granted alſo a leaſe of 18 acres more, contiguous to the ſame, at 5*s*. per. acre, for which he took no rent during his incumbency, and renewed without fine. The late Samuel Gerrard eſq, of Clangill, in the co. Meath, bequeathed 40 ſhillings per. Ann. for 40 years towards the ſupport of this ſchool, to be paid by the then Mr. Thomas Gerrard of Liſcarton, in ſame co.

ARDCANDRISK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

ARDCANNY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ARDCARNE, a village and vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

ARDCATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

ARDCAVAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

ARDCLEAVE, or *Ardecleave*, a village in bar. Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ARDCLINNIS, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Ardeclinnis* or *Ardelinnis*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

ARDCOLLUM, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iſſa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ARDCOLM, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

ARDCRONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ARDEA, a *Caſtle*, ſit. in bar. Clanfrought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is kept in repair and inhabited.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Portnehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

ARDEATH, a fair town in the co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Fairs held 7 May, 21 June and 27 Oct.

ARDECLEAVE, ſee *Ardcleave*.

ARDECLINNIS, ſee *Ardclinnis*.

ARDEE, or *Atherdee*, a borough, market and poſt-town, ſit. in bar. of ſame name, in co. Louth prov. Leinſter, 34 miles N. W. of Dublin, lat. 53 : 50½, lon. 6 : 40. ——— Fairs held 6 June 20 Aug. 23 Oct. and 17 Dec. It ſends 2 members to parliament: patronage in the Ruxton family. —— This place gives title of *Baron* to the family of Brabazon, earls of Meath. Roger Pippard, lord of Ardee, erected a magnificent caſtle here, and founded a friary for crouched friars of the order of St. Auguſtin, A.D. 1207.—A carmelite friary was alſo founded here in the reign of Edw. 1ſt, the church of which filled with men, women and children, was burn'd to aſhes in 1315, by the Scots and Iriſh, under the command of Edw. Bruce.— Ardee is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Armagh. — The bar. of Ardee, is bounded by the baronies of Louth and Ferrard, the Iriſh ſea, and part of the counties Monaghan and Meath. *Ardee* is alſo the name of a pariſh and village, ſit. on the river Barrow, about a mile S. of Athy, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: it was once a town commanding a ford and paſs over the river, on the great ſouthern road to Dublin; and antiently called *Athardriogh*, or the ford of the royal height, being ſit. on a riſing ground, and is celebrated for a battle fought here in the 10th century, between the Iriſh and the Danes. It ſeems to have been a Daniſh ſtation, as a rath or fort ſtill remains called *Dunbrin*, on the W. ſide of the river, commanding the ford, in which a great number of Daniſh coins have been found. The town was ſit. oppoſite the fort, on the E. ſide of the river; ſeveral ſtreets of which may ſtill be traced, particularly one called Botharbollagher, or the ſtreet of the great road, leading to the town of Ardſcul. Here, after the arrival of the Engliſh, a caſtle was erected, in which was a garriſon in the reign of Queen Eliz. and a number of her coins were found on the old ſcite.—This town fell into decay on the eſtabliſhment of Athy: the only remains now viſible are the rath and the ruins of a church: the road alſo which led thro' it is ſtill obſervable on both ſides of the river for ſome miles; and ſeems to have been paved.

Ardelinis, ſee *Ardelinnis.*

Arderagh, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ardere, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Arderony, ſit. in bar. lower-Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ardes, an antient bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, bounded E. and S. by St. George's channel, W. for the moſt part by the lake Strangford, and N. by Carrickfergus-bay. The whole territory was antiently called the heights of Ulſter, near the eaſtern ſea; *Ard* ſignifying *high* in Iriſh. This place produces large quantities of barley, and a kind of oats called light-foot-oats; here is good marl and the *ore-weed*, from which they make much kelp. Several Engliſh families, particularly the *Savages*, ſettled here as early as the 12th century, under John De Courcy, and maintained themſelves a long time in a flouriſhing condition.—Ardes bar. was antiently a co. in itſelf, for we find by a patent roll of 1ſt Hen. 4th (A. D. 1400) in Bermingham's tower, that the ſaid king granted to Robert Fitz Jordan Savage, the office of Sheriff of the Ardes in Ulſter.

Ardfert, a borough town and biſhop's ſee in bar. Clanmorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, diſtant from Dublin 144 miles; lat. 52: 10, lon. 9: 40.—Fairs held here on 27 March, Whitſun monday and 9 July.—The family of Croſbie, (now earl of Glandore,) was created *Viſc.* Croſbie, of *Ardfert*, in 1771. This borough returns two members to parliament—patron, the earl of Glandore, who has his country reſidence at this place. The ſee is ſaid to have been founded by St. *Ert*, in the 5th century; it was otherwiſe called *Ardart*, and was ſucceſſively governed by its own biſhops, 'till 1663, when it was united with Aghadoe to the ſee of Limerick. St. *Brendan* or *Brundon* erected a ſumptuous monaſtery here, in the 6th century: in 1089 the abbey and town were deſtroyed by fire; the town was again reduced to aſhes by Cormac O'Cullen in 1151; it ſuffered the ſame fate in 1179, and the abbey was totally deſtroyed. Thomas lord Kerry founded a monaſtery here in 1253, probably on the ſcite of the antient abbey, the date of the foundation is inſcribed over the great gate, and the founder was interred here in 1280. The ruins of the nave and choir of the cathedral, (which is dedicated to St. Brandon) is but 26 yards long and 10 broad; the E. window was large and lightſome, being 26 feet high; the church was demoliſhed in the wars of 1641, it has a number of grave-ſtones, one of which has the effigy of a biſhop carved in relievo, lying in his pontificals, ſaid to have been the tomb of biſhop *Stack*, who died in 1488. In this cathedral are the remains of a fine figure in alto relievo, of St. Brandon; oppoſite the end of the church are the ruins of one of the antient round towers, it was 120 feet high; a great part of which fell down in 1770. Behind lord Glandore's houſe, over an arch, is an inſcription in relief, done in a maſterly manner; but the characters are unknown, nor could it be decyphered even by that excellent orientaliſt and antiquarian, Dr. Pococke, late biſhop of Oſſory: it appears to bear ſome reſemblance to the Ethiopic character.—The ſee of Ardfert is rated in the king's books, at 12*l* 13*s* 4*d* per ann. but united with Limerick, is worth 3,500*l*.

Ardfield, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Ibawn, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ardfinnan, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; having the ruins of an old caſtle built on a rock, which overlooks the river *Suir*; it was erected by king John, (ſon of Henry 2d) when he was earl of Moreton, and lord of Ireland, in 1186.—St. Finian founded an abbey here, which was plundered and burnt by the Engliſh forces in 1178.—A monaſtery was alſo founded here, for conventual franciſcans.

Ardglas, ſit. in bar Slieumargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; about 4 miles N. of Carlow.—Its name imports a high green hill.—Tho' it is called *Ardglas church*, it is now a Roman catholic chapel, built, as tradition reports, above 100 years ago by a lady of the family of the *Hartpoles*, who have a large property in its vicinity. It is erected in the form of a croſs and thatched; in one arm of the croſs is a ſmall chapel, wherein the antient family of the *Graces* have their interment; this family are deſcended from the Graces who came over with *Strongbow*, and are ſubſcribing witneſſes to the earl of Pembroke's charter to St. John's, Kilkenny, A. D. 1220. Branches of them ſettled at Ballylinch, at Carney, and Leighan in the co. Tipperary, and at Shanganagh, afterwards called *Gracefield*, in the Queen's co.

Ardglass, a rectory in the dioc. of Cloyn; now a decayed, but once a principal town in the bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—Here is a long range of building in the caſtle ſtile, called by the inhabitants, *the new works*; altho' they have no tradition for what uſe they were intended; it is ſit. cloſe by the harbour, a rocky ſhore, and waſhed by the ſea on its N. end and on the rere; its front is to the W.

it extends 350 feet in length, in breadth only and the thickneſs of the walls 3 feet. It has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end and one at the centre, which ſhews the deſign uniform and elegant, It has been divided into 18 different apartments, and the ſame number above, with a ſtair-caſe in the centre; each of the towers has three rooms, 10 feet ſquare, with broad flagged floors, ſo contrived and lodged in the walls, that they ſupport each other without any timber; each apartment on the ground floor, had a ſmall gothic door, and a large ſquare window, which ſeems to denote they were ſhops or ware-rooms, occupied at ſome very early period, by merchants who came from ſea. Here were no fire places; the rooms on the ground floor have been 7 feet high, the upper rooms but 6½; in each of which rooms is a ſmall water-cloſet, the flue of which runs down thro' the wall, and was waſhed at bottom by the ſea.—Within 10 feet of the ſouth tower of this building ſtands a ſquare caſtle, called *Horn-caſtle*, from the great quantity of ox, deer, and cow horns found about it; 'tis 40 feet by 30, conſiſts of two ſtories, and from the fire places and other marks, appears to have been the kitchen and dining-hall belonging to the merchants.--Near to this is another ſmall caſtle, called the Cowed caſtle.—King's caſtle is a large building, now in repair and inhabited, it ſtands W. and over the principal gate to the land ſide.—Jordan's caſtle ſtands in the centre of the town, and appears to have been the citadel; it is a very elegant pile, and tho' it has ſtood upwards of 180 years without a roof, not a ſtone of it has failed; at the door is a fine ſpring-well; there are the remains of other caſtles and gates, whoſe names are loſt: It is obſervable, that ſo late as the beginning of Cha. 1ſt. reign, the duties of the port of Ardglaſs were let to farm. This place lies 7 miles N. E. of Downpatrick; it formerly gave title of earl to the family of *Cromwell*, as it has ſince given that of viſcount to the family of *Barrington*.—*Ardhol church* which was near it, was antiently the pariſh church of Ardglaſs, but it was deſecrated by a cruel murder, committed by the Macartanes, on the whole congregation, at a Chriſtmas midnight maſs: there is a very curious natural cave, with a very large entrance on the ſhore, within the N. E. point of Ardglaſs harbour.

ARDGROOM, a *harbour*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

ARDHOL-CHURCH, ſit. near *Ardglaſs*, in bar. Lecale, co Down, prov. Ulſter.—It was antiently the pariſh church of Ardglaſs, but was deſecrated by a cruel murder committed by the Macartanes, on the whole congregation, at a Chriſtmas midnight maſs.

ARDICNICE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Here was a Franciſcan friary, but the time of it's foundation is unknown.

ARDINAN, ſit. at the mouth of the river Ban, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ARDISTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ARDKEEN, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a place near Newtown-Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ARDLIMORE, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDMACNASCA, ſit. by Lough-Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. An abbey was founded here by *Laiſrean*, who died 25 Oct. 650.

ARDMAGH, ſee *Armagh*.

ARDMAGIL, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ARDMAIL, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ARDMAN, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov Leinſter; alſo in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ARDMILLAN, a place where a Challybeate water was diſcovered in the bar. of Caſtlereagh, cloſe on the edge of the bar. of Duffrin, and by the lake Strangford: about midway between Killileagh, and Newtown, in co, Down, prov. Ulſter.

ARDMORE, a village and rectory belonging to the dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies, within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. The name ſignifies a great eminence: it was antiently an epiſcopal ſee, erected by ſaint *Declan*, the firſt biſhop of it, in the infancy of the Iriſh church; and confirmed by St. Patrick in the ſynod of Caſhel, held in 448.—St. Declan was born in this co. and was of the family of the *Deſii*.—There are at preſent the remains of two antient churches belonging to Ardmore: one ſit. on the edge of a cliff near the ſea, which is quite in ruins, near which on the ſtrand, they ſhew you St. Declan's ſtone, which they ſay ſwam miraculouſly from Rome, conveying upon it St. Declan's bell and veſtments. The other church ſtands about a mile N.W. of the former: it has ſome curious figures in alto relievo; and by its appearance ſeems very antient. Here is one of the antient round towers. Ardmore was antiently a Daniſh ſettlement, for thereabouts are ſeveral veſtiges of that people: as circular entrenchments, &c. There is at preſent the ſtump of an old caſtle; not long ſince was a much larger one, which is taken down. There is alſo another place of this name, in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.--And one ſit. near Youghal in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ARDMORE-BAY, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ARDMORE-HEAD, a noted promontory on the coaſt of Ireland, which forms the E. ſide of

Youghal harbour, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ARDMOY, ſee *Armoy*.

ARDMULCHAN, ſit. near Balſhtown, in bar. *Duleek*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. A perpetual chantry of one prieſt was eſtabliſhed here in the church of St. Mary; who was conſtantly to celebrate ſervice therein.—*Archd. Monaſt.*—It is now according to Dr. Beaufort a rectory in the dioc. of Meath, he names it *Ardmulcan*, and places it in the barony of Skreen or Skrine, ſame co.

ARDNACRANA, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; a monaſtery founded for Carmelites, in the 14 century, by Rt. Dillon of Drumrany. On 20 Mar. 1545, the lands were granted to Sir Rt. Dillon of Newtown, and in the grant they are called the friars preachers of *Athnecarne*.

ARDNAGEHY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ARDNAGLASS *village* and *bay*, ſit. near Sligo, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. 'Tis ſometimes written *Arnaglaſs*.

ARDNAREE, otherwiſe called *Arnaree*, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught—fairs held 20 June, 10 Oct. and 13 Dec. A monaſtery for Eremites, following the rule of St. Auguſtin, was built here in 1427.

ARDNECARNE, ſee *Ardnacrana*.

ARDNECLAW, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ARDNORCHER or *Ardnurcher*, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel or Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It is alſo called *Horſe-leap*.——Here was an antient ſtately ſtructure, founded by Sir Hugh de Lacey; tradition ſays, that in this place and during the building thereof, the ſaid Sir Hugh was treacherouſly ſlain by a common labourer, as he was ſtooping down to give ſome directions to his workmen, who beat out his brains with a ſpade: this gentleman, it is ſaid, was low and ſmall of ſtature, and from thence nick-named *Petite*, and from him the *Petits* of this country claim their deſcent. Ardnorcher is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

ARDNURCHER, ſee *Ardnorcher*.

ARDOYNE, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

ARDPATRICK, a fair town in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 10 miles S. of Limerick city. St Patrick founded an abbey here, of which ſcarce any hiſtorical account can be found. Fair days, 17 March, 25 Apr. 22 Sept. and 17 Nov.——Alſo a village in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; where a church was erected by St. Patrick.

ARDQUIN, a rectory in dioc. of Down; ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The word is a corruption of *Ard-Cuan*, ſignifying a height over the lake Strangford, formerly called lough Cuan. This place is otherwiſe called Abaccy, and has a handſome ſeat; which has continued in the family of *Echlin* for many generations, even before the rebellion of 1641.

ARDRA, ſit. near the ſea, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; about 131 miles from Dublin; it is a chapelry in the dioc. of Raphoe.—Alſo a village ſit. near *Millgrove*, in Kings co. prov. Leinſter; having a good bridge, over the *Violet-river*.

ARDRAHIN, a fair town in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fair days 21 May, 12 Sept. and 12 Nov. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh.

ARDREE, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

ARDRISTAN, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

ARDRUMEN, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

ARDRUSS, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDRY, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

ARDS, a village in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulſter.—Alſo a bar. otherwiſe called *Ardes*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This bar. is bounded by that of Caſtlereagh, the Iriſh ſea and the lake Strangford. See *Ardes*.

ARDSALLAGH, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Fair days, 1 Jan. 1 Wed. O. S. in May, 30 July and 19 Oct.—Alſo a village in bar. Navan, co. Meath. prov. Leinſter; 'tis ſit. on the river Boyne: St. Finian founded a monaſtery here, and died 12 Dec. 563. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Meath, and gives title to the family of *Ludlow*, created viſ. Preſton of Ardſallagh, co. Meath, in 1760.

ARDSALLIS, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. This is one of the principal horſe fairs in Ireland.

ARDSCOL, ſee *Mote of Ardſcol*.

ARDSEINLIS, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. St. Patrick built a nunnery here, for St. Lalloca, the ſiſter of St. Mæll.

ARDSKEAGH, a rectory in dioc. Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ARDSRATH, ſee *Rathlure*.

ARDSTRAW, a village and rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter: 97 miles from Dublin.

ARDTERMAN, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

ARDTREAGH,-CHURCH, ſit, about 3 miles from Stewart's-Town, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

ARDTULLY, ſit. in bar. Clanrought and pariſh of Kilgarvan, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: near which are the veſtigia of an antient building, which was by tradition a religious houſe,

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In her early [illegible] appearances, and is principally remarkable [illegible] may be effected the best [illegible] in Ireland. [illegible] hack. ——— [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] for future. The [illegible] are principally in the neighbourhood of Armagh and Keady, where they form [illegible] which are in great repute. [illegible] ancient families of these are the O'Neills, [illegible] and [illegible] of Armagh, formerly a [illegible] but now a [illegible] and [illegible] town, [illegible] for this co. is [illegible] of Londonderry and [illegible] of Dublin, [illegible] It [illegible] in the [illegible] July, [illegible] November [illegible] bishopric [illegible] of [illegible] Armagh [illegible] Tyrone. [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] A.D. [illegible] the arrival of the Danes, was frequently [illegible] by their [illegible] the sword, and the [illegible] to the [illegible] civil history has

Arklow, a seaport, market town and parish gives name to the Bþ in which it is situate, Co. of Wicklow; at the mouth of the river Ovoca, which is here crossed by a spacious bridge of 19 arches & on the Mail Coach road from Dublin to Wexford: called also Arclogh and Alercnoke & in the Irish language Ionabheur more, signifying "a great sea view" was conferred on one of the Anglo norman adventurers & made dependent on the Castle of Wexford by H. 2. 1172. The first historical notice of the Castle & town is in K. John's Charter who gives it with all appurtenances to Theobald Butler by the service of one Knights fee. This Charter was afterwards confirmed by Wm. Marshal Earl of Pembt. on succeeding to the Lordship of Leinster. Theobald Butler founded a convent here as a cell to the Abbey of Furness in Lancashire. In the yr. 1281 Stephen de Fulborn Bp. of Waterford & Ld. Treasurer of Ireland defeated the Irish near this town. Theobald 3rd grand butler of Ireland died 26 Sept 1285 & was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers under a tomb ornamented with his effigies, which is by Ledward mistaken for the founder; but all the ruins have now disappeared. In 1316 the O'Byrnes & O'Tooles who had risen in arms & burnt this town with all the neighbouring towns & villages were totally defeated on the 16th. April by Edmund le Butler. In 1331 the Sept of O'Toole obtained possession, which was retaken in the same yr. by the Lord de Bermingham. The Irish were masters of it next yr. & in 1333 were expelled by Sir Anty Lucy, who repaired the Castle & left a strong garrison for the protection of the place. In the yr. 1414 Pope John 23 granted a Bull giving indulgences to all persons visiting the sacred temple of the convent in this town &

houſe, called *Monaſter ni Oriel*, i. e. the abbey of Oriel. A caſtle was erected here about A. D. 1180.

Ardvarney, otherwiſe called *Ardverney* or *Ardverry*: a *Church*, ſit. in bar. Lurge, near Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Argetross, an antient copper mine, in the mountains near the river Nore, whence ſilver was extracted; and according to antiquaries, money firſt coined in Ireland by Enius Ruber. It ſtood in lower Oſſory, and is ſuppoſed to be the modern village of Rathbeagh, ſit. within 5 miles of Kilkenny, and 3 of Ballyragget, in co Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It is otherwiſe written *Argiodroſs*.

Argita River, the antient name of a river or lough, in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by ſome to be Lough Swilly, by others the river Ban, which proceeds from Lough Neagh: The word ſeems to be a corruption from the Britiſh Ergid or Ergit, which ſignifies literally the mouth or opening of the land, and therefore may be any bay: But Richard Cirenceſter thinks it is Lough Swilly, which is by no means improbable, as the form of that bay agrees perfectly with the ſignification of the word.

Arigideen, a river ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the name ſignifies the ſilver river or ſtream: It diſcharges itſelf into the bay of Courtmacſherry.

Arigna-Mines, ſit. in bar. Drumahare, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. An extenſive Iron manufactory has been lately eſtabliſhed here, on the eſtate of Thomas Tenniſon eſq; by Meſſrs. O'Reilly of Dublin; from which they are diſtant about 100 miles.

Arklow, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and neat market town, ſit. in bar. of ſame name, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter: 12 miles S. of Wicklow, and 36 from Dublin: lat. 51 : 41 lon. 6 : 35. Fairs held 14 May, 9 Aug. 25 Sept. and 15 Nov. It lies on the river *Ovoca*, near the Iriſh channel. Here are the ruins of a caſtle of the late earls of Ormond, and a barrack for 2 companies of foot. Theobald Fitz-Walter founded a monaſtery here for Dominican friars; he died 26 Sept. 1285, and was here interred; a tomb, with his ſtatue thereupon, was erected over him; large ruins of this once famous ſtructure ſtill remain. At Arklow is a charter ſchool, to which the late lady viſc. Allen gave 20 acres of land and one of bog in perpetuity, and alſo £50 towards the building: the late alderman Bowen alſo bequeathed to this ſchool £10 per. Ann. to be paid out of the rent, ariſing out of Brian's holding in Arklow, during the continuance of the leaſe, which was made in 1745 for 3 lives or 31 years. Arklow has a haven for ſmall craft. There are ſand banks hereabouts, called *Arklow banks*: the bar. of Arklow is bounded by the bar. of Newcaſtle and Balinacour, the co. of Wexford, and the Iriſh ſea. It gives title of baron to the family of *Butler*.

Arles, a village ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here is a Romiſh chapel by the ſide of the high-road which paſſes thro' this place, and it is remarkable that it has a burial place belonging to it, regularly walled in.

Armagh, there is a county, city and bar. of this name all in prov. Ulſter. The county of Armagh is bounded N. by L. Neagh, S. by Louth, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, and E. by Down.—It contains 20 pariſhes, and 5 bar, viz. thoſe of O'Neiland, Armagh, Tyranny, Fews and Orior, and ſends 6 members to parliament. Its length from N. to S. is 25 miles, the breadth from E. to W. 15 miles, having 21,983 houſes, in which there cannot be fewer than 120,000, inhabitants. In this county there is very little flat ground, but the gentle hills which diverſify the face of it, are covered in general with a very rich ſoil; except a ridge of mountains which run acroſs it, called *the Fews*. It has great improvements, and is principally inhabited by Proteſtants, and may be eſteemed the moſt populous county in Ireland. The linen trade of this county is eſtimated at £299,900 yearly: ——— Its weekly market is the beſt in Ulſter for 9, 10 and 11 hundreds of the beſt fabric. The bleach-greens of this co. are principally ſit. in the neighbourhood of Armagh and Keady, where they finiſh thoſe ſtrong yard-wide linens called "*ſtout Armaghs*," which are in great repute: — The moſt antient families of this co. are the O'Neils, O'Hanlons, Acheſons, and Brownlows. The *town* of *Armagh*, (formerly a celebrated city) and now a bor. market and poſt-town, where the aſſizes are held for this co. is ſit. about 30 miles S. of Londonderry and 62 N. of Dublin; on the river *Blackwater*. It ſends two members to parliament, patronage in the primate; and holds fairs on 28 May, 10 July, 12 Aug. Tueſday before 10th Oct. and 20 Nov.—lat. 54; 20½; lon 7 : 12;—It is an archbiſhoprick, the ſee of which extends into parts of 5 counties, viz. Armagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, Louth and Meath; it is charged in the king's books at 400*l.* per Ann. but is worth 8000*l.* The cathedral was antiently called *Druim-Sailec*, *i. e.* the church built with willows, and was founded by St. Patrick, who fixed his ſee here about A. D. 445.—In the years 670, and 687, it was nearly conſumed by fire; and on the arrival of the Danes, was frequently plundered by theſe pirates, its inhabitants put to the ſword, and the greater part of its books and records taken away and deſtroyed; an irreparable loſs to the eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland. During theſe calamities the cathedral church being often deſtroyed, and as frequently repaired, was in the year 1262, rebuilt nearly in its preſent form by *Patrick O'Scanlan*, then biſhop; whoſe ſucceſſor, Nicholas M'Moliſſa, added to it ſeveral rich gifts and emoluments. It was made an archbiſhoprick in 1152, and continues to retain its dignity as metropolitan ſee of all Ireland:—In A. D. 1013, the bodies of king *Brian Boromh*, and his ſon *Murchaid*, with the heads of *Conaing* his nephew, and of *Mothlan* prince of the Decies, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, were brought hither with great funeral pomp, from the monaſtery of *Swords*.—The king was interred on the N. ſide of the great church, in a ſtone coffin by itſelf; and *Murchaid* and the head of *Conaing*, in another coffin on the S. ſide. In the market place of this town is a croſs of two ſtones, with old baſſo relievos, repreſenting Chriſt on the croſs between two thieves; and ſome ingenious fret-work. Here are the the ruins of ſome abbeys—and a large and handſome barracks—the town has been conſiderably improved by his grace Dr. Rich: Robinſon, Baron Rokeby, the preſent primate, who has erected ſeveral churches; alſo a ſuperb palace, a ſchool, library, and obſervatory, at his own expence. A charter-ſchool was founded here in 1738, and endowed with a rent charge of 40*l.* per. Ann. by Mrs. Drelincourt, widow of Dr. Drelincourt, dean of Armagh. His grace the then primate and the corporation of Armagh gave 20 acres of good land for the ſcite and accommodation of the ſchool, rent free for ever.

ARMAGHBREGAGH, a fair-town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Fairs held 19 May, 19 July, 24 Oct. and 7 Dec.

ARMAR'S-HOLE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, ſo called from one James Armar being murder'd there by his ſon, about the year 1701, who deſervedly ſuffer'd for the fact at the enſuing aſſizes.—'Tis a large hole on the brow of a hill, not far from the ſea ſide; near it and not far from *Bealachaneir-paſs*, is a deep narrow cave wrought by the violence of the ſurges into a rock of flint.

ARMOY, or *Ardmoy*, a fair-town in bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, fairs held 25 Jan. 25 Feb. 29 Mar. 25 May, 12 Nov. and 25 Dec. About 3 miles beyond Armoy church, near a plantation of trees, are ſome remarkable ruins of a caſtle.—This church, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, is diſtant about 109 miles from Dublin; here one of the antient round towers has been erected.

ARNAGLASS, ſee *Ardnaglaſs*.

ARNAGRAGH, ſit. in bar. Kilkenny-weſt, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ARNAREE, ſee *Ardnaree*.

ARNOES-VALE, ſit. near Roſtrevor, co Down, prov. Ulſter.

ARRA, a half bar. joined to that of *Owen*, ſit. co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; ſometimes called *Owen* and *Arra*.

ARRAGELL, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter: *St. Columb*, founded a monaſtery here, which is now a pariſh church in the dioceſe of Derry.

ARRAN, according to *Mr. Echard*, is a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; but we find none ſuch in any preſent map or ſurvey.

ARRAN-ISLES, the *(Canganij of Ptolemy)* ſit. on the W. coaſt of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—They are very fruitful, and produce a ſmall kind of oats without any huſk; and are remarkable for the ſtouteſt calves in the county.—They are called the S. Iſles of *Arran*, and gave title of earl to the noble family of *Butler*, lately extinct, and afterwards to that of Gore; they are three in number.—Lat. 53: 00: Lon. 10: 00: The largeſt of theſe Iſles was called *Arranmore*, where ſeveral of the antient Iriſh ſaints were buried; whence it alſo obtained the name of *Arrananoim*; the inhabitants are ſtill perſuaded that in a clear day, they can ſee from this coaſt *Hy Braſail*, or the inchanted Iſland, the paradiſe of the pagan Iriſh, and concerning which, they relate a number of romantic ſtories; theſe are called the ſouth Iſles of *Arran*, to diſtinguiſh them from another Iſland of the ſame name called the N. Iſle of *Arran*, ſit. on the coaſt of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, lat. 55: 00, long. 8: 50.——At the greater Iſle of *Arran* is *Dun-angus*, ſit. on a high cliff over the ſea; it is a circle of monſtrous ſtones without cement, capable of containing 200 Cows.—Tradition ſays that *Angus*, king of Caſhel, about the year 490, granted this Iſland to *St. Enna*, to build ten churches on. In 1020 the abbey erected here was deſtroyed by fire; and in 1081, this place was pillaged by the Danes: In 1334, the Iſles of *Arran* and *Bophin* were plunder'd and burnt, and hoſtages were taken from thence by ſir John D'Arcy, lord juſtice of Ireland, who ſurrounded the Iſland with a fleet of 56 ſail.

ARRANMORE iſland,—there are two iſlands of this name, one in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; the other in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the latter is a rectory in the dioc of Tuam.

ARRIGLE *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

At the foot of
is found the preci
in dodecahedrons upon hornblende & quartz
a bed of white

ARROW *lough* and *river*, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; this lough is about 8 miles long, of a very irregular form, and full of iſlands; the river proceeding from it, runs northward to Ballyſadere, and ruſhes at once into the ſea in a ſtupendous cataract.

Arklow on the feast of the Invention & exaltation of the Croſs & some other feasts with their octaves In May 1798 a battle was fought near the bridge between the Royalists under Genl. Needham and a vast number of insurgents headed by Michael Murphy a R.C. Priest, in which engagement the latter were totally defeated & their leader shot. The royalists lost Thos. Grogan Knox of Castletown in Co. of Wexford, a Cornet in the 5th dragoon guards, to whose memory a neat tablet is erected in the Church of Arklow. The town, tho by no means prepossessing in its appearance, covers a considerable extent of ground; the sea shore is occupied by fishermens cabins, the rest of the town arises towards the summit of the hill & contains many respectable shops. This portion consists of one principal street, on one side of which is the church, a plain modern structure of considerable magnitude finished in 1823 at an expence of £2000, of which £1100 was advanced as loan by the Bd. of First Fruits, & £1200 was again advanced in 1829 for the augmentation of the same — It contains an Organ presented by Robt. Earl of Wicklow, uncle to the present Earl — The structure is ornamented with a square tower imitative of the later style of English architecture — The original parish church, being inconveniently situated, the site of the old Abbey was presented by Sir Laurence Esmonde and Benj Mountney in the yr 1703 for erecting thereon a new church, but in the 2nd yr. of Q. Anne, the Arch Bp. was empowered with the consent of the incumbent & parishioners to consecrate & erect the said Abbey into a church, which falling into irreparable decay, was placed by the present structure. The living of Arklow is R & V. in the Diocese of Glendalough & patronage of the Archbp. of Dublin. The R. which had been part of the possessions of the Abbey of Woney Co. of Limerick, formerly by Theobald Butler, also grant of the house of Dominican Friars in this town, was in 1675 granted to the incumbent of Arklow, pursuant to Privy Seal dated 4th July of that yr. at a reserved rent to the crown of £3:12 per Irish. To this parish are united Kilbride a C. Ennereily v. Templemichael and Killahurler both curacies, all of which are under composition for tithes at £700 per ann late Irish currency. The R. Catholics have a spacious modern Chapel in the town & there is a small meeting house belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

The trade of Arklow is chiefly confined to Fishing, chiefly Herring & Oyster: it has 100 boats employing 6 hands each, besides about 30 deck boats for transporting the draughts to Liverpool & Dublin. A few years ago there were two seasons annually here; one in May, the other in Novr. of about six weeks; the former has now entirely failed. The gt. desideratum on this coast is an Asylum Harbour into which boats might readily run for safety in bad weather. This in the opinion of nautical men, might be effected without great expence by running out a pier on the N. side of the Arklow Rock; But the extreme poverty of the inhabitants and a trial at Courtown about 10 miles southward hitherto unsuccessful has deterred any from giving ~~this~~ encouragement here — There is a limited Corn Trade during the Summer season a considerable export of copper ore, takes place from the Mines belonging to the Wicklow Copper Compy. which return with Coals & Slop poses. A Dispensary & Fever Hospital are established, the annl subscription to the former average £100 p. ann., and both receive the aid of Grand Jury Presentments. A Ladies Association for improving the condition of the poor by net making & other industrious habits was established by private subscriptions, which have since fallen off, and the exertions of the association are on a very limited scale being confined to ~~the~~ a Capital of about £40. In the town is a School House & apartments for Master & Mistress built at the expense of the Earl of Carysfort: the boys School is supd. by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith the girls by the London Hibernian Society.

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At Glenart, in the parish of Arklow is a School supd. entirely at the expence of Lord Carysfort. A large School formerly supported by the R. Catholics is about to be placed under the National Board of Education. The Charter School is now converted into a private Grammar School, of some celebrity, under the direction of the Revd. Harris LLD. Of the antiquities of the town little remains but the dilapidated tower & part of the walls of the ancient castle, erected by Theobald ~~Walter~~ first Grand Butler of Ireland, being mantled with ivy & situated above the river Avoca, they ~~form~~ assume a picturesque appearance.

Burke in his Hibern. Dominicana, states that in 1756 the walls of the Convent were standing nearly entire, at present not a vestige remains. Arklow confers the dignity of Baron by creation on H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and by tenure on the noble family of Butler.

Artane, an agreeable village, two miles and an half diſtant from the caſtle of Dublin, and about half a mile beyond the earl of Charlemont's ſeat, at Marino, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the air is peculiarly wholeſome, and inſtances of longevity are here very frequent: here are the fragments of an old church, overgrown with ivy, and venerable in its ruins; the church yard, full of antique tomb-ſtones, merits attention.

Artaver, ſit. near Lough Garn, in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Arthramen, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Arthur's-town, ſit. near Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Artikeley, ſit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Artramont, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Artrea, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Arvagh, a village in bar. of Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Asdee, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter:—theſe lands with many others thereabout, (as *Carrigfoil*, &c.) were forfeited by the O'Connors of Kerry; partly in queen Eliz.'s time, and partly in 1641; and were, after the reſtoration of the royal family, granted to the Univerſity of Dublin. Near Aſdee is a large encloſure of ſtone, called in Iriſh a *Bawn*, formerly built as a place of ſtrength, to prevent cattle from being carried off by an enemy.

Ashbury, ſit. near Roſcrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ashfield, ſit. near Caſtleblakeney, co. Galway, prov. Connaught:—alſo, a place near Clonard, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ashgrove, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny: another in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin; both in prov. Leinſter.

Ashpark, ſit. near Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ashrow-abbey, ſit. near Ballyſhannon, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; this piece of antiquity is worth attention; ſome of the gilding in the vault of the cloiſter is ſtill viſible. It was founded by Roderick O'Cananan, in 1178, and in 1377 the abbey was conſumed by fire.

Askeaton, ſee *Aſkeyton*.

Askeyton, or *Aſkeaton*, an antient borough town, in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; ſit. 16 miles W. of Limerick, and 110 from Dublin; lat. 52:26, lon. 9:20. It is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Limerick; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the earl of Carrick, and the *Maſſey* family; and holds fairs on 30th July, and 9th Oct. 'tis ſeated on the river *Shannon*, on the influx of the river *Deel* and is famous for its caſtle, built by the earl of Deſmond, and one of the moſt beautiful and perfect abbeys in Ireland; the latter was of ſuch conſequence, that a provincial chapter of the order was held there in 1564.

Assey, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Astrano, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Aterith, ſee *Athenry*.

Atha, ſee *Rath-crayhan*.

Athaddy, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; about the year 1151, an abbey was founded here by Dermod, the ſon of Murchad, king of Leinſter; for nuns of the order of St. Auguſtin.

Athassel-abbey, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; here are the elegant remains of an Auguſtine priory, founded by *William Fitzadelm de Burke*, about A.D. 1200; it lies 3 miles diſtant from Caſhel, and was dedicated to Edmund, the king and martyr; it is now a rectory in the dioc. of Caſhel. *Fitzadelm* was ſteward to Henry 2d, and anceſtor to the illuſtrious family of *De Burgho*; he died about 1204, and was here interred.—To this place, Richard, the red earl of Ulſter, retreated from the world, after entertaining the nobility aſſembled at Kilkenny, in 1326, he died ſhortly after.—The choir of this priory, is 44 feet by 26, the nave was of the ſame breadth with the choir, ſupported by lateral aiſles; by the external walls it meaſures 117 feet in length; in the S. W. corner is a ſmall chapel; the ſteeple was ſquare and lofty, and the cloiſters were large; many curious ſculptures, it is ſuppoſed, lie here concealed under the rubbiſh, as ſome have been lately diſcovered.—A caſtle was erected here about the year 1180; and in 1329, the town of Athaſſel was burnt to the ground.

Athboy, a borough and market town, in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, ſit. 3 miles S. W. of Trim, and 28 N. W. from Dublin; lat. 53:20, long. 7.2.—It has fairs on 4th May, 4th Aug. and 7th Nov. and ſends two members to parliament; patron, Mr. *Bligh*. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Meath; here was a friary of the order of the B. V. of mount Carmel.—A mile from Athboy, on the right, are the ruins of a church; and on the left, thoſe of a caſtle.

Athcal, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Athclare, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe called *Acclare*.

Athdorn, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; lat. 52:24, long. 9:7.

Athenaſſy, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Athenree, ſee *Athenry*.

Athenry, or *Athenree*, an antient borough or corporate town in the bar. of ſame name in co Galway, prov. Connaught. It was formerly called *Atſwith*; and is governed by a Portrieve; it gives title of baron to the family of *Bermingham*, premier baron of Ireland.——It is a poſt and fair town—has a barrack for three companies, and ſtands 8 miles E. of Galway, and 61 W. from Dublin. It ſends two members to Parliament: patronage in the *Blakeney* family. lat. 53:14, lon. 8:48.—Fairs held 5 May, 2 July, and 28 Oct. Athenry was antiently called *Bealatha*, i. e. the place of beal on the waters; 'twas deſtroyed in 1133 by Conor O'Brien.——Here was a Dominican friary, which with other buildings was conſumed by fire in 1432, alſo a Franciſcan friary was founded here in 1464 by Thomas earl of Kildare: it is now a rectory in the dioc. of Tuam. The bar. of Athenry is bounded by the baronies of Clare, Doonkillen, Loughrea, Leitrim, Longford, Clonmacowen, Kilconnel, Tiaquin and Downamore.

Atherdee, ſee *Ardee*.

Athgoe ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Athlacca, a village in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

Athlaggin, a village in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Athleague, a fair town in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught: fairs held 11 July, 24 Sep.——diſtance from Dublin 73 miles.—*Maylcſſa O'Hanayn*, who was abbot of this place, died A. D. 1266—it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

Athlone, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath: it was formerly a biſhoprick, but is now a borough, market and fair-town, ſit. on both banks of the river Shannon, partly in the bar. of *Athlone* and partly in that of Brawny—this town being part in the co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, and part in the co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. which co. are here united by a bridge, in the middle of which was erected a fair monument, with ſome figures well cut in marble: together with Queen Eliz's. eſcutcheon of arms, and ſome inſcriptions declaring the time and the founders of the building. On the corner of the caſtle wall, was a tower founded by king John, on a parcel of land belonging to St Peter's Abbey—It was built on a high raiſed hill, reſembling a Daniſh fort or rath. On the ſide of the caſtle that faced the river, there were apartments which ſerved for the reſidence of the lord preſident of Connaught, and governor of the caſtle; the middle tower was for the repoſitory of warlike proviſions. Since the preſidency was diſſolved, the caſtle with its demeſnes and revenues were granted in fee to the grandſon of lord Ranelagh, who was preſident of Connaught in 1641; but all the beauty and ſtrength of this place is now decayed: the whole town having been deſtroyed by fire, during the fury of the war, in the rebellion of that year. Here were antiently two convents or monaſteries, the one on the Connaught ſide called St. Peter's; the other on Weſtmeath ſide, for Franciſcans, founded by *Cathal Cruyarig* (i. e. of the *red firſt*) but he did not live to finiſh it, that being done by ſir *Henry Dillon* in 1244, who lies buried here.—Athlone gave title of earl to the family of *Ginkle*, as a reward for the general of that name, having paſſed the river Shannon in the face of the Iriſh army 1691, who were then ſtrongly entrenched on the oppoſite ſhore. There are generally two troops of horſe and 4 companies of foot quartered here; and it is a noted paſs from the prov. of Leinſter into that of Connaught: it is governed by a ſovereign, bailiffs, and recorder—and ſends two members to parliament—patronage in the families of *Handcock*, and *St. George*. —— Fairs held on the firſt Monday after twelve days after old Chriſtmas day, 21 Mar. Wedneſday before Aſcenſion day, and 1ſt Monday in Sept. lat. 53:23½ diſtance from Dublin 59 miles --Near Athlone is a chalybeate water of an excellent quality. The bar. of Athlone lies in the prov. of Connaught, and is bounded by Lough Ree, the river Shannon, and the baronies Roſcommon, Ballimoe and Moycarne, and part of the co. Galway.

Athlumney, ſit. near Navan, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here are the ruins of the caſtle and church of Athlumney, once a noble ſtructure, and ſaid to have been burnt by one M'Guire, who dreaded the approach of Cromwell, after his taking Drogheda. This is now a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

Ath-maighne, (or the plain of the ſhallow water) a place in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; but where is uncertain.—It is however diſtinguiſhed by a bloody battle fought there between Turlough O'Brien king of Munſter, and Turlogh O'Connor king of Connaught, in 1152; when O'Connor was entirely defeated, with the loſs of 9 chiefs, and 900 common men.——*Ath Maighne* was probably a little to the N. of Lough Derrevarragh, in the pariſh of Maina, and half bar. of Fore.

Athnecarne otherwiſe called *Ardnacrana*, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. A Carmelite friary, according to ſome, or a Dominican friary, according to others, was founded here

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The parish church of Athy is a plain structure in a dilapidated condition towards the repair of wh the Board of First Fruits have advanced a loan of £300. The benefice, which is styled in the ecclesiastical register the vicarage of Nicholastown comprehends the subdenominations of St. John and St. Michael of Churchtown and Ardree, of wh 1/3 of the tithes are paid to the Vicar and its is united to the Ry of Tankardstown. In St. John's Athy is a good Glebe House built in towards which the Board of First Fts granted £100 – The tithes are compounded for £450 (2/ £550) pr ann. The town is agreeably situated on both sides of the Barrow, which is here crossed by a ~~handsome~~ neat stone bridge built in 1796 of arches; it consists of one principal street of ~~neat regularly~~ small uniformly built houses, partially pitched, not flagged footways, intersected by several streets at right angles of equal neatness. It is not lighted but well supplied with water and consid and a remarkably healthy & desirable place of residence. There is a very neat Court House finished abt 1830 for 600, a new Gaol, dependent on that of Naas and a Dispensary established in 1810. The town comprizes of St. John & St. Michael and is governed by a sovereign 12 burgesses and freemen.

The R.C. Ch. is a remarkably neat & appropriate edifice built in adjoining are spacious School Houses for children of both sexes.

The Wesleyan Methodists and Calvinists have each a place of worship in the town. The Market is on Tuesday, which is famous for Corn; when Petty Sessions are regularly holden. The Fairs are famous for all kinds of farming stock.

The Grand Canal comes up to the town and crosses the Barrow by an Aqueduct of 3 arches affording a communication between this town and Dublin & by the Barrow Navigation a water communication is opened between it and New Ross & Waterford. The Trade of the town is chiefly dependent on its home consumption, situated in the midst of so much turbary and with such extensive facilities of communication with the interior of the island, it seems equally suited to extensive inland trade or manufactures, but possesses neither.

There are parochial schools for both sexes amounting at prest to 120 children suppd by subsn the master & mistress receive a yearly salary of fifty pounds – A Charitable Relief Association for the relief assistance of the aged & distressed raised by subn averaging about £120 pr ann of wh the Duke of Leinster contributes £50 & the Revd Fk S. French, Curate, £30 pr ann.

On White's Castle is an inscription in Barbarous Latin viz "Richard Cosen Prepositus — Willm Beathie posuit hanc lapidem die decimo septimo mensis junii Año D 1575 AÑOQUE regni regis ELIZABETHI decimo septimo".

in the 14th. century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumrany, the lands of which were, on the 20 Nov. 1545, granted to ſir Robert Dillon, of Newtown.

ATHNET, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ATHNOWEN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ATHTACKA, a village in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ATHY, a borough, market and poſt-town, ſit. in bar. of Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: it ſtands on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 32 S. W. from Dublin: it returns 2 members to parliament: patronage in the duke of Leinſter. Fairs held 17 March, 25 Apr. 9 June, 25 July, 10 of Oct. and 11 Dec. Lat. 52: 59: 45" lon. 6: 56: 30" W. of Greenwich, and 42' W. of Dublin.—The neighbouring country is pleaſant, a lime-ſtone ſoil, better adapted for agriculture than paſturage. The place where the town ſtands was an antient ford leading from the principality of Leix, in Queen's co. to that of Celleagh or Caellan, in co. Kildare. According to Keating, a battle was fought here in the 2d. or 3d. century, between the people of Munſter, and thoſe of Leix, under Laviſeagh Cean Mordha. This town owes its foundation to two monaſteries erected on different ſides of the river, at the entrance of an extenſive wood, in the 13th. century. That on the W. ſide of the river, was founded by Richard de St. Michael, lord of Rheban, under the invocation of St John, for crouched friars; it was at the diſſolution granted in Aug. 1575 to Anthony Power, which reverting to the crown, was granted by ſtatute 17 and 18 of Charles the 2d. to dame Mary Meredith: part of the walls of the church ſtill remain. The monaſtery on the E. ſide was founded in 1253 for Dominicans, by the families of *Boiſel*, and *Hogan*; it was granted with its appurtenances, 24th January, 35th of Henry the 8th, A. D. 1544, to Martin Pelles in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* Iriſh money: no remains of this abbey now exiſt, except the poſtern gate, commonly and corruptly called Preſton's gate. In 1308, the town was burned by the Iriſh; and in 1309, John lord de Bonneville, ſlain near the town of Arſtol or Aſcul, was interred in the church of the abbey of St. John. In 1315, Athy was plundered by the Scots under Robert Bruce, who gained the battle of Aſcul, in which were ſlain Hamond le Grace and ſir William Prendergreſt; and on the ſide of the Scots, ſir Fergus Andreſſan and ſir Walter Murry; all of whom were buried in the Dominican abbey. In 13th of James 1ſt. A. D. 1615, that king granted a charter, conſtituting the market-town of Athy a borough, &c. to be governed by a recorder, ſovereign, two bailiffs and a town-clerk; it is now alternately with *Naas*, the aſſizes town for the co. Kildare; it is a vicarage alſo in the dioc. of Dublin. The church was erected about 1740, the county-court-houſe ſometime after, and the barracks about 25 or 30 years ſince; here is alſo a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Quaker's meeting houſe; alſo a public ſchool for the claſſics, with a ſubſcription of 40*l.* viz. 20*l.* from the duke of Leinſter, 15*l.* from the corporation, and 5*l.* from the repreſentatives of ——— Weldon eſq. Gerald the 8th earl of Kildare, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the Engliſh pale, erected ſeveral caſtles, and amongſt others that of Athy, at the foot of the bridge, about the year 1506, of which there only now remains a tower. In 1575, this caſtle was repaired and enlarged by one William White, from whence it obtained the name of White's caſtle: the remaining tower is now uſed as a priſon, being an appendage to the co. goal of Naas. In 1642, the earl of Ormond arrived in this town, with 3000 foot and 500 horſe, to relieve the neighbouring garriſons of Carlow, Maryborough and Ballynakill, &c.—In 1648, the Iriſh, under *Owen Roe O'Neil*, were in poſſeſſion of it; but it was taken in 1650, by colonels Hewſon and Reynolds. Near Athy is *Woodſtock caſtle*, which had been built about the time of the foundation of St. John's abbey, by Richard St. Michael, lord of Rheban, as an appendage to the palatinate of Dunnamaes, granted to the earl of Pembroke. About the year 1424, Thomas the 7th earl of Kildare, then lord *Offaly*, married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony More of Leix; and with her obtained the manors of Rheban and Woodſtock, and in them erected a court baron, and court leet, which are ſtill held.

ATTANAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

ATTEMAS, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

AUDLEY-CASTLE, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, boldly ſit. on an eminence, commanding a proſpect of the whole lake of Strangford, to the very N. end of it at Newtown, and is built on a tongue of land, hanging over the lake. It was erected by one of the *Audleys*, who ſettled here under John de Courcy, in the infancy of the Engliſh government; and which family is not long extinct.

AUDLEY-ROAD, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it forms a part of Strangford bay, on the W. ſide; where ſhips may lie ſafely.

AUGHABOE, ſee *Aghaboe*.

AUGHADOE or *Aghadoe*, ſee *Achadoe*.

AUGHANLOO, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar Kenoght, co Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHANUNSHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHEDIFF, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHEBUTT, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHER, a borough town in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; ſit. 12 miles S. W. of Dungannon, and 75 miles from Dublin.—Lat. 54 : 24, lon. 7 : 20. It holds fairs 28th March, 12th of May, 14th of Aug. and 12th Nov. Sends 2 members to parliament. Proprietor lord *Caledon*.

AUGHERAGHAN, ſit. in bar. Killyan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

AUGHNACLOY, a fair town ſit. by the river Blackwater, in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; in which fairs are held on 6 Jan. 14 May, 5 July, 10 Oct. and the ſecond Thurſday in Nov. diſtant from Dublin 71 miles. About two miles beyond Aughnacloy is *Liſmore fort*, now in ruins.

AUGHNISHE, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHRIM, or *Aghrim*, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; famous for the battle fought there at *Kilcomodon-hill*, on the 12 July 1691, between the Iriſh forces, under king James 2d, commanded by M. St. Ruth, and the forces of king William 3d, commanded by general Ginkle, in which the latter proved victorious. St. Ruth, was killed in this engagement, together with 7,000 of his men; but of the Engliſh, only 600; the victory was the more remarkable, as the Engliſh army conſiſted of no more than 18,000 men; whereas the Iriſh were computed at 20,000 foot and 5,000 horſe and dragoons. The Iriſh alſo loſt 9 pieces of cannon, all their ammunition, tents and baggage, moſt of their ſmall arms, which they threw away to expedite their flight, with eleven ſtandards and 32 pair of colours.—Aughrim is diſtant from Dublin, about 75 miles.

AUGHTERARD, a ſmall town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, having a barrack in it.

AUSOBA, the antient name of a river in the W. of Connaught, mentioned by Ptolemy, and ſuppoſed by Ware to be the river Galvia, in co. Galway; but by Camden and Baxter, *Lough-corb*:—It is indeed extremely difficult to aſcertain its exact ſituation; Richard of Cirenceſter, makes it *Clew-bay*, in co. Mayo, but as it was a place frequented by foreign merchants, the bay of Galway ſeems the moſt probable place.—It is alſo called *Auſona*.

AUSONA, ſee *Auſoba*.

AUSTRINUM, a promontory in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by Rich: Cirenceſt: it is the ſame as the notium of Ptolemy, and thought by Camden to be *Beer-head*, but moſt probably it was *Miſſen-head* at the entrance of Dunmanus-bay, in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

AUTERÆ, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy, as the capital of the Auterii, who are thought by ſome to be the inhabitants of the co. Galway and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

AVENMORE, otherwiſe called Blackwater, a river in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a river in the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, otherwiſe called *Avonmore*.

AVONDALE, a handſome ſeat, ſit. on the river Avenmore, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter: it lies near Rathdrum, and exhibits a beautiful diverſity of ſcenery in the higheſt perfection.

AWBEG, a river ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

AWIN-BANNA, a river in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

AWIN BUY, a river in bar. Kinalea, county Cork, prov. Munſter.

AWIN-EA, a river in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

AWIN-GORM, a river in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

AWIN-MORE, a river in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo another in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, ſame prov.

AWIN-URE, a river in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

AWN, otherwiſe *Emly*, or *Elmly*, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, lat. 52 : 20, long. 8 : 42.—Its antient name was *Imleach-jobhuir*, or the land of the lake of the weſtern diſtrict. It is ſit. about 14 miles W. of Caſhel, on the borders of a lake, and was formerly a biſhoprick, under the name of *Emly*, founded by *St. Albe*, towards the cloſe of the 4th century, ſome years before the arrival of St. Patrick: the church was afterwards tranſlated to Caſhel.—The city was plundered by robbers in 1125, and the mitre of *St. Albe* burned: it was alſo deſtroyed by fire in 1192, but was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a conſiderable town for ſeveral ages; even 'till the time of Hen. 8th, in whoſe reign *Thomas Hurly*, biſhop of *Emly*, erected a college for ſecular prieſts, but the only remains at preſent of this antient, and perhaps firſt eccleſiaſtical city in Ireland, are the ruins of a church, ſome walls, a large unhewn ſtone croſs, and a holy well.—The ſee of *Emly* was united to that of Caſhel in 1568.

AYLRUE, ſit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

ondale, the beautiful seat of Henry Parnel Esqr.
ted about a mile from the town of Rathdrum upon
bold eminence above the river Avonmore, wh.
eeps round the lawn: The whole of the de-
esne is richly wood'd, & that portion immedi-
tely surrounding the House is clumped with
taste.

Athnowen, otherwise Ovens a parish chiefly in the Barony of East Muskerry the remainder in that of Barrets Co of Cork and Province of Munster: on the river Bride, which discharges itself into the Lee at the Eastern Extremity of this parish. The old Mail Coach from Cork to Tralee passes through it. The next post town is Ballincollig 3 miles (English) East. This parish appears to have derived its name of Ath-nowen from ~~one~~ a ford, where the Bridge is now erected dedicated to the Patron Saint. The Living is a Rectory in the Diocese of Cork and gift of the Bishop with which is episcopally united the Prebend of Kilnaglory. This parish is under Composition for £425 pr ann. The church is a ~~handsome~~ neat building of some antiquity with a square tower attached. A respectable R.C. Chapel is in course of erection. The Union comprizes the parishes of Athnowen with Aglish and Desertmore. This parish contains several genteel residences. the principal is Grange, originally called Grany, where according to the ancient Records stood the Nunnery founded by St. Crea, but which tradition ascribes to the next parish where the ruins of Abbey still bearing the name of that Saint are to be seen. This estate subsequently formed part of the possessions of Kilcrea Abbey after Cromwells reduction of this part of Munster it was granted to Shair one of that generals' commanders and is now the property of John Hawkes Esqr. the house is situated in an agreeable retirement under the Southern Ridge which encloses the vale of Bride. Here was found some years a gold Ring supposed to have been struck to commemorate the death of Wm 3d. It bore the following inscription

1 Mourne Justice, Liberty, Religion, Peace, 2 Lament your Royal Patron's sad decease
3 Your brave Protector who is now no more 4 Whose greatness was all good & kind his power
5 While widow'd Europe fills the air with cries 6. And defenceless nations make their obsequies.

The Glebe House, a neat villa pleasantly situated in a neatly planted demesne the Revd. Wm. Harvey: Sirmount Geo. Hawkes Esqre. Springmount Saml. ~~McCarty~~ Macarty Esqre. Clashanure Kyrle Allen Esqre. and Lisheen Rd. Donovon Esqre. Two Mills: Bride Mill the property of Mr. Danl. Donovon capable of grinding from 4 to 5 000 bags of wheat pr. ann. and Sirmount Mill belonging to Simon Donovon capable of doing from 8 to 10.000 bags a year. The parish contains abundance of Limestone, in which are two Caves, that are said to be of great extent and believed by the peasantry to extend by subterranean passages to Gill Abbey at Cork a distance of eight miles. The parish is chiefly in tillage, which is respectably conducted. The only waste land is a little rock the average produce of wheat pr. acre is upwards of 4 bags. Here are two Schools, one in connection with the National Board, the other with the Kildare Place Society.

The only antiquity in the parish is Castle Inch on the South Bank of the river Lee and said to have been erected by the McCartys, it now belongs to Lord Carbery. A few years ago it was a spacious and imposing ruin, but great part has latterly fallen down the only remaining portion is a the fragment of a square Tower ~~[illegible]~~ which will form a picturesque object from the New Mail Coach Road through Inniscarra which winds along the opposite margin of the River Lee.

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Badoney. There are two rectories of this name in the dioc. of Derry, called *upper* and *lower* Badoney; each ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Bag and Bun-point, ſit. near Feathard, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Bagatelle, ſit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Bagenbon-head, a cape in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Baggatrot-castle, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 1½ mile from the caſtle of Dublin. Scarce any remains of this antient ſtrong hold are now viſible: it was formerly extenſive and important, and the ſcene of ſeveral ſevere engagements. It held out for ſome time againſt the parliament's forces headed by *Oliver Cromwell*; but that experienced commander taking it by ſtorm, demoliſhed the greateſt part of it, leaving only one tower or battlement ſtanding. Since that time it has been gradually decaying, and now exhibits but a very ſmall remnant of its former greatneſs: the upper part, which threaten'd deſtruction to paſſengers, was in 1785 taken down, and the remaining part of the tower filled up with rubbiſh, and cloſed at the top; in which ſtate it now remains.

Bagnal, a name for the town of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; ſo called in remembrance of Marſhal *Bagnal*.

Bagnal's-arms, a place ſo called, within two miles of Carlow, and 41 from Dublin: prov. Leinſter.

Bagnal's-bridge, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 47 miles diſtant from Dublin.

Bagnal's-town, or *Bagnel's-town*, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 3 miles ſouth of Leighlin-bridge: it was intended to have been erected into one of the beſt towns in the kingdom, by the name of *Verſailles*. A magnificent ſquare court-houſe, and ſeveral other buildings were raiſed, with ſtone of different kinds, intermixed with marble: over the river Barrow it has a beautiful bridge. It was the intent of the proprietor to have brought the great road thro' this town, inſtead of *Loughlin's-town*; but he failed in the attempt, and a ſtop was put to the farther progreſs of the buildings, after an immenſe expenſe incurred.

Baillieborough, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 43 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which is a very pleaſant lough, and nearer to it is *Baillieborough-caſtle*. There is a challybeate ſpring at this place; and fairs are held 17 Feb. 17 May, 25 June, 17 Aug. 14 Oct. and 17 Nov.

Baillyborrow, ſit. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Balbriggen, a ſmall ſea port town, much improved by the late baron *Hamilton*, and ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter—diſtant between 15 and 16 miles from Dublin. It is principally ſupported by its fiſhery: a cotton manufactory is alſo eſtabliſhed here; and a pier has been built, by parliamentary encouragement, within which ſhips of 200 tons can lay their broad ſides, and unload on the quay. Such veſſels bring coals and culm from *Wales* and other places. The baſe of the pier is 18 feet thick, and on the outſide is a conſiderable rampart of great fragments of rock, ſunk to defend the pier againſt the waves. Fairs are held here 29 April, and Sep. Half a mile from Balbriggen are the ruins of *Bremore Caſtle*.

Balcarra, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin, within a mile and half of which are the ruins of two caſtles.

Baldongan, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 14 miles from the Metropolis, and two miles from Ruſh. Here was once a famous caſtle, now in ruins: boldly ſit. on a riſing ground, and commanding an extenſive proſpect. It conſiſts on the W. end of two ſquare towers, with a parapet in front, covering a paſſage between each; from theſe towers a regular building is carried on each ſide, but narrower: to which a ſimilar tower is joined at the N. E. angle; but at the S. E. angle is only a ſmall tower, in which are the ſtairs leading to the battlements. On the front are the arms of the lords of Howth. This place, tradition ſays, has been at different times a friary and a nunnery: that whilſt it was in the latter capacity, it was beſieged by a party of armed men, whereupon the nuns, in a fit of deſpair, threw themſelves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the 13th century, and intended rather as a lordly habitation than a place of defence: It was the ſeat of *Rd. Bermingham Eſq.* whoſe ſiſter and heireſs *Ann*, married *Sir Chr. St. Lawrence*, lord of *Howth*, who died 20 Apr. 1542, when this caſtle became the property of the *Howth* family. Oliver Cromwel batter'd this caſtle from his ſhips, and many of the balls have been found in digging near it. A few feet S. E. from the ſquare, is a ſmall chapel with a large chancel; and on the W. end a ſquare ſteeple, with ſtairs leading to the top, where there are two apertures for bells. Adjoining the chapel is a cemetery, in which are ſeveral tomb ſtones.

Baldoyle or *Bulldoyle*, a large fiſhing village, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; about 6 miles from the metropolis; pleaſantly

ſit

ſit on a branch of St. George's channel. It is extremely delightful in the ſummer ſeaſon; and well accommodated for the purpoſe of bathing. The air is pure but keen, the place ſtanding much expoſed: it enjoys a good proſpect of Howth, Ireland's eye, and Lambay iſland: and is a curacy in the dioc. of Dublin.

BALDWIN'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; 79 miles from Dublin.

BALEEK, a village in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

BALEGART, ſit. near Drogheda, prov. Leinſter.

BALFEIGHAN, a village in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

BALINAGAR, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 83 miles from Dublin, within a mile and half of which, are the ruins of an antient abbey.

BALINTRA, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 83 miles and an half from Dublin; three miles and an half from this place, on the ſide of *Lough Allen*, are the ruins of Currag church.

BALISLAND, ſit. in bar Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

BALL, or *Balla*, ſee *Ballagh*.

BALLA, or *Ball*, ſee *Ballagh*.

BALLAGAN, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov Leinſter.

BALLAGAN-POINT, a cape ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. It is otherwiſe written Ballaghan-point.

BALLAGDAREEN, ſee *Ballaghadireen*.

BALLAGEEN or *Ballaghkeen*, a bar. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name.

BALLAGH, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village otherwiſe called *Balla* or *Ball*, ſit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin, where an abbey was erected by *St. Mochuo*, generally called *Cronan*; he died 30th March 637, at the age of 75 years. Here is one of the antient round towers and a celebrated holy well. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, and has fairs on the 11 June, 24 of Sep. and 7 Nov.

BALLAGHADIREEN, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; within 2½ miles of which are the ruins of a caſtle. This village is otherwiſe called *Ballagdareen*, and holds fairs on 25th March, 1ſt May, 23d of June, 1ſt Aug. 7th Sep. 1ſt Nov. and 22d of Dec.

BALLAGHANERY BAY, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BALLAGHAN-POINT, ſee *Ballagan point*.

BALLAGHEEN, ſee *Ballageen*.

ſit

BALLAGHMORE, a village in bar. Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, and within a few miles are the remains of Monaincha abbey. According to Dr. Beaufort, there is a vicarage of this name in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

BALLAGHNEED, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; 78 miles from Dublin.

BALLAGH-TOBIN, ſit. near Callan, in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.

BALLAGHY: There are 3 villages of this name. The 1ſt in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; about 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin: lat. 53 : 48, lon. 8 : 55.—The 2d in co. Mayo, ſame prov. 97 miles from Dublin.——The 3d in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; 92 miles from Dublin: where are fairs on the 12th May and Nov.

BALLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLANAGOR, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLANAGORE, ſit. near Kilbeggan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLANALIE, otherwiſe called *St. Johnſtown*, ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLARD'S-POINT, a cape in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

BALLASEDERE or *Ballaſodare*, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 100 miles from Dublin; where there is a waterfall, with very magnificent ruins of an antient abbey. The river here breaks over the rocks in a moſt romantic manner, from edge to edge, in many falls, before it comes to the principal one, which is about 14 feet perpendicular; the ſcenery about it is bold, the features of the mountains are great, and *Knocknaree* in full relief: if the falls were thro' a dark wood, the ſcenery would be amongſt the fineſt in the world. This place is alſo written *Ballyſedere*.

BALLDERIN, ſit. near Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLEA-CASTLE, a large ruin, ſit. one mile W. of Carigaline, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLEEK, ſee *Belleek*.

BALLEE, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BALLEGUARCY, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—A monaſtery for conventual franciſcans, was founded here in 1518, by *Cornelius O'Brien*.

BALLENGARY, ſit. near Ardfert, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; here is the mouth of the river

Shannon,

[illegible] and the site of an old [illegible] seen from the country by a [illegible] of which is to [illegible] to be heard at [illegible] the country [illegible] the approaching [illegible] of the weather.

[illegible]

[illegible] a fair town in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Monday [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ballycommon, a village in bar. Ofaly, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Here are the ruins of a castle, and within a few miles are the [illegible] abbey. According to Dr. Beaufort, there is a vicarage of this name [illegible] prov. Leinster.

[illegible]

Shannon, and the ſcite of an old fort, ſeparated from the country by a chaſm of a prodigious depth, thro' which the waves drive, the noiſe of which is ſo great when the wind ſets in W. S. W. as to be heard at many miles diſtance; and hereby the country people foretell the approaching ſtate of the weather.

BALLGATHRING, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BALLGREEN, ſit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BALLGRIFFIN, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIALOGH, ſit. near Randal's-town, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLIBOFY, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fair days 21 May and 24 Dec. 'Tis ſit. in bar. Raphoe, 113 miles from Dublin, and otherwiſe written *Ballibofey*. Four miles from it are the ruins of a caſtle.

BALLIBOGHAN-ABBEY, (now in ruins) was ſit. near Clonard, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: it was for ſome time called the priory *de Laude Dei*, and was founded in the 12th century by *Jordan Comin*, for canons of St. Auguſtin; in the beginning of 1446 it was conſumed by fire. It is otherwiſe called *Ballybogan*; and is now a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

BALLIBOUGHAN, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLIBRACK, ſit. in half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIBREGAN, ſit. in bar. Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIBUR, ſit. in bar. Shelilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLICARY, ſit. near Sligo bay, co. Sligo; prov. Connaught.

BALLICLARE, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2d Tueſday O. S. in May, July and Nov.

BALLICLOGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 Aug. 19 Sept. and 6 Oct.

BALLIDONNELL, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIDORE, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLIDUAN-WEST, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 24 June and Nov.

BALLIELLIN, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIGIBBERT, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLIHANESS, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 1 June, 2 July, 22 Sept. and 29 Oct.

BALLIHOUGHTER, ſit. near Elphin, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLIKERRY, ſit. in Rathlin iſland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLILEAGUE, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held on the day after Trinity Sunday, and 3 Monday O. S. in Oct.

BALLIMACLOGHNA, ſee *Kellymount*.

BALLIMOE, a tract of land divided into two parts or baronies, each called the barony of half Ballymoe, they are reſpectively ſit. in the co. Galway and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; in the latter is a ſmall village called Ballimoe.

BALLIMONEY, ſee *Ballymoney*.

BALLIMOON, ſee *Ballymoon*.

BALLIMORE, ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 50 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and fair town ſeated on the W. ſide of lough Scuddy.—Here was formerly a ſtrong garriſon of the Engliſh forces, towards the latter end of the wars of 1641; this garriſon ſeated on the ſkirts of the lake, was divided from the main land by a deep and large graff, with ramparts of earth and bulwarks; the ditch was carried ſo low as to receive 3 or 4 feet of the reſtagnant water of the lake, over which was by a draw-bridge the entry into the fort; this was the chief fortreſs of this county, ſeated midway between Mullingar and Athlone, being about 10 miles diſtant from each:——adjoining to this place, is the old diſſolved monaſtery of *Plary*: Ballymore is now a curacy in the dioc. of Meath, and was famous for its abbey of the order of Gilbertines, founded in the 12th century: and in 1338, *Theobald de Vernon*, lord of the manor, obtained a grant of a weekly Saturday market, and a fair to be held for 15 days:—an antient abbey is ſaid to have been founded here; in or before the year 700:—there is alſo a rectory of ſame name, in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLIMORE EUSTACE, ſee *Ballymore-Euſtace*.

BALLIMOTE, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 5 miles E. of *Achonry*:——here the ſept of *M'Donogh* built a ſmall monaſtery, for franciſcan friars of the third order; the remains of it are at the lower end of the town, and the E. window is remarkably curious.

BALLIMULTON, ſit in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

BALLINA, a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 120 miles from Dublin, and 14 miles N. of Caſtlebar; lat. 54: 4 lon. 9: 10. It holds fairs on 12 May, 3 June and 12 Aug. two miles beyond it are the ruins of Connor caſtle, and a little farther, the ruins of *Roſerk-Abbey*.—Alſo a village of ſame name in bar. Balagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—And another in bar. Doonkillen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLINABOY, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballinacargy, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, near 46 miles from Dublin; near which is a fine ſeat belonging to lord *Sunderlin*. Alſo a village in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Ballinacarig, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 12 Feb. 12 May, 6 Aug. and 22 Nov.—Alſo a village in co. Wicklow prov. Leinſter.—And alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinachora, ſit. near *Middletown*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Where is a high ſepulchral Mount, being one of the antient tumuli.

Ballinaclash, ſit. according to Mr. *Scale*, in bar. *Arklow*, but placed by Dr. *Beaufort* in bar. *Ballinacor*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinaclogh, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killala. ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballinacor, ſee *Ballynacour*.

Ballinacourteny, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Ballinacourty, ſee *Ballynacourty*.

Ballinacreagh, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballinafad, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 88 miles from Dublin; on the left of which are the ruins of a caſtle, and 3 miles beyond it, are the ruins of *Ballindown-abbey*. Alſo a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught: fair day 27 Aug.

Ballinafeagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinagar, ſit. in bar. Geſhill, King's co. prov. Leinſter: 41 miles from Dublin, within 3 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

Ballinagh, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter: fairs held Thurſday before Eaſter, 5 June. and Aug. 2 Oct. and 21 Dec.

Ballinaglish, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. of Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballinagullock, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinahaglish, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truachnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballinahinch, ſee *Ballynahinch*.

Ballinakelly, ſee *Ballynakelly*.

Ballinakill, ſee *Ballynakill*.

Ballinalack, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, near 47 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a caſtle.

Ballinamullard, a village ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 12 Feb. 5 Apr. and Aug. and 21 Oct. It is otherwiſe written *Ballinamullard*.

Ballinamona, ſee *Ballynamona*.

Ballinamore, ſee *Ballynamore*.

Ballinamullard, ſee *Ballinamallard*.

Ballinanaght, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, above 54 miles from Dublin, within about 2 miles of which are the ruins of Ballintemple church.

Ballinard, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small co. co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballinasloe, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, near 72 miles from Dublin, remarkable for it's great fairs of wool, cattle &c. fairs 27 March, 4 Jul. and from 5 to 9 Oct. lat. 52 : 48 lon. 7 : 42.

Ballinaskeletg, ſee *Ballynaſkellig*

Ballinavar, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter—fairs held on 4 Sept.

Ballincalla, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo. prov. Connaught.

Ballincarragh *mountains*; ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballinclare, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, fairs held 1 May and 4 Oct.

Ballincolly, a large caſtle ſit. 4 miles from Cork, prov. Munſter. It was an antient ſeat of the *Barretts*. Anno 1600, W. Barrett of Ballincolly ſubmitted to the Queen's mercy, having been concerned in Deſmond's rebellion. This caſtle was garriſoned by Cromwell; and in the late wars, for king James the 2d.—it is built on a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle.

Ballindaggin, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, near 100 miles from Dublin. Fairs held here 23 May, 22 Jul. 11 Oct. and 7 Dec.

Ballindee, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballinderry, a fair town ſit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter——fairs held 21 April, 21 Aug. 29 Oct. firſt Monday in Nov. and 2 Dec. Alſo a place in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, diſtant 73 miles from Dublin: near which are the ruins of *Portmore caſtle*, and about a mile from it the ruins of a church—This is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.—Alſo a river in bar. Tyrone, and a rectory of ſame name in dioc. of Armagh, and bar. of Loughlinſholen, both ſit. in co Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Ballindine, a village in bar. Claumorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballindown, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam—Alſo the name of an antient abbey now in ruins, ſit. near Ballinafad, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it was founded in

1427

1427 by the family of *M'Donogh*; it's poſſeſſions were aſſigned to *Ed. Crofton.*

BALLINDRAIT, a village ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; diſtant about 104 miles from Dublin.

BALLINDRENAN, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

BALLINDROGHED, ſee *Bridgetown.*

BALLINECUR, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINEEN, a village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLINEFAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINEGILL, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINEGROSS-CHURCH, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter: it was built at the charge of the bar. and conſecrated by the Rt. rev. *Henry Jones*, lord biſhop of *Meath*, in 1680; the patron thereof was *Walter Pollard, eſq*; who beſtowed the ground thereof, and a handſome church-yard for it.

BALLINESAGART, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter: a monaſtery was founded here in 1489, for Franciſcans of the third order, by *Con O'Neal.*

BALLTINGADDY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

BALLINGARRY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; diſtant about 122 miles from Dublin: fairs held Eaſter Monday, Whitſun Monday, 4 July and 5 of Dec.—There is alſo a vicarage of ſame name, in bar. Connello, belonging to the dioc. of Limerick.—Alſo a place in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; diſtant near 71 miles from Dublin: which holds fairs on Whitſun-Monday, 23 July, 11 of Nov. and Dec.—Another place of this name is in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, about 2 miles N. of *Ballyheigh*: it is a ſmall caſtle, built by col. *David Croſby*, together with ſome intrenchments, as a defence to a narrow iſthmus that led to a ſmall peninſula; whither he retired with ſeveral Engliſh families, during the wars of 1641, to avoid the fury of the Iriſh: he built ſeveral houſes for them in the iſthmus, and cauſed 2 covered ways to be made, from the caſtle to a draw-bridge, which formed the peninſula, in order to have his people paſs and repaſs with ſecurity; as he was ſupplied by the means of the earl of *Inchiquin's* friends, with proviſions from the co. Clare ſide of the river Shannon, by water, he was enabled to defend the place above a year, when at length the draw-bridge being treacherouſly let down by one Kelly whom he had in his ſervice, the Iriſh gained admiſſion into the fortreſs; nor did he hear any thing of the matter, (being then ill of the gout) until he was informed thereof by his niece; in this condition he ſtood on his defence in his chamber for ſome time, and at laſt obtained quarter with ſome difficulty; they conveyed him to the caſtle of Ballybeggan near Tralee; where, notwithſtanding the capitulation, they formed a deſign to murder him, which they would have put in execution, if he had not been privately carried off by his nephews, *Mc. Elligot* and *Mc. Gilly-Cuddy*, his ſiſter's ſons, then colonels in the Iriſh army.—This caſtle was one of the laſt garriſons in the Engliſh hands, that held out in the co. Kerry.

BALLINGARRY CRAMER, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; where fairs are held 15 Apr. and 30 Aug.

BALLINGATE or *Bolingate*, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINGRANY-BRIDGE, ſit. over the river Vincion, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINLAW, ſit. near the junction of the river Barrow and Suir, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINLEY, ſit. near a rivulet of that name in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where are the ruins of an abbey.

BALLINLINE, ſit. near *Old Roſs*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINLONDRY, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

BALLINLOUGH, a ſmall town in the pariſh of Anahilt, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, diſtant near 90 miles from Dublin; where are fairs held 31 May, 5 July, 26 Sep. and 31 Oct. This place is ſometimes called *Belonlagh.*—Alſo the name of a village in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINODE, a village in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.———Alſo in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLINOE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Killnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLINOLLIGAN, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLINPHELIC, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fair days 9 June and 10 Oct. There is a ſulphereo-challybeate water at this place.

BALLINRINK, ſit. in bar. Faſſadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLINROBE, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin; 'tis a market and poſt-town, in which the aſſizes are ſometimes held, and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot; 'tis alſo a rectory in dioc. of Tuam. Lat. 53: 40, lon. 9: 10. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey, and near them is a charter ſchool, by the banks of Lough Sky. A troop of horſe is generally quarter'd here. Fairs held Whitſun Monday and 5 Dec.

Ballinsaldin, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinspidle, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter—fairs held 14 and 15 May, 25 and 26 Sept.

Ballintane, ſit. near Roſs, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballinteague, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is a large bog thro' which the grand canal leading from Dublin to Monaſterevan paſſes, and on the bank of which ſtand the remains of *Ballinteague caſtle.*

Ballintemple, a ſeat in the King's co.——alſo in co. Carlow—alſo a village in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, all in prov. Leinſter: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—There is alſo a vicarage of this name in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clomaghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; and a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballintobber, a bar. having in it a village of ſame name, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. The latter is a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. 78 miles from Dublin.——Fairs held 25 Aug. here are remarkable ruins of the former reſidence of ſome of the princes of Connaught.—There is likewiſe another village ſo called, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; here are the ruins of a very antient abbey, which exhibits a fine ſpecimen of Gothic architecture; the rafters, if they may be ſo termed, being formed of hewn ſtone, indented into each other in a very regular manner. It was founded by Cathal O'Conogher, king of Connaught about A. D. 1216. John Rourke of Tirawly was murdered in this abbey by David FitzBurke, his nephew, in A. D. 1506.

Ballintoghan, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballintogher, a fair town ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin.—Fair days 8 June, 28 Ju. 17 Oct. 8 Dec.— Within about two miles of it are the ruins of three different caſtles.

Ballintoy, ſit. in bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 150 miles from Dublin; where fairs are held on 3 Jun. 4 Sep. and 14 Oct. This place has a tolerable good bay.——In the year 1756, a vein of coal was diſcovered near it, which has been wrought with ſuch effect, as to ſupply the ſalt-works here and at Port-ruſh and Colerain. Ballintoy is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

Ballintra, a fair town in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, near 106 miles from Dublin. Fair days 1 Feb. 25 Mar. 20 May, 31 July, 2 Oct. and 30 Nov. Alſo a village in bar. Boylagh in ſame co.

Ballinure, ſee *Ballynure.*

Ballinvarry, a village in bar. Gallan, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballinvoher, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballinvroony, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fair days, 10 May, Sept. and Nov.

Ballisallagh, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballitore, ſee *Ballytore.*

Ballivady, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballnalee, (otherwiſe called St John's town) ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballnelin, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballonestear, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballow, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Balloy, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ballrath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ballrichan, a pleaſant peninſula, ſit. 2 miles from Dundalk, in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, in which are remaining evident marks of a Druid's grove or dwelling. To form a more perfect idea of it, according to the accounts given us of the ſeats and habitations of thoſe men, we are to imagine it was once ſurrounded with fine old oaks; forming within an awful ſolemn ſhade.—The entrance is marked by large ſtone pillars, with circles of great ſtones. Here is likewiſe ſome indication of a ſepulchre or family burial place. This choice ſpot of ground is ſuppoſed to have been the ſupreme ſeat of the Drew, or arch-Druid: this place is ſometimes written Ballriggan. Here alſo are the remains of a caſtle, ſit. on a riſing ground, between two winding rivers; having the mountain of *Slievegullion*, to the N. *caſtlerock* on the W. and that of *Caſtle-town* E. of it. It belongs to lord Limerick, and is of a remarkable conſtruction, incloſed within a walled court, capable of containing a large body of men. Here is a ſubterraneous cave, and a ſpacious vault under it, which ſeems to have had ſome communication with a Sally-port, directing towards the banks of the river, which are here very ſteep and high.

Ballriggan, ſee *Ballrichan.*

Ball's-bridge, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; one mile and a half from Dublin caſtle. It is ſit. on a broad but ſhallow ſtream, that iſſues from the mountains, near *Rockbrook.*

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Ballyane, a p. Bar. of Bantry, Co. of Wexford, near the
river Barrow & traversed by the roads from Enniscorthy
and Newtownbarry to New Ross, 2 miles from the latter,
which is the post town.

a R.[?] united to the v. of St. Mary's New Ross.

The R.C. are in the Liberty of Cushinstown

Part of this parish, called McMurrough the property
of Chas. Tottenham Esqr., was in the demesne of Dermod
McMurrough, K. of Leinster, at whose death it passed
to his son in law and heir Earl Strongbow, at which
time there was a castellated mansion belonging to the
prince on the banks of the Barrow, at a place called
the Island, where the peasantry are still tempted to
search for hidden treasure. This Castle was deserted
on coming into the hands of the Earl, on account of its
low and accessible position in the midst of ill affected
neighbours, & one more suitable to the times & the ha
of the new possessors erected on an elevated plain 3
to the westward, called New Ross, subsequently to disti
guish it from the neighbouring borough, Old Ross.

At a place called Ballinveg in this parish, the Mar
quis of Ormonde having been compelled to raise th
siege of New Ross in 1643, was pursued hither by Gen
Preston, who encamped the first night upon a heath

Brook, and falls into the bay of Dublin a little below this place. Here is a very conſiderable manufactory for printing linens and cottons, &c.

Ball's-grove, a handſome ſeat pleaſantly ſit. on the river Boyne, near Drogheda, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ball's-mills, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ballug-castle, ſit. near Caſtlerath, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyadams, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

Ballyaden, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyaghran, a village in the liberties of Colerain, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyane, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyarthur, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. — Above 30 miles from Dublin.

Ballyback, ſit. near Duncannon fort, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybacon, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballybar, ſit. in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybarrack, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybay, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 53 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Jan. Thurſd. before Eaſter, 5 July and 2 Oct.

Ballybeacon, a rectory within the deanery of Ardfinane, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. The church is in ruins.—Alſo a ridge of mountains in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, called Ballybeacon, or Ballybacon mountains; they join the co.'s Waterford and Tipperary.

Ballybeg, ſit. near *Buttevant*, in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here was a monaſtery of Auguſtinians, founded A. D. 1237, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by William de Barry, being endowed by his ſon David, who founded the friary of Buttevant; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne:—the lands belonging to this abbey contained 2060 Iriſh acres, and by a valuation taken in 1622, were only worth 60*l.* per Ann. at the ſame time the tythe and glebe belonging to it were valued at 200*l.* per Ann. more.—Some part of the building, particularly the ſteeple, which was ſtrong, and the E. window of the chancel, have outlived the injuries of time; by the holes which remain in the vaulted roof of the ſteeple, there were here a chime of bells; the traces of the foundation, and part of a high round tower, detached a conſiderable way to the S. W. (ſaid to have been once a part of this fabric) ſhew it to have been a very large and magnificent ſtructure. — There is alſo a village of ſame name in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballybeg-Castle, ſit. at the village of Ballybeg, on the confines of the co. Waterford and Tipperary, prov. Munſter; within a few miles of Ballybacon mountains.

Ballybeggan, ſit. 2 miles E. by N. from Tralee, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it had formerly been a high and ſtrong caſtle, but was reduced during the wars in king James the 2d's time, when it was a noted paſs between Tralee and Caſtle-iſland. In the grounds hereabout, is a dark kind of grey marble, veined with white ſpots of a ſparry matter, which has been raiſed in very large blocks.

Ballybofey, ſee *Ballybofy*.

Ballybog, a large tract of the pariſh of Kilcrogan, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; in which the late Dr. *Nath. Bland* had a neat lodge, and a great number of unprofitable acres, which he endeavoured to reclaim at a conſiderable expence.

Ballybogan, a fair town in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Meath; fairs held 25th Sept.

Ballyboghill, or *Ballybohill*, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; 10½ miles from Dublin; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin; here are the ruins of the church.

Ballyboro, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyborris, a village in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybough, a village in the vicinity of Dublin; it is otherwiſe called *Ballybough-bridge*, from a bridge erected over the river here; at which place is a white-flint-glaſs houſe, with extenſive and convenient offices: 1½ mile from Dublin.

Ballybought, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyboy, a bar. having in it a market, fair and poſt town of ſame name, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, 56 miles from Dublin; it has a weekly market on Saturday, and alſo the firſt day of every month from May to Nov. incluſive. Lat. 53 : 12, lon. 7 : 50; fairs held 4 May, 21 Aug. and 6 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; the river contiguous to it is called the *Silver-river*.

Ballybrazil, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybrinan, or *Ballybrennan*, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballybritt, a bar. with a village of ſame name, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter. Lat. 52:55, lon. 8:13.

Ballybrittain, ſit. in bar. Coole's-town, King's co. prov. Leinſter. The paſturage here is remarkably good, rich and fertile; on the lands is an old caſtle, contiguous to the dwelling houſe of *Mr. Inman.*

Ballybrittas, ſit. in bar. Portnehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 33 miles from Dublin. At that part of the village called *Old Ballybrittas*, is a Preſbyterian meeting houſe; and in a field adjoining it, ſtand the remains of a large manſion or caſtle which belonged to the O'Dempſy's, lords of *Clanmalliere*: it felt the ſeverity of Cromwell's attacks, who played his cannon upon it from an oppoſite hill.

Ballybrood, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held cuſtom free on 12 June and 13 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

Ballyburk, a village in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballyburly, ſit. in bar. Warren's-town, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballyburny, ſit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyburris, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycahan, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballycallen, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycam-bay, ſit. near Killough, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; at the extremity of which is a beautiful grotto under a hill; and at the bottom thereof is a well 7 feet deep and intenſely cold, which always continues the ſame, and is fed by a water perpetually oozing from the top of the cave, thro' a vein of lime-ſtone.

Ballycannon, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycanoe or *Ballycanow*, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, about 49 miles from Dublin, and 4 from Gorey; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns. Fairs held 23 April, 25 July, 21 Sept. 2 Oct. and 30 Nov.

Ballycarberry-castle, ſit. in the pariſh of Cahir, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, by whom erected is not known; there is a large fleur de lis carved on a ſtone on the inſide.

Ballycarigkeen, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford. prov. Leinſter.

Ballycarney, a fair town in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 16 March and 26 May.

Ballycaroge or *Ballykeeroge*, ſit. in pariſh Killoſinta, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, where are fairs annually on 2 Oct. Here are the remains of a caſtle which formerly belonged to the family of the *Walſhes*. In an adjacent brook to the W. the country people ſhew a large rock, which they call *Clough Lowriſh*, i. e. the ſpeaking ſtone, and relate a fabulous account of its ſpeaking at a certain time, in contradiction to a perſon who ſwore by it in a lie.

Ballycarry, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 92 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 21 June, 2 Friday O. S. in Aug. and 31 Oct.

Ballycashedy, ſee *Ballicaſſidy*.

Ballycashin, a pariſh ſo called, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Ballycassidy, a village ſit. about 4 miles N. W. of Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Here are ſubterraneous caves called *the Daughters*, being the curious work of nature; the entrance is by a large arch 25 feet high; the roof is rock, compoſed of various pieces in regular order. The name is ſometimes written *Ballycaſhedy*. This place lies near *Lough Earn*, and according to Mr. Scale's Hiber. Atlas, is in the bar. *Tureſkennedy*, but Dr. Beaufort places it in bar. *Lurge*.

Ballycastle, ſit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 113 miles from Dublin; it is a port and poſt-town about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and noted for its adjacent collieries, and a pier built by parliamentary encouragement. Lat. 52:12, lon. 6:40. Fair days 15 July, 25 Aug. 3 Nov. and 1 Dec. Near it is a Challybeate ſpring. Here is a charter ſchool for about 40 children; it was endowed by *Hugh Boyd*, eſq. with 20 acres of land, rent free for ever; and his mother the late Mrs. *Roſe Boyd* beqeathed 20*l.* towards its ſupport. The pits here produce a coal ſomewhat like that of Whitehaven, but ſwifter in burning and of a more ardent heat; and altho' they are in the greateſt abundance, yet the want of a ſafe and commodious harbour to ſhip them, prevents their being work'd up as they might be, to an extent fully equal to the ſupply of the nation. This town has been almoſt the creation of one man (Mr. Boyd) who died ſome years ago: the different foſſils commonly ſit. above the coal of this place, are iron-ſtone, black-ſlate, grey brown or yellowiſh ſand-ſtone, and baſſaltes, (called here *whinſtone*;) In 1770 the miners in puſhing forward an adit toward the bed of coal, at an unexplored part of the Ballycaſtle cliff, unexpectedly broke thro' the rock into a narrow choaked up paſſage, which being examined, diſcovered a complete gallery that had been carried on ſeveral hundred yards to the bed of coal, and branched off into chambers, where miners had carried on their different works; pillars were left at proper diſtances; ſome remains of tools, and even baſkets uſed in the miles from the Castle of Old Ross, here they were attacked by the Marquis & obliged to make a precipitate retreat across the river Barrow, the bridge of which they cut down to secure their retreat. In this engagement the rebels lost 500 men.

he Oldchurch ruins stand in the demesne of Ballyane a handsome seat agreeably placed under the brow of a finely wooded eminence, late the residence of Col. O'Farrel and now that of his widow. Berkeley, the seat of John Berkely Deane Esqr, a commodious house sheltered by a lofty hill and a grove of fine trees. This house was attacked in the rebellion of 1798 & was only saved from destruction it is said by the cupidity of one of the rebel leaders, who spared it with the view of securing it for himself.

Mc Murrough, formerly the island & the demesne of the Kings of Leinster, is now the property of Chas Tottenham Esqr, who is about to erect a handsome seat on a preferable site to the present house, which was originally only a farm house modernized & enlarged for the residence of the family. A small hill comes up from the Barrow and facilitates the landing of lime stone &c for the farmers. The soil of this parish is in general light, but grateful; shingly on the high lands and chiefly under tillage. The only bog now cut for fuel is at Gobbinstown & contains about 40 acres. Many handsome Farm Houses have been recently built on several estates, particularly one by Mr Sweetman on his farm, which he calls Sweetmount. Here is a School founded & endowed agreeably to the will of the late Henry Houghton of Ballyane House Esqr, by his widow, Mrs Houghton Bolger with 20 a year chargeable on the estate of Ballyane.

Ballybrazil, the curacy is united to the V. of St Mary's New Ross; it is on the road from Wexford, by Ballinlaw ferry to Waterford, 5 miles from New Ross & is included in the R C Liberty of Suttons Parish

In the yr 1798 the rebels after their defeat at New Ross took possession of Sleive Keilter, a remarkable eminence partly in this parish: Here they intended, it is supposed, to intercept the navigation to the town of New Ross and they actually captured some small craft, in one of which was a packet. Here is an ancient family seat of the Giffards called Ballysop, which according to the tradition of the Country was built when Sleivekeilter or the Woody Hill, was covered with fine Irish Oak. tho' for ages not a tree has been visible except round its base: On removing part of the old mansion, this tradition was corroborated by the discovery of the timbers as sound & perfect as the first day of their being inserted.

Here is a small domestic manufacture of woolen cloth, but the parish is wholly agricultural, chiefly under an improved tillage, with a light shingly but grateful soil.

26 SE60

Ballyclough Castle, said to have been the chief seat of the Sept. of Mac Roberts or Mac Rober Barry, is a lofty square tower, in which modern windows have been inserted & is at present inhabited by a tenant of the proprietor, Rob Coote Esqr. Here is a Dispensary & a neat modern church with tower attached, also an appropriate Glebe House – The R.C. Chap is a mean thatched building about to be rebuilt. There is a Parochial School in the village. About half a mile N. from the village is Mount North, a spacious but deserted mansion the property of Lord Lisle

Ballydorown Castle belonged to the Condons, one of whom is said to have taken the title of Baron from this Castle works were diſcovered; but in ſuch a decayed ſtate, that on being touched, they immediately crumbled into pieces: as it ſeems impoſſible to determine with preciſion the early period when theſe works were carried on, the diſcovery furniſhes us with additional proof that Ireland was not deſtitute of arts and ſciences in times of remote antiquity. Here was alſo an antient caſtle, to the E. of which is an old building called the abbey, in the chapel of which is the following inſcription, "In dei deiparæquæ virgini honorem, illuſtriſſimus ac nobiliſſimus dominus Randolphus Mc. Donnell comes de Antrim, hoc ſacellum fieri curavit, A. D. 1612.

Ballyclare, a village in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycleave, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fair days, 1 May, 2 Aug. 6 Oct. 1 Dec.

Ballyclerihan, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held annually on 30 Sept.

Ballyclog, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycloghy, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballyclough, a village in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; within about one mile of *Mallow*. Here is a church and a caſtle, the latter was built by a family of the *Barrys*, which went by the name of *Mac Robiſon*: ſome years ago, there was a chalybeate ſpa in this place, in good repute, but it is now neglected, being overflowed by an adjacent brook. Ballyclough is now a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

Ballyclug, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycommon, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Philipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballyconnell, a village in bar. Tullalagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; above 67 miles from Dublin, and about 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lat. 54 : 6, lon. 7 : 50. Fair days, 13 Feb. 17 Mar. 16 May, 24 June, 29 July, 26 Sept. 25 Oct.

Ballycopland, a town land ſo called, which lies oppoſite Copland Iſles, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; theſe iſlands lie in Carrickfergus bay; and they, as well as the town land we ſpeak of, received their names from a family of the *Coplands*, long ſince extinct; who ſettled in that part of the kingdom, in the time of *John de Courcy*, in the 12th century.

Ballycora, a village in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Lat. 51 : 47, lon. 8 : 25.

Ballycormack, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycorr, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycorry, a village in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycotton, a bay, with a ſmall iſland and village of ſame name, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the bay is about 4 miles from Cloyne, and is large, but dangerous; 'tis remarkable for the largeſt flat-fiſh: when the tide is out, the ſtrand is ſuppoſed to be the firſt in Europe. There are hereabouts the ruins of ſome caſtles and a church; the entire village is inhabited by fiſhermen; the iſland lies oppoſite and near the coaſt.

Ballycowan, or *Ballycowen*, a bar. having in it a village of ſame name, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 31 July.

Ballycroge, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycroy, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballycullen, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyculter, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Leeale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballycumber, a village ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter; about 51 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which is the church, ſeated on a hill. Fair days, 2 May, and 1 Dec.

Ballycurrancy, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballycurris, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Ballycuslan, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truachnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballydangan, ſit. between Balinaſloe and Athlone, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ballydargan, an inconſiderable place on the W. ſide of the road leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballydartan, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballydavid, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballydehob, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held on Eaſter Tueſday and 10 Oct.

Ballydeloughy, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballyderoon, a *caſtle* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſit. on a pleaſant ſpot, between the junction of the rivers Funcheon and Araglin.

Ballyderowen, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ballydesmond, (now called *Ballydivilin*,) a caſtle in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; boldly erected on a rock, projecting over the ſea, at the place called Ballydivilin bay.

Ballydevelin-bay, (or *Ballidivilin,*) ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballydonagan-bay, (ſometimes called *Ballydonaghan,*) ſit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballydonellan, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Ballydonnell, a village in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballydougan, ſit. S. of *Hollymount*, on the verge of Lake Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Here was formerly a large ſtone houſe, with a draw-bridge and turret for defence; burned down by the treachery of Iriſh ſervants, in 1641.

Ballyduff, a village in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; where are the ruins of a church.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballyela-bay, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Ballyellin, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. St. Mullens, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyellis, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyenn, ſit. in bar. Coſhmore and Coſhbride, near the river Blackwater, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Ballyeo, an antient name for the town of *Slane*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; ſit. on the Northern bank of the river Boyne: the word is derived from *Bally* a town and *Eo* a grave. This place was alſo called *Fir Feic*, derived according to Dr. Beaufort from *Ferta-fir-bheitheach*, or the graves of the herdſmen; from a number of theſe people being ſlain here in battle, and buried in this place; and from this circumſtance perhaps came the preſent name *Slane* or *Slain*. Here St. Patrick pitched his tent the night before his arrival at the court of *Tarah*; at which, early in the morning, he lighted up that fire which gave ſo much aſtoniſhment to the Druids and aſſembly of the ſtates. A monaſtery and biſhoprick were afterwards founded in this place by *St. Eire* or *Erc*.

Ballyeston, a village in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyevil, ſit. near Killeigh, in bar. Giſhil, King's co. prov. Leinſter; the ſeat of David Cooke, eſq.

Ballyfarmot or *Ballyfermot*, a very pleaſant but ſmall village ſit in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; diſtant about ½ mile from *Chapelizod*: here are the remains of an old church and caſtle. This place is a curacy in the dioc. of Dublin.

Ballyfernon, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ballyferris, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Here is a cape uſually called *Ballyferris point*.

Ballyfiard, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter,

Ballyfin, a village in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; to which belongs a chapel in the dioc. of Leighlin: here is a handſome ſeat.

Ballyforan, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; 71 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 Feb. firſt Thurſday O. S. in April, 19 May, 6 July, 19 Sep. 21 Oct. and 3 Thurſday in Dec.

Ballyfoyle, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballygad, a village ſit. near Carigallen, in bar. Carigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Ballygaddy, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: here are the remains of one of the antient round towers.

Ballygall, ſit. near Finglaſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Ballygamboon, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. Here is an orchard in which are ſingle apple trees, that have produced 3 hogſheads of cyder each; the diameter of the oppoſite boughs of one tree was meaſured, the extremities of which were 50 feet aſunder, which, if conſidered as the diameter of a circle, the ſuperficial content will be 1964 ſquare feet, or 218 ſquare yards, which is the quantity of ground that this tree covers; and if we ſuppoſe that a horſe when ſtanding, takes up the ſpace of ground equal to 3 ſquare yards, then there may ſtand no leſs than 72 horſes under the drip of this apple tree.

Ballygarron-castle, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; ſaid to have been built by one *Gay*; it has no very antient appearance, and ſeems to have been deſtroyed in the wars of king James the 2d.

Ballygarry, a ſmall caſtle in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; near 2 miles N. of *Ballyheigh*; near which is the elegant ſeat of *Caſtle-Shannon*.

Ballygart or *Ballygarth*, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ballygawly, a village ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; 74 miles from Dublin; fairs held 5 June, 2 Sep. and Nov. 4 miles from this place is *Starbog-ſpa*.

Ballygawly-mountains, ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Ballygelly-head, a cape in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyglass, ſit. near Belleek, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballincollig is a considerable village and a post-town, in the parish of Carrigrohanmore Co. of Cork: It lies on the south side of the river Lee at the distance of about half a mile over which is a long narrow stone bridge of 12 arches and in the Mail Coach Road from Cork to Tralee, from the former of which it is six miles.

Ballincollig owes its present consideration to the extensive Powder Mills which were established here by Government during the late war – these works have been for sometime suspended but are now undergoing repair and alterations for a Liverpool Company by whom they have been recently purchased. Here is the Training Establishment of the Constabulary Force for the Province of Munster: here Recruits are received and trained and afterwards drafted off to their respective destinations – The building is very confined being a quadrangular range of small houses formerly occupied by the labourers in the Mills This Establishment is under the direction of Major Galwey Superintendent of Police for the County of Cork and is capable of accommodating with some difficulty 200 men –

In the village is a handsome range of Cavalry Barracks for 3 Troops, besides suitable residences for the various Officers. Within the Barracks is a neat & appropriate Chapel, the Chaplaincy of which is in the gift of the Crown – In the village a petty Sessions is held once a week: The R. C. Chapel is a neat building & contiguous to it is a National School in connection with the Board of Education. Half a mile S.W. from the village stand the extensive ruins of the Castle of Ballincollig built by and for some centuries the principal abode of the Anglo Norman Family of Barret from whom the adjoining Barony derives its name – This Castle covers ~~the~~ a slightly raised Rock of Limestone from the centre of the fortress rise a Slender Square Tower about 70 ft high –

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Ballygobbin, ſee *Bantry*.

Ballygoreen, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 24 June, 25 July and 28 Dec.

Ballygorry, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballygourney, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballygrace, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Ballygrany or *Ballygranny*, a village in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ballygrenan-castle, ſit. within 1 mile of *Bruff*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballygriffin, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballygunn, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Ballygunner, a village and rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, thro' which the road leads to *Paſſage*. Fairs held 19 Sep. This pariſh is bounded on the N. by the river *Suir*, on the S. with *Kilmacleague*, on the W. and N. W. with the pariſh of *Biſhop's-court*, and *Ballenekill*, and on the E. with *Killmacombe*, and *Kill-Saint-Nicholas*.

Ballyhack, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; 91½ miles from Dublin. Fairs, Thurſday after Trin. Sunday, 25 Mar. and July, 24 Aug. and 29 Sept. Here was a commandery which belonged to the grand priory of Kilmainham: it was ſubordinate to that of *Kilcloghan*.

Ballyhalbert, a village in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 86 miles from Dublin. Here are two Preſbyterian meeting houſes, one of the *new*, and the other of the *old-light*. Near this village is the old pariſh of St. Andrew, where was formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by *John de Courcy*, and was known by the name of the *Black-abbey*; the poſſeſſions of which were granted to the lord *Claneboys*, and from him came by aſſignment to the lord viſc. *Ardes*.

Ballyhaly, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyhannes, ſee *Ballyhaunis*.

Ballyhara, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyharty, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyhassik, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fair days, 1 May, 29 June, 10 Aug. and 29 Sept.

Ballyhaunis, a village in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; near 94 miles from Dublin, otherwiſe called *Ballyhannes*. Here are the ruins of a monaſtery, founded for Auguſtinian friars by the family of *Nan*. Fairs held 1 June, 2 July, 22 Sept. and 29 Oct.

Ballynavell, ſit. in bar. Drumahare, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Ballyhaven-road, ſit. near Strangford-bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Here is a rock ſunk juſt before it, to avoid which, the ſailor muſt bring the ſaddle of the two hills which are on the W. ſhore, oppoſite to him; and then he may go in ſafely; but care muſt be taken not to come nearer than in 4 fathom water, the ground being every where foul and ſtoney.

Ballyhays, a village in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; above 57 miles from Dublin: three miles beyond it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 1 Mar. 18 May, 13 July, 30 Aug. 6 Nov. and 13 Dec.

Ballyheague, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyhean, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days, 4 July and 20 Aug.

Ballyheen, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where fairs are held from 2 to 9 Oct.

Ballyheigh-bay, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. The ſtrand here is about 5 miles long, and in fine weather a very pleaſant ride: the coaſt is compoſed of ſeveral ſand hills, on which a long ſedgy graſs grows in conſiderable quantities, which contributes greatly to prevent the havock and devaſtation the ſea ſometimes makes in the banks.—— The ſhore is very flat, and being expoſed to the weſtern ocean, and the winds from that quarter, a very heavy ſea with dreadful breakers roll in upon it, which makes it extremely dangerous for veſſels, which muſt ſtrike the ground a great way from the coaſt, and are thereby loſt with all their people; ſo that, mariners ought to endeavour to proceed to the Northward of Kerry-head, by which means they may gain the mouth of the river Shannon. There is alſo a *village* here called Ballyheigh, which is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

Bally-henry-road, ſit. in Strangford-bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; where ſhips may lie out of the force of the current.

Ballyhibbuck, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Fair day 25 Sept.

Ballyhighland, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held on the day before Trin. Sunday.

Ballyhinch, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Fair held 9 July.

Ballyhire, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyholm-bay, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; between Carrickfergus-bay, and Copland Iſlands.

Ballyhooly, a fair town in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: above 111 miles from Dublin; Fair day 26 Aug. It is a ſmall but pleaſant village, having a new and elegant church; it ſtands over the river Black-water, and commands a delightful view of a country highly wooded, and embelliſhed by art. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

Ballyhowel, a village in bar. Drumahire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Ballyhubback, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyhuskard, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Bally-james-duff, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; 45 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 7 May, 17 July, 26 Oct. and 21 Dec.

Ballyingly, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballykealy, an antient caſtle of the *Fitzmaurices*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It ſtands 2 miles N. of Ardfert, and gave title of baron to a younger branch of that family.

Ballykean, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballykelly, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; above 125 miles from Dublin. Here is a charter ſchool, toward the eſtabliſhment of which, the late Rt. Hon. earl of Tyrone granted to the incorporated Society 40 acres of land for 60 years, renewable, at 20*s.* per Ann.

Ballykeoge, ſit. near the river Slaney, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballykeran, a village in bar. Brawny, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Ballykeroge, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Ballyket, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held Thurſday before Whit-Sunday, 4 July, 17 Aug. and 1 Dec. It is diſtant about 141 miles from Dublin.

Ballykielty, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballykillcavan, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballykillcoursey, ſit. in bar. Killcourſy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballykillen, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; about 30 miles from Dublin: here is a large mount or rath.

Ballykilly, a village, ſit. at Bear-iſſand, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballykine, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. An abbey was founded here by a brother of St. *Kevin*, (probably St. *Dangan*;) and the ſeat of Mr. Whaley, called *Whaley-abbey*, has been erected on the antient ſite.

Ballyknockam, ſit. between the bar. Ballybritt and Clonliſk, in King's co. prov. Leinſt.

Ballyknockan, ſit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballylaghan, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; about 110 miles from Dublin.

Ballylaheen, ſit. in bar. Upper-third, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Ballylameen, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upper-third, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Ballylany-Island, ſit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Ballylass-bay, ſit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ballylaughan Castle, one of the antient caſtles of the kings of Leinſter, of which they had three; ſit. near Wexford mountains. The firſt called Claghamon, was near the river Cloady, in co. Wexford. The ſecond, (another large ruin) at Garey-hill, near the church of Drimeſen. The third was Ballylaughan; both the latter are near Laughlin bridge, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Bally-lean-cliath, or *Lean-cliath*, i. e. the fiſhing harbour; an antient name of the town and harbour of Dublin. Lean-cliath, or Leam-cliath, is derived from *Lean* or *Leam*, a harbour; and *cliath* or *cliabth*, which literally ſignifies a hurdle, or any thing made of wicker work. It alſo ſignified certain wiers made of hurdles, and placed in rivers and bays by the antient Iriſh, for the purpoſe of taking fiſh; whence any river or bay, having theſe wiers placed in them, generally had the name of Cliath or Cliabth added to them, to ſignify the eſtabliſhment of a fiſhery. Dublin therefore, being originally built on or near one of theſe harbours, was antiently called Bally-lean-cliath, i. e. the town on the fiſhing harbour, and not (as frequently tranſlated) the town on hurdles. Vide *Baxter*, *Harris* and *Beauford*.

Ballylee, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Ballyleedy, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyleeny, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Ballylemon ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: antiently the ſeat of ſir Richard Oſborne, bart. where it is ſaid he kept a ſeraglio of women, from whence this place had its name; *Bally* ſignifying a town, and *Lemon* a kept miſtreſs. Excellent marl has been diſcovered here in an adjacent bog, upon ſearching for which, the horns and ſkeleton of a Mooſe-deer were found; which came into the poſſeſſion of the then earl of Grandiſon.

Ballylennan, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

BALLYLINCH, ſit. near Thomaſtown, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, where an antient religious houſe or hoſpital was eſtabliſhed; but there are no traces of its hiſtory, nor any account of its founder.

BALLYLINNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYLOGLOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLOHAN, ſit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLONGFORD, a village ſit. in bar. Irraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 128 miles from Dublin; within half a mile of it are the noble ruins of Liſlatin abbey.

BALLYLOSCAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLOSKRAN, ſit. near Taghman, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLURGAN, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLYNAN, a neat village, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMACADANE, ſit. in the high road to Bandon, within 4 miles of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here an abbey was founded by *Cormac M'Carthy*, about the year 1450, part of the walls of the building ſtill remain.

BALLYMACANDAN, otherwiſe now called *Thomaſtown*; ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; by the river *Newre*. The name ſignifies in Engliſh the town of *Anthony*, having been built by Thomas Fitzanthony, an Engliſh gentleman who came over with Henry 2d. It is an antient borough, and ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Clifden*. It was accounted formerly a very rich place, but is at preſent wore to a viſible decay. The church is part of an old abbey, in the ruins of which is a monſtrous tomb ſtone, which the country people ſay covers the body of a giant; and the inhabitants inſiſt that one of their kings had lain buried here, ſeveral ages before this kingdom ſubmitted to the Engliſh. There is a good bridge over the river, and from this place to Waterford, the ſtream is navigable for ſmall veſſels. On a high hill that overlooks the town, ſtand the remains of a very large monaſtery of Auguſtinian friars. This is a poſt and fair town; diſtant from Dublin near 59 miles. Fair day 25 May.

BALLYMACART, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

BALLYMACELLIGOT, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

BALLYMACHUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit in bar. Clonmaghan, co Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYMACKY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BALLYMACODA, ſit. near Caſtlemartyr, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a caſtle which was built in 1521.

BALLYMACORMACK, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMACPATRICK *caſtle*, ſit. near *Fermoy*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was built by the *Condons*, on a riſing ground above the river Black-water.

BALLYMACSWINEY, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; a monaſtery was founded here by *Macſwiney*, for friars of the order of St. Francis. Part of the building is yet extant.

BALLYMACUS, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMACWARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Warren's-town, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMADDOCK, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here are the ruins of an antient caſtle.

BALLYMADUN, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. In 1542 this was the ſeat of Robert Preſton eſq. The ruins of an antient abbey appear here, and there was alſo the cell of an anchorite. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

BALEYMAGANNY, a village in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMAGARY, ſit. in bar. Duuluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYMAGARVY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMAGORRY, a village in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYMAGOWRAN, a fair town in bar. Tullaghah, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, fairs held 23 May, 12 Aug. and 23 Nov.

BALLYMAHON, a market and poſt town, ſit. near the river Inny, in bar. Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; 52½ miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 31, long. 7 : 58; fair days, 11 May, 11 Aug. 21 Nov. and Thurſday before Aſh Wedneſday.

BALLYMAKENNY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. within the co. of the town of Drogheda, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMALOE-CASTLE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 'tis now a good ſeat, but was ruinated in 1641; after which it was repaired, and ſome new buildings added. In the hall of this caſtle are two pair of the horns of Mooſe deer, one of which meaſured from tip to tip 10 feet 3 inches; the breadth of the palm 32 inches; from the vertex or the head to the noſe 20 inches. Adjoining this caſtle, are ſome good gardens and plantations.

BALLYMALONY, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 92½ miles from Dublin.

BALLYMALUS CASTLE, ſeated on the river Lane, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; ſaid to have been built by the *Moriartics*.

BALLYMANEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Great-Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 5 Apr. 21 Aug. and 1 Nov.

BALLYMANLAGH, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; 91 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMANUS, ſit. in bar. Ballynacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMARTLE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLYMASCANLAN, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; near 44 miles from Dublin. Near this place is a ſtone of a moſt enormous ſize, incumbent upon three others. It is thought to weigh between 30 and 40 tons, and by the inhabitants of the country, called the *giants-load*. At Ballymaſcanlan, the Engliſh army under Duke Schomberg, was encamped in 1690, which proved fatal to numbers.

BALLYMASCAW, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYMASCORNEY, ſit. in bar. Uppercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMEGARRY, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; 104 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMENA, a curacy in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 20 miles N. W. of Belfaſt, and 93½ N. of Dublin. Lat. 54 : 52, lon. 6 : 30. Fair days 26 July, and 21 Oct. Within 1½ mile of this place, on a riſing ground, oppoſite Gilgorin caſtle is a ſettlement of Moravian brethren, at a place called *Grace hill*, which is well worthy a traveller's attention.

BALLYMENAGH, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYMIN, ſit. near Wexford bay, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMODIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLYMOE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held on 2 Thurſday in May, and on 25 Oct.—There is alſo a bar. of ſame name in this prov. divided between the counties Galway and Roſcommon, diſtinguiſhed between each into *half Ballymoe*.

BALLYMONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 107 miles from Dublin. It is a market, fair and poſt-town: lat 55 : 4, lon. 6 : 50. Here is a ſeat of lord Hillſborough. Fairs held 6 May, 10 July and 10 Oct.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLIMONY, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMOON or *Ballimoon*, a caſtle ſit. on the road to Enniſcorthy, 5 miles from Laughlin bridge, in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. It was properly that ſpecies of building denominated a *Bawn*, ſerving principally for the ſecurity of cattle, and appertained to the *Cavanaghs*; being placed in a wild, barren country, it ſerved to defend the paſs from the mountains, as well as a ſecurity for the cattle of the diſtrict; the walls, rudely built of mountain ſtone, were originally about 30 feet high, and are ſtill about 20, incloſing an area of 110 feet ſquare, on the S. ſide in the entrance defended by a portcullis; on the right of which are newel ſtairs leading to the parapet and battlements on the top of the wall: on the E. ſide was a tower, which contained the principal apartments, having 3 ſtories, each containing a room 25 feet by 16, to which conducted a newel ſtair: on the W. ſide was another tower: on the N. ſide are 3 ſmall apartments, aſcended to by ſteps in the wall; each apartment is 12 feet by 6, and has a fire-place and one window in form of a croſs, ſmall, and which does not appear to have been glazed: within the area were wells and other conveniencies, now filled up. The building is ſit. on a high and rocky field, without either ditch or mould, nor doth there appear to have been either wood or habitation near it. This caſtle, from the architecture and ornaments, ſeems to be of the 14 century.

BALLYMORE (otherwiſe called *Ballymore-loughſewdy*) a ſmall market and poſt-town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. This place was famous for its abbey of the order of Gilbertines, founded in the 12th century. In 1388 *Theobald De Vernon*, lord of the manor, obtaine a grant of a weekly market, and a fair for 15 days to be held there. Fair days Whitſun-Monday and 14 Oct. It is diſtant 47 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 27, lon. 7 : 40. Near it is the diſſolved [illegible] of Ossory. It is [illegible]

BALLYMONEY otherwise called [illegible] is a village in [illegible] of Ormond [illegible] Tipperary, prov. Munster, [illegible] miles from Dublin. Not far from this [illegible]

26 SE60

[illegible]

[illegible] Dublin [illegible] Cork, prov. Munster, otherwise called [illegible]

[illegible]

The Parish Chapel of Ballymore Eustace
is in this parish & the union comprizes
Ballymore, Holywood, Tipperkevin and
Caughlanstown

monaſtery of Plary. It is ſometimes written *Ballimore.*

BALLYMOREEN otherwiſe called *Ballymurrin*, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; 68 miles from Dublin. Not far from this are the ruins of *Moycarty caſtle.*

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, (i. e. *the great town of Euſtace*) ſit. on the river Liffey about 17½ miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter: it has a handſome bridge over the river, and is in a pleaſant ſituation; but the town which was formerly larger, is now much decayed; owing to the great Southern road, which for ages led thro' this place, being now turned by the way of Kilcullen bridge. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of Dublin; and a market and poſt-town. Fairs held 26 Aug. and 29 Oct. Near it is a large common and ground mark'd out for horſe races; alſo a moſt beautiful natural caſcade, formed by a river that riſes in the co. Wicklow and falls into the river Liffey. Here are the ruins of a fine old caſtle, formerly a place of great ſtrength, built by *Euſtace*, the head of an antient family in this county, from whom the town takes its name. The late lord Mountcaſhel built here a neat lodge, and made ſome pretty improvements.

BALLYMOTE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 Oct. and 16 Nov.—Alſo a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held on the laſt Monday in Jan. 11 May, 1 Monday O. S. in June, 3 Sep. 1 Monday O. S. in Nov. and 2 Monday O. S. in Dec. In this place is an extenſive linen manufactory; and alſo one of the largeſt old caſtles in Ireland, flank'd by 6 towers of great ſtrength.

BALLYMOUNT, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; where are ſome antient ruins.

BALLYMULLALON, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; 64 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMULLART, ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; the church of which is diſtant 101 miles from Dublin. ½ mile from it are the ruins of a caſtle.

BALLYMULVY, ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYMURRIN, ſee *Ballymoreen.*

BALLYMURRY, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; above 69 miles from Dublin. Fair days 10 May and 15 Aug.

BALLYMURTOGH, ſit. near the river Proca, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. Here is a copper mine, which was formerly wrought and yielded vaſt profit; but on account of a diſſention among the proprietors, it had been diſuſed for ſome years; which occaſioned other adventurers to ſink a ſhaft at *Cronebane* on the N. ſide of the river, that proved far richer than the former.

BALLYNA, ſee *Ballina.*

BALLYNACARGY, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; 131 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; otherwiſe called *Daw's-town.*

BALLYNACARNE-BRIDGE, ſit. over the river Inny, in bar. Raconrath and Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is ſometimes called *Ballynacarra.*

BALLYNACARRA, ſee *Ballynacarne.*

BALLYNACARROW, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 14 May, June, Oct. and Dec.

BALLYNACLASSEN, ſit. near Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: a deep boggy tract runs thro' this place till you come to *Dunmanaway.*

BALLYNACLASH, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; 2 miles from Rathdrum. Here was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable iron works in the kingdom, and there is ſtill a good foundery; but the ſcarcity of wood fuel which ſuch works muſt neceſſarily occaſion, has been the cauſe of the decline of this and other works of the ſame kind in different parts of Ireland. Wicklow.

BALLYNACOUR, a bar. with a ſmall village of ſame name in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. Alſo village in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNACOURTY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNACOURTY-POINT, a cape in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNACRAGGY, ſit. in bar. Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNAGANNY, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; 40 miles from Dublin. Here is a noted flour mill; and within about 2 miles are the ruins of a caſtle ſeated at the foot of a hill.

BALLYNAGAR, ſit. in bar. Geaſhil, King's co. prov. Leinſter; 41 miles from Dublin.—Within 3 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

BALLYNAGEERAH *mountains*, ſit. at the N. W. angle of co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYNAGORE, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNAGORY, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 3 May, 5 July and 2 Nov.

BALLYNAHASSACK, a ſmall village on the N. ſide of the river Conbury, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNAHINCH, a poſt town in bar. Kinclearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; near 76 miles from Dublin: it lies in the midſt of the great roads leading from Lurgan, Dromore, Liſburn, and Hillſborough to Downpatrick; and ſtands near the centre of the county on a little river: The country about it is extremely coarſe, full of rocks and hills, from whence this place has been called *Magheredroll*, i. e. the field of difficulties. Here is the country reſidence of the earl of Moira. Within 2 miles of this place, at the ſkirts of Slieu-Crobb mountain, is an excellent chalybeate ſulphureous ſpa. At Ballynahinch is a church, reſidentiary houſe, Charter-ſchool and Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. The ſchool is endowed with 2 acres of land belonging to the ſee of Dromore; and the late earl of Moira beſides a ſubſcription, granted 20 acres of land at 3*l* 5*s* per ann. in lieu of 10 acres formerly let by him to the incorporated ſociety. *William Johnſton* late of Finglas bridge eſq. bequeathed 100*l* to this ſchool, the intereſt whereof is appropriated towards the ſupport of it. Fairs are held here on the 1 Jan. 12 Feb. 5 April, 10 July and 2 Oct.—There is alſo a bar. with a village in it of ſame name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; otherwiſe called *Ballinahinch*. The Northern parts of this bar. and of the bar. of Roſs are called Joyce's country, and inhabited chiefly by a clan of that name.

Ballynahoogh, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ballynahown, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 July and 11 Sep.

Ballynakelly, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fairs held from 3 to 6 and from 18 to 21 Sep.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway.—And a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, in ſame co. both in prov. Connaught.

Ballynakill, a borough, market, fair and poſt town, in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; 48 miles from Dublin.—Lat. 52 : 49, lon. 7 : 15. Fairs held on Thurſday after Whit. Monday, 12 Aug. and 16 Nov. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Patron the *marquis of Drogheda*. Here are the ruins of a caſtle deſtroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1642, when it bravely reſiſted his forces.—Alſo the name of a ſmall village in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—and of a handſome ſeat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Leitrim.—A ſecond in bar. half Ballimoe.—And a third in bar. Ballinahinch, ail in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The firſt of theſe is a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert; the ſecond a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin; and the laſt a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—There is a vicarage of ſame name in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—And a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Coole'ſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter; the church of which is at *Clonbullock*.

Ballynalack, a village ſit. in bar Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Ballynamara, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; where fairs are held annually on the day after Trinity Sunday.

Ballynamona, a village ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 137 miles from Dublin; otherwiſe called *Ballynemony*. Fairs held on Whit. Monday, 21 Aug. and 5 Dec. Near the church of this place are the ruins of the great preceptory of *Mourne*. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Emly; ſit. in bar. Small county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballynamore, or *Ballinamore*, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, above 74 miles from Dublin: Alſo a place in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; 71 miles from Dublin.

Ballynamully, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ballynard-castle, ſit about 4 miles beyond Mullinahone, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballynaries, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballynaskeligs, a *village* and *bay* in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; where are to be ſeen the ruins of an antient abbey or friary, of the order of St Auguſtin canons. It was formerly removed hither from the iſland called *Great-Skelig*, where there was a monaſtery conſiſting of ſeveral cells, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, as mentioned by *Girald: Camb*. The time of its foundation is not known, but it muſt have been of great antiquity; probably as early as the 6th century. The annals of Inisfallen in Lough-lane, ſay, that *Flan M'Callagh*, abbot of Skelig, died in 885.—Lat 51 : 42, lon. 9 : 14.

Ballynasloe, ſee *Ballinaſloe*.

Ballynasmall, ſit. in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. One *Prendergaſt* in the 13th century founded a friary here, dedicated to the Virgin-Mary, for Carmelites; it was an extenſive building, part of which may ſtill be ſeen.

Ballynaspeg, otherwiſe *Biſhop's-town*, ſit. about 2 miles W. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. where there is a neat houſe and chapel.

Ballynastoe, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ballynatray, a handſome ſeat, ſit. by the river Black-water, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: near it is a ſmall iſland in this river called Dar Inis, or the iſland of St. Molanſide, now Molana, in which are the remains of an abbey of regular canons, founded in the 6th century by that Saint, who was the 1ſt abbot. In this abbey *Raymond le groſs* the Engliſh general, who with *Strongbow* contributed ſo much to the reduction of Ireland, is ſaid to be buried. Somewhat lower than Molana are the ruins of the church and caſtle of *Temple-Michael*, which ſeem to have been demoliſhed by powder; as [illegible] another building a little more to the S. ſtands on a high point now called *Rāmeyne*, but in ſome old MSS. *Kilcrea*, which place is ſaid by tradition to have been a houſe of the Knights Templars.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a large caſtle, 4 miles W. of [illegible], in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], ſt. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

[illegible], ſt. between Monaſterevan and Kildare, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. On this land is a ſtrong calcareous ſpring, which throws up great quantities of [illegible] matter, and even incruſtates bodies immerſed in it.

[illegible], a village in bar. [illegible], co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

[illegible], ſt. near *Lough-Gr*, in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. A friary for conventual Franciſcans was founded here by the family of Clangibbon, in the [illegible] century.

[illegible], ſt. near Athlone, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; during the wars of 1641, two foot companies of English forces were quartered here under the command of Capt. [illegible], brother to earl *Leiceſter* then lord Chamberlain. Having unfortunately plunder'd the nunnery of [illegible] at [illegible] near [illegible]

Ballynaslaney, a p. By. of Shelmalier, Co. of Wexford
n the north side of the Slaney & traversed by the
[illegible] road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, mid
ay between both towns. A Vicarage, united
n 1806 to Edermine; the impropriation partly the
roperty of Earl of Portsm° & partly of the representatives
f Walter Redmond Esqre.

[illegible] name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. [illegible]

[illegible], otherwiſe *Ballinamony*, or *Ballynamony*, ſt. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 3 miles S. of Mallow. Here was a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers, founded in the reign of King John; it was [illegible] in the reign of Edward IVth. There is a church not far diſtant, which was rebuilt A. D. 1707, at which time in the ruins of the old church, was found a large tomb, and the buſt of an antient ſtatue, probably belonging to ſome of the knights buried here in [illegible]. Fairs held Whit-Monday, [illegible]. Adjacent to the church is a [illegible] of ſtone, and about a mile to the [illegible] a place named [illegible], remarkable for a ſkirmiſh fought between the English and Iriſh forces, 10 Apr. 1642.

[illegible], a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 120 miles from Dublin; ſometimes written *Ballyneety*.

[illegible], a gentleman's ſeat with large orchards and plantations, ſituated on the river *Awbeg*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. The houſe was built on the foundation of an antient caſtle of the Templars, erected ſoon after the reign of King John.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſt. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; there are large ruins of an antient building here ſaid to have been a religious houſe.

[illegible], ſt. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, near *Rathangan* and about [illegible] miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church which, tradition ſays, had been converted into a ſtable by ſome of *Oliver Cromwell's* forces.

[illegible], a bar. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a place near *Kinſale*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

[illegible], a village in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down; about 90 miles from Dublin. — Alſo [illegible] in bar. [illegible], King's co. prov. Leinſter. — Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſt. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſt. in bar. Slevardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 21 Apr. 22 June, [illegible] 21 Aug. and 19 Nov.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 5 May and 28 Oct.

BALLY

of rocks and hills, [illegible] this place has been called *Magheradroll*, [illegible] the field of difficulties. Here is the country residence of the earl of Moira. Within a [illegible] of this place, at the skirts of Slieve Croob mountain, is a [illegible] chalybeate [illegible] spa. At Ballynahinch is a church, [illegible] house, Charter-school and Presbyterian meeting-house. The school is endowed with [illegible] acres of land belonging to the [illegible], and the late earl of Moira, besides a [illegible], granted 20 acres of land at [illegible] per ann. [illegible] of 10 acres formerly [illegible] the incorporated society. *William [illegible]* of [illegible] bridge esq. bequeathed [illegible] the interest whereof is appropriated towards the support of it. Fairs are held [illegible] Jan. 12 Feb. 5 April, 12 July and [illegible].—There is also a bar. with a village [illegible] in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, [illegible] called *Ballynahinch*. The Northern part of [illegible] of the bar. of [illegible] are called [illegible] and inhabited chiefly [illegible]

BALLYNAHOWN, [illegible] in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible]common, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNA[illegible], a fair town in co. [illegible], prov. Leinster; fairs held [illegible]

BALLYNA[illegible], a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster. Fairs held [illegible] and [illegible] Sept.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, in bar. Killian, co. Galway.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, in bar. [illegible], [illegible] being in prov. Connaught.

BALLYMA[illegible], a borough, market, fair and post town in bar. [illegible], county [illegible], prov. Leinster; [illegible] miles from Dublin. [illegible] Fairs held Thursday after Whit Monday, [illegible] 26 Nov. It sends [illegible] members to parliament. [illegible] of *Drogheda*. [illegible] ruins of a castle destroyed by Oliver Cromwell [illegible] well in [illegible], which [illegible] —Also the name of a small village in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught,—and of a [illegible] in co. Carlow, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Leitrim.—A second in bar. Kilkonnell.—And a third in bar. [illegible] in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The [illegible] of these is a rectory in dioc. of [illegible], the second a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin and the last a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—There is a vicarage of same name in dioc. of Waterford, in bar. Gualtier, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.—And a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, in bar. Coolestown, King's co. prov. Leinster, the church of which is at *[illegible]*.

BALLYNALACK, a village in bar. Corkeree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

BALLYNAMA[illegible], [illegible] co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, where fairs are held annually [illegible] day after Trinity Sunday.

BA[illegible] in the Barrets, [illegible] miles from Dublin, [illegible]. Fairs held [illegible] 5 Dec. Near [illegible] the ruins of the [illegible]. Also a vicarage in [illegible] small county, co. [illegible]

BA[illegible] Ballinamore, sit. in co. [illegible], prov. Connaught, about 74 miles from Dublin. Also a place in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Connaught, 11 miles from [illegible]

BALLYNAMANAGH, sit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNAMANAGH, [illegible] about 4 miles beyond [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Also a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

BALLYNAMORE, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

BALLYNASKELLIG, a valley and bay in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, where are to be seen the ruins of an ancient abbey of [illegible] of the order of St Augustin canons. It was formerly removed hither from the island called [illegible], where there was a monastery consisting of several cells dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, as mentioned by *Giraldus Camb.* The time of its foundation is not known, but [illegible] have been of great antiquity, probably [illegible] The annals of [illegible]

Ballymore, a p. Bar. of Upper Talbotstown Co. of Wick
26 SE60
2½ m from Ballitore (Co. of ~~Wicklow~~ Kildare) which is the post town. The living is a R.y in the Diocese of Leighlin, united to Baltinglass and in the patronage of Henry Carroll Esqr. The Church was erec in 1816 by a grant from B. of First Fruits of £800 At the village of Bombor Hall, is a small neat R.C. Chapel with a School House adjoin the School is now in connexion with the Nat al Board of Education. The parish has compounded for tithes at 1:4 pr acre. The followin Seats occur, Ballymore, the elegant mansi & highly cultivated demesne of Hy. Carrol Esq Graingecon Hy. Harrington Esqr, this is supp to have been a grange to the Abbey of Bal on part of the old House, was the motto"

does another building a little more to the S. ſit. on a high point now called *Rhincrew*, but in ſome old M.S.S. *Kilcrew*, which place is ſaid by tradition to have been a houſe of the knights Templars.

BALLYNAVE, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNCOLLY, a large caſtle, 4 miles W. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNDOON, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNDRIN, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYNEAGH, ſit. between Monaſterevan and Kildare, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. On theſe lands is a ſtrong calcareous ſpring, which throws up great quantities of ſtalactitical matter, and even incruſtates bodies immerſed in it.

BALLYNEALE, a village in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNEBRAHER, ſit. near *Lough-Gir*, in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. A friary for conventual Franciſcans was founded here by the family of Clangibbon, in the 13th century.

BALLYNECLOFFY, ſit. near Athlone, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; during the wars of 1641, two foot companies of Engliſh forces were quartered here under the command of Capt. *Bertie*, brother to earl *Lindſay*, then lord Chamberlain. Having unfortunately plunder'd the nunnery of *St. Clare* at Bethlem near this place, and got themſelves intoxicated, they were on their return ſuddenly attack'd by ſome of the Iriſh forces, and entirely cut off.

BALLYNEGALGA, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYNEGALL, ſit. near Kilmallock, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It was built by the Engliſh, and formerly a town of ſome note; the family of *Roche* founded a monaſtery here for Dominican friars in the 14th century, of which *Donogh O'Dangane* was the laſt prior. Q. Eliz. in the 39th year of her reign, granted it, with certain lands belonging thereto, to the univerſity of Dublin.

BALLYNEHINCH, ſit. in a *barony* of ſame name in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery for Carmelites was founded here by *O'Flaherty* in 1356. It is otherwiſe written *Ballinahinch*.

BALLYNEKILL or *Ballinakill*, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, which begins about a mile E. of the city of Waterford; a pleaſant road runs thro' it from the city towards *Paſſage*, affording a traveller an agreeable proſpect of the city and veſſels ſailing up and down the river. An iſland called the *little Iſland* in the Suir, belongs to this pariſh; it is about a mile long, and as much in breadth, and a very pleaſant ſpot.

BALLYNEMONY, otherwiſe *Ballinamony*, or *Ballinemona*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 3 miles S. of Mallow. Here was a preceptory of Knights hoſpitalers, founded in the reign of king John; it was ruinated in the reign of Edward IVth. There is a church not far diſtant, which was rebuilt A. D. 1717, at which time in the ruins of the old church, was found a large ſpur, and the head of an antique ſpear, probably belonging to one of the knights buried here in his martial habiliments.— Fairs held Whit. Monday, 21 Aug. and 5 Dec. Adjacent to the church is a charity-ſchool-houſe, and about a mile to the S. is a ſmall place named *Bottle-hill*, remarkable for a ſtout ſkirmiſh fought there between the Engliſh and king James IId. forces, on 29 Apr. 1691.

BALLYNETTY, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 169 miles from Dublin; ſometimes written *Ballyneety*.

BALLYNGUILE, a good ſeat with large orchards and plantations, lying eaſterly on the river *Awbeg*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. The houſe was built on the foundation of an antient caſtle of the *Stapletons*, erected ſoon after the reign of king John.

BALLYNITTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNOE, ſit. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; there are large ruins of an antient building here, ſaid to have been a religious houſe.

BALLYNOWLART, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, near *Rathangan* and about 28 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church, which, tradition ſays, had been converted into a ſtable by ſome of *Oliver Cromwell's* forces.

BALLYNTOBBER, a bar. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a place near *Kinſale*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNTOY, ſit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLYNUNNERY, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYNURE, a village in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc of Down; above 90 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a village in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BALLYNVRENEY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: fairs held 21 Apr. 21 June, for yearlings; 31 Aug. and 19 Nov.

BALLYONAN, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 5 May and 28 Oct.

Ballyouteragh, (or the town of braziers) ſo called from a remarkable copper manufactory, once carried on here; it is ſit. near Caſtlemartyr, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, in which was antiently a Leper-houſe. There is no copper ore near this place, but *iron-mine* almoſt every where round it.

Ballyowen, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Ballypatrick, a village in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ballyphillip, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyporeen, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, near 97 miles from Dublin; where is a handſome ſeat, with a fine wood; fairs held 12 May, 21 Aug. and 17 Dec.

Ballyquillane, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Ballyquintin-Point, a *cape* in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyragget, ſit. in bar. Faſſadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, near 50 miles from Dublin; here is a barrack; alſo a fine ſeat, with handſome improvements: fairs held 20 Feb. 20 Apr. 22 June, 4 Sept. 20 Oct. and 10 Dec.

Ballyrashane, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyroan, a fair town in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, above 44 miles from Dublin, and within about 5 miles of Maryborough: fairs held 15 May, firſt Wedneſday, O. S. in July and ſecond Wedneſday, O. S. in Nov.

Ballyroney-Lake, ſit. near Rathfryland, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ballysadere, ſee *Ballyſedere.*

Ballysax, a ſeat of the Anneſley family, ſit. near Kilcullen bridge, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: within half a mile of it are the ruins of a caſtle.

Ballyscadden, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Ballyscandlan, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: fairs held 8 June, 12 Aug. 29 Sept. and 16 Nov.

Ballysoullen, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Loughlinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Ballyscullage —

Ballysedere, or *Ballyſadere*, a vicarage in dioc. Achonry, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a village in bar. Tyraghrill, in ſame co. in which are the ruins of *Ballyſedere-abbey*, awfully magnificent; near it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 4 Aug. 12 Nov. and 15 Dec. Hereabouts are very pretty waterfalls; the ſcenery is bold, and if the falls were thro' a dark wood, would be amongſt the beſt views, perhaps, in the world. This place is ſometimes written *Ballyſodare.*

Ballyseedy, ſit. 2 miles S. E. of Tralee, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Ballyshannon, a borough, market and poſt-town, in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 100 miles from Dublin; having a good harbour E. of Donegal bay: it has a bridge of 14 arches, over a river which runs out of Lough-Erne, and falls down a ridge of rocks, about 12 feet, and at low water forms a moſt beautiful and pictureſque caſcade; it is rendered ſingular by being the principal *ſalmon-leap* in Ireland. Lat. 54 : 25, lon. 8 : 30. It has a barrack for one company of foot, and returns two members to parliament; patron, Rt. Hon. Mr. Conolly. Fairs held 4 April, Tueſday before 11 June, 18 Sept. and Tueſday after 11 Nov. Near Ballyſhannon are the remains of the abbey of *Aſhrow*; ſome of the gilding in the vault of the cloiſter is ſtill viſible. Alſo a village of ſame name in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare. prov. Leinſter.

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Ballysodare ſee *Ballyſedere.*

Ballysomahan, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ballysonnon, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Ballyspellan, a village ſit. near *Beggar's-inn*, in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; here is a famous Chalybeate ſpa, excellent for diſorders of the ſtomach and eruptions of the ſkin.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ballyteague, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: here is a very extenſive bog, thro' which the grand canal from Dublin to Monaſterevan is cut: on the banks of it ſtands the old caſtle of Ballyteague. This place is otherwiſe called *Ballinteague.*

Ballyteig-Bay, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ballytenave, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught: having a bridge over part of Lough Allen.

Ballytore, a beautiful village in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; near 28 miles from Dublin; where is a colony of Quakers: it lies in a valley, a ſmall diſtance from the high road to Carlow; the river *Griſs* winds its ſtreams very near the houſes; and the buildings, orchards and gardens ſhew a kind of elegant ſimplicity peculiar to that people. This is a poſt-town. Fairs held 10 March, 15 Aug. and 30 Nov.

Ballytrane, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—There is a place of ſame name in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Ballytrant, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

"Gods strength is my defence" ~~the~~ belonging to the Harrington. this & the castle of Baltinglass are said to have been granted by Q: Elizabeth to the celebrated Sir John Harrington – Knockrigg is the neat residence of Jas Wall Esq. The parish is nearly equally divided between tillage & pasture, it contains neither bog nor waste land, farming is improving, but fuel is scarce consisting only of turf fetched from Narraghmore, dist. of 5 m. In this parish are several raths, some of wh. are in a state of considerable preservation & surrounded with a fosse

At Suncroft in Ballysonnan Parish is the parish R.C. Chapel which includes the ~~Chapel~~ Parishes of Ballysonnon. Kilrush. Ballysax. Carne

Ballyscullage. a.p.

26 SE60

Balraheen, a p. R.Y. of Ikeathy, Co. of Kildare, on the road from Kilcock to Naas, 4 miles fr. the former, 3 from Clane, either of which is a post town. The living is a R.Y. in gift of the Crown, but united to Donadea and the alternate Presentation to the union is in the Crown & Sr. G. G. Aylmer who presented last. The R.C. have a neat Chapel at Rathcoffy. Rathcoffy House, the property of Archibald Hamilton Rowan Esqr. Painstown, seat of Rd. Aylmer. This parish is chiefly in small holdings & mostly in tillage: but [illegible] some good pasture lands

BALLYTRISNA, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 19 Sep.

BALLYTURRIN, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BALLYVACADANE, a ruined abbey founded in 1450, in the road from Cork to Bandon, prov. Munſter. It is ſit. 4 miles from Cork; part of the walls ſtill remain; and not far from it ſtands a large caſtle called *Ballincolly caſtle*, built upon a rock, and flanked with towers at each angle.

BALLYVAGHAN-BAY, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

BALLYVALDON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYVARY, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: fairs held 29 May, 17 Aug. and 14 Nov.

BALLYVASTON, a town land on the ſea ſhore, between Terela and Killough, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; on which a remarkable accident happened ſome years ago; a ſtrong wind ſetting in on the land, raiſed the ſandy ſoil about 10 feet from the bottom, and thereby overwhelmod and almoſt deſtroyed a rabbit borough, by which the veſtiges of ſeveral cabbins were diſcovered, and the hearth ſtones and wooden chimney frames ſurrounding them appeared; from theſe places it is manifeſt that this place was formerly inhabited: by the prodigious quantity of ſand thrown up at that time, a conſiderable ſpace of ground was reduced to the ſtate of a deſert, in which condition it ſtill remains.

BALLYVELY, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 14 May and 2 Oct.

BALLYVENINE, ſit. about 1 mile W. of Roſs, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here ſtand the ruins of a large houſe erected by *Sir Walter Coppinger*, who alſo deſigned to build a market-town here, but was hinder'd by the rebellion of 1641, at which time this houſe was deſtroyed.

BALLYVILLE, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYVOGY-HEAD, ſit. near *Crook-haven*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: between this place and the oppoſite cape called Mizen-head, is a great bay; and another between that and *Three-caſtle-head*, ſo called from 3 ſquare towers built on it.

BALLYVOLANE, ſit. at cove of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 Apr. and 15 Oct.

BALLYVONY-COVE, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. At Ballivony are ſome remains of a large building 150 feet in length and 90 in breadth; thought by ſome to have been a houſe belonging to the knights hoſpitalers: there are ſtill the remains of ſeveral large out offices, and the ground plan much reſembles that of a monaſtic edifice.

BALLYVOURNEY, (i. e. the town of the beloved;) a ſmall village ſit. 6 miles W. of Macroomp, in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a ruined church dedicated to *St. Gobnate*, who in the 6th century was made abbeſs of a nunnery of regular canoneſſes here by *St. Abban*. This church is 104 feet long by 24 broad: the 14 Feb. is the patron day of this ſaint. About 30 yards W. of the church is a ſmall ſtone croſs, where her rood or image is ſet up on that day; and near it is a well dedicated to her, the water of which is pure, ſoft and light. A little to the N. of this well is a circle of ſtones about 2 feet high and about 9 feet in diameter, which ſeems to have been the foundation for one of the ſmall round towers, we find frequently placed near churches. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

BALLYWALTER, a village in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; noted only for a good ſlate quarry, and a preſbyterian meeting houſe. It is diſtant above 89 miles from Dublin, and holds fairs 22 June, and 8 Nov.

BALLYWILLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor. ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BALLY-WILLIAM-ROE, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; here are the ruins of a ſpacious building, erected by the Knights Templars, about the year 1300. This was their principal ſeat in Ireland, which they did not enjoy above 8 years before their diſſolution.

BALLYWIRE, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferns, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; 58 miles from Dublin.

BALNABARA, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 19 Mar. 15 May, 14 Aug. and 28 Nov.

BALNALACK, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 15 Febr. 18 May, 2 Oct. and 20 Dec.

BALNEGLERA, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov Ulſter. Fairs held 5 Jan. 8 June, 12 Aug. 2 Oct. 8 Nov. and 11 Dec.

BALON, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 28 Mar. and 12 Aug.

BALONESTRAR, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BALRAIN, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

BALRIGGAN-CASTLE, ſee *Balrigan*.

BALRODDAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BALRUDDERY, or *Balrothery* a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; in which is a poſt and fair town of ſame name; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin; and is a good thoroughfare to the N. ſit. about 1 mile from the Iriſh channel.

channel, nearly oppoſite St. Patrick's Iſle, and above 14 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May and 12 Aug. for the ſale of cattle, and pedlar's goods. This place is a fiſhing town.

Balscaddan, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Balsoon, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it lies near Trim, and oppoſite Beſtive abbey, and was formerly the eſtate and reſidence of the celebrated primate *Uſher*.

Balteagh, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Baltiboys, ſit. near *Naas*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. also near Blessington. Co. Wicklow. See Boystown.

Baltimore, a borough town in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 168 miles from Dublin, having a commodious harbour; it lies in the antient diſtrict of *Leam-Con* in the W. of Carberry, on a headland that runs into the ſea; 15 miles S. W. of Roſs, and 5 miles N. E. of the iſland of *Cape-clear*; *lat.* 51 : 15, *long.* 9 : 15. It was formerly called *Dunaſhad*; the preſent name is a corruption of *Beal-timore*, or the great habitation of *Beal*, it having been a ſanctuary for the Druids. 'Twas formerly a place of ſome conſequence, but on 20 June, 1631, being taken and plunder'd by the Algerines, the terror ſpread thereby ſubſiſted ſo long, and deterred people ſo much from ſettling there, that it has never ſince recovered; and is now only a decayed fiſhing town. Here are ſome ruins of antient caſtles, once eſteemed proof againſt the ſtrongeſt rocks. It ſends two members to parliament, patronage in ſir *J. Freke*, bart. The firſt Engliſh plantation made here, was by ſir *Thomas Crook*, who took a leaſe of this place from ſir *Fineen O'Driſcol*. — Alſo a place in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, which gives title of baron to the noble family of *Calvert*.

Baltinglass, a borough and market town ſit. on the river *Slaney*, in bar. *Talbot's-town*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 29 miles S. of Dublin, lat. 53 : 00, lon. 6 : 25. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, and ſends two members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Aldborough*. Fairs held 2 Feb. 17 Mar. 12 May, 1 July, 12 Sept. and 8 Dec. It gives title of *baron* to the noble family of Stratford, now earl of Aldborough. Here are extenſive manufactures of linen, woolen and diaper; the name is derived from *Beal-tinne-glas*, or the fire of Beal's myſteries, the fires being lighted there by the Druids in honour of the ſun, on 1 May and Aug. It was the grand *Beal-tinne* of the ſouthern ſtates of Leinſter; there are ſtill remaining in it's neighbourhood, a number of Druidic altars, and other monuments of heathen ſuperſtition; a parliament was formerly held at this town, as alſo the aſſizes; here is a venerable caſtle, alſo a fine old abbey called *St. Mary's*; it was founded about the year 1148 of Ciſtertian monks, by *Dermot M'Murchod O'Cavanagh* king of Leinſter, who is buried there.

Baltinorn, ſit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Baltracy, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Baltrasana, ſit. in bar. Balrudderry, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. —— Alſo a place near Ardee, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Balyna, ſit. near Clonard, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ban or *Bann*, a river famous for it's ſalmon and eel fiſheries, it falls into Lough Neagh, and iſſuing from the N. end of it, divides the countries Antrim and Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, and is loſt in the ſea a little N. W. of Colerain. It runs thro' the counties Down, Louth, Armagh, Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry, and is adjacent to Carlingford, Newry, Tanderagee, Portadown, Charlemont, Dungannon, Lurgan, Glanevy, Antrim, Randal's-town, Caſtledawſon, Kilreagh, Liſnagrot, Ballmoney and Colerain. —— Alſo a *lough* ſo called, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, and a river in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Banada, a fair town, in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 17 Jan. Whitſun Monday and 7 Aug.

Banagher, a borough, market and poſt-town, in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter, ſit. on the river Shannon, about 15 miles S. of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 20, long. 4 : 15. It is a pretty large place, tolerably built, having two bridges over the Shannon, and a barrack for two companies of foot; and returns two members to parliament; patron, *W. B. Ponſonby*, eſq; fairs held 1 May, 15 Sept. 28 Oct. and 8 Nov.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Banagher-Church, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 101 miles from Dublin: four miles beyond it are the ruins of *Straid church*.

Banagrotty, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held day before Aſcenſ. and 11 Aug.

Banakerry, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: otherwiſe called *Bannakerry*.

Banbridge, or *Bannbridge*, a village in bar. Upper Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; remarkable for its great fairs of linen cloth; 'tis ſo called from a ſtone bridge built there over the river *Ban*; it lies about 18 miles S. W. of Downpatrick, and 60 from Dublin. Fairs held usual crops. are Wheat, oats, clover & potatoes, most hich are now drilled. Fuel is plentiful, being situated ear bog. Rathcoffy preserves the name of a Rath as that of the parish does of a Raheen: but othing is known of the history of either.

scriptions to the amount of £40 pr ann. and grand jury presentments; also a Bridewell. A neat School Ho, of centre and two wings in the Cottage style, built by Lord Aldborough on his own demesne & partly supd. by a salary of £20 a yr to the master & mistress paid by his lordship; also a Parochial School, partly supd. by subn. built by the Rector.

Petty Sessions for Upper Barony of Talbotstown every fortnight

This town gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Stratford, Earls of Aldborough.

Baltinglass 10 miles from Carlow, 9 m fr. Tullow. 32 from icklow. The mountains in the vicinity were strongholds of the rebels driven out the Co of Wexford in 1798. The living is a R. compounded for at £990 ann., in the Diocese of Leighlin & gift of Henry Carrol of allinure Esq. There are two R.C. Chapels in the parish & a esleyan Methodist Meeting Ho is about to be erected. Stratford Lodge ituated above the town, is the commodious residence of the Earl f Aldborough. Slaney Park, Dr Edw Grogan, the Rector; Saundersgrove Robt Saunders Esq Golden Fort Genl Saunders. The Easter Sessions for the Western Divn of the County of Wicklow are regularly held here. Here is an Infirmary ontaining 4 wards & making up 20 beds, supd. by sub-

26 SE60

12 Jan. 15 Mar. 9 June, 26 Aug. and 16 Nov. This is a poſt town.

BANDON, a river in the liberties of Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it extends from Kinſale to Dunmanaway, W. 24 miles, runs thro' the co. Cork; and is adjacent to Kinſale, Inniſhannon, Bandon-bridge, Inniſkean, and Dunmanaway. Dr. Beauford's memoir places it (we preſume, by accident) in the co. *Londonderry*. The head of this river is about one mile S. of *Tagher-caſtle*.

BANDON-BRIDGE, or *Bandon*, a borough, market and poſt-town in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it lies on a river which gives name to the town, and was built in 1610, by *Rich. Boyle*, the firſt earl of Cork, with walls, fortifications, two churches, two market houſes, &c. the Iriſh demoliſhed the walls in 1689, for which, by a ſtanding law of the corporation, no Roman catholic can dwell in the town. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of viſc. to a branch of the Boyle family; 'tis ſit. about 12 miles S. W. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin. Lat. 51:36, lon. 8:35. It gives title of *Baron* to the family of Bernard, and ſends two members to parliament; patron, the earl of Shannon. Fairs held 6 May, 29 Oct. and 8 Nov. Not far from this place is the old caſtle of *Dundanere*; and near the town is a good chalybeate ſpring.

BANDUFF, now called *Caſtle-Salem*, it is a ſtrong romantic building, ſit. one mile N. E. of Roſs, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BANGOR, a borough town, in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 90 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54:44, lon. 6:13. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the bay of Carrickfergus, and near 4 miles E. N. E. of *Newtown*, it is a curacy in the dioc. of Down, and returns two members to parliament: patron, lord *Bangor*: it gives title of viſc. and baron to the family of *Ward*. Fairs held 12 Jan. 1 May and 22 Nov. Near it to the E. and part of the manor of Bangor, is the great bog of *Cotton* and *Granſhaw*; containing at leaſt, 1000 acres; which the owners began to reclaim and improve in 1743. The church of Bangor was firſt built within the precincts of the old abbey, about the year 1617, and was not finiſhed 'till 1623: the ſteeple was erected in 1693. This was one of the ſeats of the *Hamiltons*, lords *Clanebois*; a deſcendant of which family was afterwards created earl of *Clanbraſſil*. The abbey for which it was famous, was founded by St. *Congal*, about the year 555, it was an elegant building of lime and ſtone, and ſaid to have been the firſt of that ſort made in Ulſter. A ſmall part of the ruins of Malachy's building yet ſubſiſts, and the traces of the old foundation ſhew it to have been of great extent.

BAN-HARBOUR, ſee *Bann-Harbour*.

BANKAULE-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

BANKMORE, a ſand bank, ſit. a mile S. of Portaferry harbour, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BANKSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BANLAHAN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held on Aſcenſion day.

BANN, ſee *Ban*.

BANNBRIDGE, ſee *Banbridge*.

BANN-FOOT-FERRY, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

BANN-HARBOUR, or *Ban-harbour*, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

BANNOW, a ſmall borough town, in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; about 10 miles S W. of Wexford. Lat. 52:5, lon. 6:50. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, and ſends two members to parliament; patron, lord Loftus. Near this place earl *Strongbow* landed, who reduced Ireland in the reign of king *Hen. 2d.*

BANNOW-BAY, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BANSHAW, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BANTRY, a bar. in which is a poſt-town, har. and bay of ſame name, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. The bar. is joined to that of Bear or Beer, and is uſually called *Beer and Bantry*; It was antiently called *Bentraighe*, and reckoned a part of Carberry; 'tis ſaid to have its name from *Beannt-Mac-Farolla*, a perſon deſcended from the O'Donovans and Mahonys. The bar. is very large, but barren and deſolate. The bay however is one of the nobleſt in the world, and capable of containing all the ſhipping of Europe. The town is ſeated at the bottom of this extenſive bay, 30 miles W. of Cork and 164 from Dublin. Lat. 51:30, lon. 9:20. It was formerly called *Ballygobbin*, as alſo the *old-town*, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſettlement, more to the N. called *New-town*; where *Ireton*, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, had a fortification erected with 4 regular baſtions; which cauſed the inhabitants to build near it; but when this fort went to decay, they returned by degrees to the old town called Bantry. Near this ſtood a Franciſcan abbey, founded in 1460 by *Dermot O'Sullivan*, but now entirely demoliſhed. This place is memorable for the ſea fight in 1689 between admiral Herbert and the French fleet, in which the former proved victorious; and on the 7th May following brought the conquered veſſels into Plymouth. Fairs are held here 9 June, 21 Aug. 15 Oct. and 1 Dec.—There is alſo a bar. of ſame name in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BARANAGH, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught

Barber's-town, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; 23 miles from Dublin. Here is a caſtle; and near Barberſtown are the church and round tower of *Teghadow*.

Bargie, a bar. adjoining that of Forth, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. The inhabitants ſpeak a kind of Saxon language, and have ſeveral cuſtoms peculiar to themſelves. This bar. as well as *Forth*, is of a light ſoil, producing large quantities of barley.

Barishool, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Barley-Cove, ſit. near Mizen-head, in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Barmeath, ſit. in bar Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; 29 miles from Dublin.

Barnach-Island, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Barnahely, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Barnasne *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Barne *river*, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter: it communicates with Lough *Ern*; and the borough of *Belturbet* is ſeated on it.

Barnesmore *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Baronrath, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Here is the ſeat of William Wolf, eſq. near the banks of the grand canal, leading to Monaſterevan.

Baron's-court, the ſeat of lord Abercorn, ſit. near Newtown-Stewart, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. The houſe (excluſive of the offices) coſt £20,000; it was erected by a Mr. Stewart an Engliſh architect; and is thought to be one of the moſt compleat models of a nobleman's houſe; the grounds are fine and well wooded with oaks; near them is a large lake with an iſland on which are the ruins of a caſtle called *Mac Que*, where a chief of that name formerly reſided.

Baronston, ſee *Barran's-town*.

Baron's-town, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Barr *river*, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Barradore, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Barragh, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Barra-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Barran's-town or *Baronſton*, a ſeat of lord Sunderland, ſit. in bar. Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Barrels, *rocks* ſit. in the coaſt of the co. Wexford, in the bar. Forth, prov. Leinſter.—There are others of ſame name on the coaſt of co. Cork, in bar. Barryroe, prov. Munſter.

Barretts, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Barroe, a *lough* ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Barron's-town, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Barrow *River*, antiently called *Brebd* and *Berva*, and in later ages obtained the name of *Barragh* or boundary river, being for ſome centuries the boundary between the Engliſh pale and the Iriſh ſepts; it runs thro' the Queen's co. King's co. and co. Carlow, Kildare, Weſtmeath, Kilkenny, Wexford, is joined by the *Noire* before it arrives at Roſs, and falls into the ſea at *Waterford haven*. It is adjacent to the towns of Roſs, Graigenemanagh, Wells, Laughlinbridge, Caſtledermot, Maryborough, Monaſterevan, Kildare, Clonbullock, Philip's-town, Edenderry, Kinnegad and Mullingar, &c.—There is alſo a river called the leſſer or little Barrow, which is ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Barrow-mount, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 13 April, 15 June, 1 Aug. and 15 Oct.—alſo a place ſit. near *Gowran* in ſame co.

Barry, ſit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; above 54 miles from Dublin.

Barry-castle, ſit. S. W. of Carigaline, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is built on a rock hanging over the ſea.

Barrymore, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: which gives title of earl to the antient and noble family of Barry, from whom it derives its name. This diſtrict was antiently called *Aoibh-Liathain*, from whence its chiefs obtained the name of Hy Lehane or O'Lehane; they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Barrys, who came into Ireland under earl Strongbow, in the time of Henry IId.

Barrymore-island, ſometimes called the ~~great~~ Little iſland, ſit. on the ſide of the river *Lea*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It contains about 1600 Iriſh acres, is nearly 2 miles long, and 1 broad, and diſtant about 3 miles from the city of Cork.—There runs thro' this whole iſland a ſtratum of lime ſtone; which is the more remakable, as there is not any thing like it to be found in any of the neighbouring quarries on the northern coaſt; which, however near, contain no more than red gritty ſtone.

Barry-point, a cape, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Barryroe, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Barry's-court, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here was a caſtle now in ruins; it is ſit. in the paſſage into the great iſland, in the harbour of Cork.

Barsleire, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

rrit Barony, Ballyvacadane in the parish of Inniskeny

of an Abbey of Austin Nuns founded by Cormac McCarty

Tiegue surnamed Laider about the year 1450.

llig Castle, formerly belonging to the Barrets, Wm Barret

his house submitted to Elizabeths mercy having been concerned

mond's Rebellion – This Castle was garrisoned by Cromwell &

sequently for King James 2nd: it is built upon a rock & flanked

with towers at each angle. — The other seat of the Barretts was

ttemore near Ballinamona, situated upon a high ridge

above the Clydagh which at the distance of two miles N. falls

into the Blackwater – is distinguished by a square tower &

from the road resembles a church rather than a Castle.

Inshidony Castle gave title of Baron to Justin Lord

Mountcashel — Near Dripsey Bridge is the Castle of

Carrignamuck, which belonged to the McCartys being

built by the founder of Blarney, in that place

Cromwell had a garrison for a considerable time.

rryscourt, this castle was built by Philip de Barry

son of Fitzstephen's sister, to whom a grant of 3 Cantreds

s made by his Uncle AD 1179. AD. 1580 this castle

s set on fire by the owner to prevent its falling

to the hands of ~~the English~~ Sr Walter Raleigh and the Senes-

hal of Imokilly placed an ambush for him

at Midleton, which Raleigh courageously attacked, defeated

& broke thro' so that he arrived safe at Cork

Berhaven: Here is a large copper mine, which was in full work in 1821 and discovered about 1810 by Mr. Puxley, one of the proprietors of the property on which it is situated: In 1822 it gave employment to 600 persons of both sexes: The monthly expenditure from £900 to £1000 pr. month and the ore produced from 150 to 200 tons a month.

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Bartholomewell, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 4 Sept.

Bartrach-island, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Baslick, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Ballintober, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was formerly founded.

Battaffney, a village in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Baunboy, ſee *Bawnboy*.

Bawn, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held on Aſcenſion day and 29 Oct.—Alſo a place in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Bawnboy, a village ſit. in bar. Fullaghah, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; above 69 miles from Dublin.

Baymore, ſit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Beal, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 24 Sept.

Bealaneny, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; here was a friary for conventual franciſcans.

Bealatha, i. e. the place of Beal on the waters; now *Athenry*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it was deſtroyed in 1133, by Conor O'Brien.

Beal-castle, a ruin near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; 'tis in a fine ſituation, commanding a noble proſpect of the Shannon, ſeveral miles up the country, which river is here 3 leagues broad. In the work called *Pacata Hibernia*, this place is named *Beau-lieu*, and is there noted for being the place of the murder of the brave *Maurice Stack*, who commanded a party of queen Eliz. forces, againſt the Iriſh. Near this caſtle is a fine warren, well ſtocked with rabbits; Patrick lord Kerry demoliſhed the fortifications of this caſtle, anno 1600.

Bealinstown, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Bealla-Fearsad, (from *Beallagh*, a town, and *Fearſad*, the mouth of a river or harbour.) The antient name of the harbour and town of Belfaſt. Beala is the fine rath at Drumboe, being 2526 feet in circumference, called the Giant's ring.

Bealnabrach, or *Bealnabrack*, a village and river of ſame name, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bealtimore, ſee *Baltimore*.

Bealtinneglas, ſee *Baltinglaſs*.

Beamore, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; here was a preceptory, which belonged to the priory of Kilmainham; a ſmall part of which ſtill remains.

Branabeola *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bean-park, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Bear and **Bantry**, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; with a village of ſame name. Lat. 51:20, lon. 10:4. The antient proprietors of this diſtrict were the O'Sullivans.

Bearagh, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fair days 1 Mar. 29 May, Aug. and Nov.

Bear-haven, a harbour in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It gave title of viſc. to the family of *Berkley*, as it now does to that of *Chetwynd*. 'Tis 26 miles long, and in moſt places, above a league broad, and in the midſt of it, are 40 fathom water: there are few ſtrands round it; the coaſts being all high ſtupendous rocks.

Bear-island, ſit. in Bantry bay, in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Beatta *Lough*, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Beaufort, a ſeat in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; within a mile of it is a large and fine edifice, called the *Caſtle of Pallis*.

Beaulieu, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. near Drogheda, in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Bective, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; having a bridge over the river Boyne: it gives title of earl to the family of *Taylor*; and holds fairs on 16 May and 1 Nov. Here are the ruins of Bective abbey.

Bective-Abbey, ſit. at *Bective*, in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is now in ruins, but was antiently a rich foundation, for Ciſtertian monks; eſtabliſhed by Murchard O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, about 1146. The cloyſters with a tower are nearly entire. Here was Bective caſtle, ſaid to have been erected in 1014, and to be the oldeſt in Ireland.

Beechwood, ſit. near Birr, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Beeltagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Beenmore, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 June and 10 Nov.

Beerhaven, ſee *Bear-haven*.

Begeri, (or the little land in the water) an iſland on the coaſt of Wexford, prov. Leinſter, where St. *Ibarus* had a monaſtery and ſchool, A. D. 420, he died 23 April, A. D. 500, and was buried here.

Beggar's-bridge, a village in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 37 miles from Dublin; at half a mile's diſtance from which are the ruins of a caſtle.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

BEGGAR'S-INN, ſit. in bar. Galmoy, co Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin; not far from which is Ballyſpellan ſpa, famous for its chalybeate and mineral waters, of great efficacy in diſorders of the ſtomach, and the moſt ſtubborn eruptions of the ſkin.

BEGGTOWN, ſit. in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BEG-INNIS, one of *Feretter* or *Blaſket* iſlands, in co. Kerry, prov Munſter.

BEG-LOUGH, a lake in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BEGURAN, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BEKAN, a reſtory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BELAN, a village, where is a ſeat of lord Aldborough, ſit. two miles beyond Timolin, in bar, Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here was originally a caſtle of ſome note, but demoliſhed by Cromwell; the eſtate was purchaſed from lord *Fitzhardin*, by the preſent poſſeſſor. This place was once the fineſt ſeat in Ireland, and has entertained James IId and king William IIId and their armies. The bed on which thoſe kings lay, is ſtill preſerved there. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

BELANAGAR, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, about 81 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of two churches and an abbey.

BELCAMP, formerly the ſeat of ſir *Edward Newenham*, knt. ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 4 miles of the metropolis; it is otherwiſe written *Belchamp*; the houſe is large and handſome, and has been lately erected at the expence of 6,000; there is a ſmall tower near it, built in the year 1778, dedicated to general *George Waſhington*, with a ſuitable inſcription.

BELCARA, or *Belcarra*, a fair town in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 2 Feb. 4 June, 10 Nov.

BELCLARE, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BELCOE, (*Belcoo*, *Belcow*, or *Bil-cou*) a ſmall town ſit. on Lough-Nilly, about 18 miles S. E. of Ballyſhannon, in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 5 Apr. June and Aug. 6 Oct. and 26 Nov. Here is the celebrated well called *Davugh Phadric*, which is reputed to be the beſt cold bath in the kingdom.

BELEW, ſit. in pariſh Kilmolaſh, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; where are the remains of a monaſtic building, but to what order it belonged is uncertain; tradition will have it to be one of the templar's houſes.

BELFAST, (antiently called *Belafearſad*) a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, having in it a borough, market, poſt and fair town of ſame name; ſit. on the mouth of the river *Lagan* on Carrickfergus bay, 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus, and 80 miles N. of Dublin; it gives title of earl to the family of Chiceſter, (now Marquiſs Donegal.) It is a place of the greateſt trade in the prov. particularly for the export of linen-cloth, and has a barrack for two companies of foot; lat. 54 : 38, lon. 6 : 15. Conſiderable manufactures of cotton, cambrick, ſail-cloth, linen, glaſs, ſugar, and earthen ware are carried on here, and a good trade to the Eaſt Indies. Here is a bridge under which the river Lagan empties itſelf into Carrickfergus-bay, and is one of the moſt ſtately in the kingdom, conſiſting of 21 arches, all turned with hewn free-ſtone, raiſed in the hill of *Scraba*; of which 18 are in the co. Down ſide, and 3 in co. Antrim, the channel dividing the two counties running thro' the third arch; the whole bridge, including the dead work at each end, running over the marſhy grounds, is 2562 feet long, of which the 21 arches take up 840 feet, and the dead work 1722, the breadth of the arched part is 22 feet, and of the W. 19. It was built at the joint expence of the two counties, and coſt between 10 and 12,000; the foundation of it was laid about the year 1682, and was not compleatly finiſh'd 'till the revolution. The town is regularly built, and the ſtreets are broad and ſtreight; the inhabitants amount to above 18,300. Over the exchange an aſſembly room was built at conſiderable expence by lord Donegal, who has a ſeat here, and is patron of this borough, which returns two members to parliament. Fairs held 12 Aug. and 8 Nov.

BELFAST-LOUGH, a name now given to the bay of Carrickfergus, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BELGREE, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BELGRIFFIN, a village two miles beyond Donnycarney, and 4½ from the caſtle of Dublin, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; near it is an agreeable ſeat, where are pieces of water peculiarly beautiful, and well ſtored with Tench and Carp; they are much noticed by ſtrangers who viſit this place.

BELHAVEN, otherwiſe called *Scabra*, ſit. by Lough earn, between the co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, and co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

BELLAGHAN, ſit. near Lifford in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; here was a Franciſcan friary.

BELLAMONT-FOREST, the ſeat of the earl of Bellamont, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

BELLCLARE, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 23 miles S. E. of Sligo; lat. 53 : 55, lon. 9 : 5.

Belleek, a town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 105 miles from Dublin. —— Alſo in bar. Lurge, having a bridge over part of Lough Earn into the bar. Maheraboy, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a church, and below the town is a fine waterfall; lat. 54 : 24, lon. 8 : 39; alſo a town having a barrack belonging to it, ſit. near Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Belle-lake, ſit. near Waterford, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Bellew's-bridge, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Bellew's-town, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: here is a handſome hill, on which the volunteer corps of the prov. of Leinſter have been frequently reviewed.

Bellfield, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; which gives title of viſc. and baron to the family of *Rochfort*, (now earl of Belvedere.

Bellgooly-castle, ſit. near Oyſter haven, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Bellgreen, the ſeat of Ralph Brunker, eſq. ſit. near Coothill, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Bellinter, ſit. near Trim, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Bellisle, the handſome ſeat of lord Roſs, ſit. near Maguire's bridge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.—And the name of an iſland in Lough Erne, in ſame co.

Bellows, *rocks* ſo called, ſit. on the coaſt of the bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bellrobin, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Belmount, ſit. beyond Belfaſt, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Belnahatty, a village in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Belonlagh, ſee *Ballinlough*.

Belsize, ſit. about 2 miles beyond Liſburn, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Beltra, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 21 May, and 20 Aug.

Belturbet, a borough town ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; above 61 miles from Dublin. 'Tis a market and poſt-town, and lies on the river *Ern*, about 8 miles N. of Cavan. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe. Lat. 54 : 7, lon. 7 : 35. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of a venerable abbey; and in the ſame neighbourhood are thoſe of a caſtle. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Belmore. Fairs held on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit. Tueſday, 12 June, 21 July, 4 Sep. and 1 Thurſ. O. S. in Nov.

Belvedere, the handſome ſeat of the earl of *Belvedere*, ſit. near Mullingar, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; between which and Rochfort houſe are the ruins of a caſtle.

Belvelly-castle, ſit. on one ſide of Cork harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it ſtands as a defence to the paſſage to Barrymore iſland.

Belvoir, a handſome ſeat of lord Dungannon, pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Lagan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The river by the help of the tide is navigable by boats to the foot of the garden; the water there being from 2 to 3½ feet deep. The avenue is large and handſome; the gardens are formed out of an irregular glen, into regular walks beautified with canals.

Benbulbin *mountains*, ſit. between the bar. Carbury, in co. Sligo, and bar. Roſclagher, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Benburb (otherwiſe called *Binburg*) a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; where a battle was fought in 1646.—Fairs held Wedneſ. before Aſh-Wedneſ. laſt Wedneſ. in Feb. Thurſ. before Eaſter, laſt Wedneſ. in March, April, May, June, July; fifth and laſt Wedneſ. in Aug. Sep. Oct. and Nov. the 22 and laſt Wedneſ. in Dec. Lat. 54 : 23, lon. 7 : 27.

Ben-dubh *mountain*, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ben-Golban, a famous mountain ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; near which the *Nagnata* of Ptolemy is ſuppoſed to be ſit. It is now called *Benvoliben*, and is 4 miles N. of Sligo, and 2 from the ocean.

Bengore, a promontory in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; here are a number of Baſaltic pillars, and that curious cape called *cape Pleaſkin*, an eminence founded on a baſaltic rock. Lat. 55 : 15.

Benhedar or *Ben adar*, (i. e. the birds promontory, from *Ben* a head or promontory, and *Hedar* or *Adar* birds) the preſent hill of *Hoath* in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; celebrated for having *Duncriomthan* erected on it, the royal palace or rath of Criomthan, chief or king of that diſtrict, and who made ſeveral ſucceſsful deſcents on the coaſts of Britain againſt the Romans, in the time of *Agricola*.

Ben-levagh *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bennada, ſit. on the river Moy, 5 miles W. of Achonry, in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A priory for Eremites following the rule of St. Auguſtin was founded here, A. D. 1423, by one *Charles* a brother of the order; the fine ruins of this building ſtill remain; with a ſteeple of hewn mountain ſtone.

Bennet's-bridge, a fair town in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; ſit. on the river *Newre*, 3 miles from Kilkenny, and 57 from Dublin. It is a poor mean place, but was in better condition when the road to Cork paſſed thro' it; it is in a very pleaſant country, with a variety of gentlemen's ſeats about it; and was rendered remarkable by the duke of Ormond's review in 1704. About a 1½ from Bennet's-bridge are the ruins of *Aunmault caſtle*; and beyond that are the ruins of *Enniſnag caſtle*.

BENNEVANAGH *mountains*, ſit in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

BENNY-HANDY, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

BENNYKENY, a ſeat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; built by *Vigors* biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns; but ſince the death of that prelate, it has gone to decay.

BENVARDON, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BENVOLIBEN, a famous mountain in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; near which the *Nagnata* of Ptolemy is ſuppoſed to be ſit. It was formerly called *Bengolban*, i. e. the head of the woody country; and lies 4 miles N. of Sligo.

BERRY-ISLE, ſit. in the Atlantic ocean, off the coaſt of the bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BERT-CHURCH, ſit. in bar. Inniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

BERVA *river*, the antient name of the river *Barrow*; it obtained in latter ages the name of Barragh or boundary river, being for ſome centuries the boundary between the Engliſh pale and the Iriſh ſepts.

BESSBOROUGH, a fine ſeat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; about 63 miles S. of Dublin: it gives title of earl to the noble family of *Ponſonby*.

BESSY-BELL *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

BETHLEM, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 5 miles from Athlone; here was a nunnery ſo named of the order of St. *Clare*; the mother abbeſs whereof was a lady of good diſtinction, and daughter of ſir *Ed. Tuite* of Tuite's-town. This place was burned in the war of 1641, and its deſtruction attended with very bad circumſtances; for 2 foot companies of Engliſh forces quartered at *Ballincloſſy* near this place, under the command of capt. *Bertie*, brother to earl Lindſay then lord chamberlain of England, unfortunately after their march to the nunnery, which they plunder'd; (whether with or without order is unknown) got themſelves intoxicated, and on their return to their quarters, not apprehending any enemy near them, were ſuddenly attacked by the Iriſh forces and entirely cut off.

BEWLY, a fine old ſeat near the mouth of the river Boyne, within about 3 miles of *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter; it was built by ſir Henry Tichbourne, afterwards lord Ferrard.—Alſo a place 2 miles E. of Liſmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; where are the remains of a monaſtic edifice, ſaid to have belonged to the knts. of St. John of Jeruſalem.

BEYLANE, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BHURRIN, ſee *Burrin*.

BIG-ISLAND, one of the *Copland iſlands*, ſit. at the entrance into Carrickfergus bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is diſtant 1½ N. of Donaghadee, and near 4 miles E. of Bangor; the ſound between the iſland and the main land is very good, and has in depth from 7 to 8 fathom water; but the ſide next the main land is foul, and therefore muſt be avoided, eſpecially the Northward.

BILBOA, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 12 May and Aug.

BILE *church*, or the church of Bile, ſit. in *Magh-bill* in Inniſhowen on the N. W. of Lough Foyle, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. This church was founded by St. Patrick, wherein, after ages, a monaſtery was erected.—Alſo a place in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was erected by St. *Fechin*.

BILL, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Killnemana, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BILLS, a rock on the coaſt of co. Mayo, in bar. Burriſhoole, prov. Connaught.

BILLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

BINBURG, ſee *Benburb*.

BINGAN *mountains*, ſit. in the half bar. of Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; *Bin* or *Bien* in the Iriſh language, ſignifies a pinnacle and *Gan*, difficult, i. e. the pinnacle of difficult aſcent.

BINWY-HEAD, a *cape* in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BIRCH-GROVE, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Fair days 24 June, 29 Sep, *cuſtom free*.

BIRD-ISLAND, ſit. at the entrance of Dunmanus bay, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo in bar. Ardes, by the coaſt of co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BIRR, (otherwiſe called *Parſon's-town*) ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter; it is a good market and poſt-town: alſo a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe; and diſtant near 64 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 2, lon. 8 : 0. Fairs are held here on 11 Feb. 5 May, 25 Aug. and 10 Dec. Here is a caſtle erected by the family of *Parſons*, which was beſieged by general *Sarsfield* and relieved by *Kirk*. In the midſt of this town is a ſtone column of the Dorick order with the ſhaft about 25 feet high, on the top of which is placed a pedeſtrian ſtatue of the late duke of Cumberland in a Roman habit, caſt

In lead, and painted stone colours, it was [illegible]

[illegible] Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible]

26 SE60

[illegible]

Pike, about 3½ miles from Dublin; it is on the [illegible] and a mile beyond it [illegible]

BLACKPITTS, [illegible] co. Dublin, [illegible] miles beyond Chapelizod, and 4½ [illegible] from the city of Dublin. [illegible] erected in Ireland for the purpose [illegible] 1831.

BLACKSTAIRS-HILL, a mountain in bar. [illegible] co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BLACKROCK, a large and [illegible] bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin.

Blackrock a peninsula, a chapelry in the South Liberties of the City of Cork, 1 3/4 from the Church to Parlt. Bridge Cork.

The church, which is a chapel of ease to St. Finbarrs, is a remarkably neat edifice with a tower surmounted by a lofty & elegant spire, built in 1828. Near the church is a handsome Chapel of Ease to the R.C. parish Chapel of the S. Parish. A national School has recently been established; and parochial free schools formerly under the Kildare Place Society is now supported wholly by subscription: Here is a Dispensary partly supported by Grand Jury Presentments & partly by Subscriptions

The Gentlemen's seats are very numerous & some of them very handsome places, with well wooded demesnes: among these are

Castlemahon. Sir Wm. Chatterton. Bart.	
Dundannion Sir Thos. Deane. Knt.	
Beaumont	Beamish
Lakelands	Mr. Crawford
Clifton	Mr. Travers
Ringmahon	Mr. Murphy
Besborough	Mr. Pike
Ferney	Mr. W. Crawford

The Black Rock is almost an entire mass of limestone, and quarries have been opened in various parts and are worked to great extent, principally for lime and Manure: The land is ~~chiefly~~ partly in pasture & partly in tillage; there is no bog or waste land.

Black rock Castle, according to Smith, was first built by Lord Mountjoy in the beginning of K. James 1st reign in 1722 the City expended 296 on this tower & constructed a very handsome octagon room in it. Here the Mayors formerly held their Admiralty Ct. and this Castle has lately been rebuilt and is understood to be the Country Residence of the mayor of Cork.

Ringmahon, an ivy mantled tower in the grounds of Dundannion Castle, laid down in the plan of Cork given in Peccata Hiberica as Galwaie's Castel was probably a seat of that family.

The village of Ballintemple, anglicè Churchtown, lies midway between Cork & the Castle of Blk rock. Near it is an ancient burial place in a retired & romantic situation.

In a field adjoining the road, about a mile from Cork Amethysts have been discovered, but of an inferior kind to those found in foreign countries. The quarries were discovered upwards of 40 yrs ago

St. Michaels Church, begun 19 Sept. 1826, on wh. Bishop St. Lauren laid the first stone was opened for divine service 15 June 18 was erected on a site gratuitously presented by the late Ed Colburn Esq. at an expence of £2120, of wh. the Board of F Ft contributed £1000, the remainder being raised by local subscriptio including £100 from the Corpn. of Cork. The building, wh. is 70 ft by 30 & capable of seating 500 persons, is in the pointed style of Architecture with full mullioned windows and has a cut li stone tower 45 ft high ornamented with an embattled par & pinnacles and surmounted by a spire 60 ft.

in lead, and painted ſtone colour; it was erected in 1747.

Birterbuy-bay, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Birt's-hall, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Biſhop's-court, a handſome ſeat of George Ponſonby, eſq. ſit. near Croſs Keys, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; near which, on the ſummit of a hill, ſtand the ruined church and tower of Aughterard.—Alſo a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Biſhop's-hall, the ſeat of Samuel Boyce, eſq. near Waterford, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Biſhop's-isle, an iſland ſit. near bar. Moyſerta, coaſt of co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Black-abbey, ſit. in pariſh St. Andrew, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, founded by John de Courcy, before the year 1210.

Black-bank, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; 55 miles from Dublin: the mountain lands hereabout appear to have been formerly cultivated; veſtiges of the plough are ſtill viſible there.

Black-bull, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Black-bull-inn, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; about 10 miles from Dublin.

Black-castle, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—The like in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Black-cave-head, a *cape* in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Blackhall-head, a *cape* in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Black-harbour, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, oppoſite the Atlantic ocean.

Black-haven, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Black-head. There are 3 *capes* ſo called. 1ſt in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. 2d in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. 3d in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Black-lion, a village in bar. Skreen, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 19 miles from Dublin.

Black-lion-inn, ſit in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, above 84 miles from Dublin; it is otherwiſe called *Largay*, and a mile beyond it are the ruins of a church.

Black-mills, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 2 miles beyond Chapelizod, and 4¾ from the caſtle of Dublin. They were the firſt erected in Ireland for the purpoſe of flattening iron.

Blackmoor-hill, a mountain in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Black-rock, a large and handſome village in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4 miles from the caſtle of Dublin. It is moſt agreeably ſeated on Dublin bay, and has a fine proſpect, on one ſide of the numerous veſſels that arrive in or go out of the harbour, and on the other of the adjacent country, terminated by the mountains of Wicklow. The pleaſing ſituation of this place, purity of the air, and conveniency for bathing, induces perſons of the firſt diſtinction to chooſe it for their ſummer reſidence. Near it is *Neptune* the elegant ſeat of lord *Clonmel*.—Alſo a country reſidence of lord Cloncurry.—Likewiſe the name of a rock ſit. in the bay of Galway, prov. Connaught, lat. 53 : 55, lon. 10 : 47. — Another on coaſt of co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo an iſland near bar. Forth, on coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Black-rocks, rocks ſo called ſit. on the coaſt of co. Mayo, and bar. Erris, prov. Connaught.

Blacksod-bay, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Blackstaff-river, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; called alſo *Annadorn river*, from an inconſiderable place of that name near which it riſes, taking a S. W. courſe, and falls into the N. end of the inner bay of Dundrum.

Blackstairs *mountains*, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Blackstones *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Dunkeron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Blackwater-bridge, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 22 miles from Dublin; one mile and half beyond which are *Rylough* ruins.

Blackwater-foot, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, above 72 miles from Dublin; near which is a ſeat of the earl of *Charlemont*, in an iſland in Lough-Neagh, near Cooney iſland.

Blackwater-river, a large river which riſes in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, and having paſſed ſeveral towns in the co. Cork, falls into the ſea at Youghal. — Alſo ſeveral other rivers of ſame name, viz. 1ſt that which runs thro' the co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, and falls into Lough Neagh. 2d in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, which falls into the Boyne at Navan. 3d in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, which falls into the Shannon N. of Laneſborough, and 4th in the co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, which is loſt in the ſea at Bannow bay.

Blackwater-town, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; above 66 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a village in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, where fairs are held on 25 Mar.

Blackwood, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Bladhma-sliabh, (or *Slieub-bloom*) a range of mountains between the King and Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, which in antient times was one of the boundaries of Munſter on the Leinſter ſide; there is ſtill remaining in theſe mountains,

tains a large pyramid of white ſtones, the true ſimulacre of the ſun-fire among all the Celtic nations.

Blan, ſit. near the river Barrow, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Blanchfield-town, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Blaney-castle, ſee *Blayney-caſtle.*

Blarney, a village in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; above 128 miles from Dublin. Here was a caſtle eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt in that prov. it ſtands 3 miles W. of Cork upon a rock, cloſe to a ſmall river of ſame name, over which is a handſome bridge, and on the other ſide a lake of 30 acres extent. The caſtle was built by Cormac M'Carty, who came into the lordſhip in 1449; the earl of *Clancarty* was firſt ſummoned to parliament as baron of Blarney by Queen Eliz. and created viſc. Muſkerry and earl of Clancarty in 1658, the 10 Car. 2. the eſtate was forfeited by their adhering to king James IId. The walls of the caſtle are 18 feet thick; it ſtood out a formal ſiege againſt king William's forces, but a battery from a riſing ground, compelled them to give up the caſtle, after their commander had made his eſcape. The conquerors demoliſhed the fortifications, leaving nothing remaining but one large tower; but the apartments erected ſince are handſome and ſpacious, and the gardens adjoining it are well laid out. During the grand rebellion, this caſtle was alſo taken by Roger earl of *Orrery*, then lord *Broghill* in 1646. The lands about Blarney are moſtly under corn and paſture, and dairies occupy a great part of the adjacent country; the ſoil is a yellowiſh clay, which is manured moſtly with lime ſtone. At Blarney is a vein of lime-ſtone, from whence there is none to the N. nearer than *Blackwater river.* Fairs are held here on Eaſter Monday and Tueſday, 8 and 9 June, 18 Sep. and 11 Nov.

Blarney-river, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: it is a ſmall river, on which the village of Blarney ſtands; from whence it takes its name. Upon a rock cloſe to this river ſtands *Blarney caſtle.*

Blasket's, ſee *Blaſques.*

Blasques, (*Blaſkets* or *Blaſquet*) iſlands otherwiſe called *Ferreter's iſlands*, ſit. off the bay of Dingle, in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: between the large one and the main, is a deep ſound called the ſound of the Blaſquets, and a ſtrong tide. Lat 52 : 00, lon. 10 : 30. It lies directly thro' N. and S. There are 10 fathom water in it at the loweſt tides, which flow here E. N. E. and W. S. W.—— Theſe iſlands are 12 in number, but 4 of them are only rocks; they formerly belonged to the earl of Deſmond, who gave them to the family of *Ferreter*, from whence they got the name *Ferreter's iſlands.* Beſides that already mentioned, the moſt conſiderable are thoſe called *Inis Mac Kilane* or Mackilan's iſland, *Inis ni Broe* or quern iſland, Iniſtuſkard or *Iniſhuigh*, i. e. the Northern iſland, and *Beginis* the Small iſland. There is a ſmall bird ſaid to be peculiar to theſe iſlands, called by the Iriſh *Gourdet*; it is ſomewhat larger than a ſparrow, the feathers of the back are dark, and thoſe of the belly are white, the bill is ſtrait, ſhort and thick, and it is web-footed: when they are firſt taken, the country people affirm that they caſt up about a tea ſpoonful of a very fœtid oil out of their bills; they are almoſt one lump of fat; when roaſted they are of a moſt delicious taſte, and are reckon'd to exceed the *Ortolon*; for which reaſon the gentry hereabouts call them the *Iriſh Ortolon.*

Blayney-castle, (or *Blaney caſtle*) ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; here is the ſeat of lord Blayney. Lat. 54 : 7 lon. 7 : 13.

Bleskin, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Blessed rock, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Blessington, a borough, poſt, market and fair town in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; pleaſantly ſit. on a riſing ground near the river Liffey, 14 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 10, lon. 6 : 40. It gave title of viſc. to a branch of the *Boyle* family, as it afterwards did that of earl to the family of *Stewart*, then viſc. Mountjoy. Here is a neat church; and alſo a handſome ſeat with a chapel belonging to it, which was built by primate *Boyle*, who firſt erected this town. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the marquis of Downſhire. Fairs are held 12 May, 5 July and 12 Nov.

Blind-harbour, a *bay* ſit. in bar Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Bloghnane, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Bloody-Farland-point, a *cape* ſo called, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Boahinshi *rocks*, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Boand, a name of the river *Boyne*, prov. Leinſter.

Board-town, ſit. near Mullingar, in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Bockworth *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Boden's-town, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. near Sallins, in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is an antient burial place, and the ruins of a church.

The notorious Theobald Wolfe Tone is buried in this Church yd.
in the same grave with his father; ~~to whom~~ Castlesize,
Isaac Maunders Esqr., Little Rath, Thl. Hall Esqr.; Sallins
Lodge. Saml. Hall Esqe. Near the last stood the old
Castle of Sallins.

Bodenstown, a p. B7 of N. Naas, Co. of Kildare; on the Liffey and in the road from Celbridge to Clane 3½ m from ~~Clane~~ Naas, which is the post town. a v. in the gift of Diocesan — No church or R.C. chapel, connected with that of Kill. The parish is chiefly pasture fuel is scarce, but the poor are generally well employ'd & in comfort. The Canal passes thro' the parish

26 SE60

[illegible]

BLAN, St. [illegible] ford, prov. Leinster.

BLANCH[illegible], [illegible] in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

BLARNEY CASTLE, see Blarney.

BLARNEY, a village in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, [illegible] miles from Dublin [illegible] W. of Cork [illegible] extent. The castle [illegible] who came [illegible] Clancarty [illegible] created [illegible] the castle [illegible] by their adherence to [illegible] the walls of the castle [illegible] a siege against [illegible] but a battery from a [illegible] compelled them to give up the castle, after their commander had made his escape. The conquerors demolished the fortifications [illegible] leaving but one large tower. But the apartments erected since are handsome and spacious, and the gardens adjoining are well laid out. During the grand rebellion, this castle was taken by Roger earl of Orrery, then lord Broghill in 1646. The lands about Blarney are mostly under corn and pasture, and dairies occupy a great part of the adjacent country: the soil is a yellowish clay, which is manured mostly with lime stone. At Blarney is a vein of lime-stone, from whence there is none to the N. nearer than Ballyhooly river. Fairs are held here on Easter Monday, and Tuesday, 8 and 9 June, 28 Sep. and 11 Nov.

BLARNEY-river, st. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster: it is a small river, on which the village of Blarney stands, from whence it takes its name. Upon a rock close to this river stands Blarney castle.

BLASKET'S, see Blasquet.

BLASQUET, (Blasket or Basquet) Islands, otherwise called Ferriter's Islands, st. off the bay of Dingle, in bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster: between the large one and the main is a deep sound called the sound of the Blasquet, and a strong tide. Lat. 52. [illegible] It lies directly [illegible] and S. There are [illegible] fathom water in it at the lowest tides, which comes from E. N. E. and W. S. W. These islands are [illegible] in number, [illegible] of them are only rocks: they formerly belonged to the earls of Desmond, who granted them to the family of Ferriter, [illegible] pay the [illegible] Ferriter's island [illegible] the [illegible] are more called [illegible] Inismore [illegible] i. e. the [illegible] and [illegible] the Small island. [illegible] said to be peculiar to [illegible] by the Irish Gourder; [illegible] than a sparrow, the feathers [illegible] and those of the belly are [illegible] thick, and [illegible] when they are first taken [illegible] affirm that they [illegible] a very fond [illegible] out of them [illegible] one lump of fat [illegible] of a most delicate taste, and [illegible] to exceed the Ortolan, for which [illegible] gentry hereabouts call them the Irish ortolan.

BLAYNEY-CASTLE, (or Blaney castle) st. in bar. Cremorne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; here is the seat of lord Blayney. Lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible]

BLEACHIN, st. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

BLESSINGTON-[illegible], st. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.

BLESSINGTON, a borough, post, market and fair town, in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; pleasantly situated on rising ground near the river Liffey, [illegible] miles S. W. of Dublin. [illegible] It gave title of [illegible] to a branch of the Boyle family, as it afterwards did that of earl to the family of Stewart, visc. Mountjoy. Here is a [illegible] church, and also a handsome [illegible] with a chapel belonging to it, which was built by primate Boyle, who first erected this town. It returns two members to parliament; patron, the marquis of Downshire. Fairs are held 12 May, 5 July and 12 Nov.

[illegible], a bog st. in bar. C[illegible] [illegible] Munster.

[illegible] st. in bar. Ballybritt, [illegible]

[illegible] a cape so called, [illegible] co. Donegal, prov. [illegible]

[illegible] st. in bar. Carbury, co. [illegible]

[illegible] the river Boyne, prov. [illegible]

[illegible] near Mullingar, in bar. [illegible] prov. Leinster.

Boffin *lough*, ſit. between the co. Weſtmeath, prov Leinſter, and co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Bog-of-allen, an immenſe tract of bog (by much the largeſt in the kingdom) which extends a conſiderable diſtance, and runs thro' a part of the King's co. Queen's co. and co.'s Kildare, Meath, Weſtmeath, Longford, Roſcommon, Galway and Tipperary. A great part of it has of late years been reclaimed by burning and the ſowing of rape ſeed.

Bogra, an uncultivated mountainous tract, in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; upwards of ten miles long, and in ſome parts 6 miles over: it bounds the bar. of Muſkerry on the N. and is common to the adjacent eſtates. In winter it is for the moſt part deep, marſhy and impaſſible; but in ſummer hard and firm, producing graſs and heath, and is then grazed by vaſt herds of cattle, which are removed to the lower lands when this ſeaſon is over; the whole place is covered with black fogs for the greateſt part of the year; and ſeveral conſiderable rivers, beſides an infinite number of brooks, flow from this wild country.

Bohea island, ſit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Bohillane, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Bohoe, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Boilean-clair, ſit. in dioc. of Tuam, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery for Franciſcans was founded here, A. D. 1291.

Boirce (or the magnificent place) the palace of the kings of Ullagh or Down; and probably the rath of Dunum or Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Boithbolcain, a church near Connor, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; founded by St. *Bolcain*, who was a diſciple of St. Patrick.

Bolton-inn, a village in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Bolus-head, a cape in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Boly, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Bombrusna, a village in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Bonamargy, a ſmall monaſtery, founded in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; by *M'Donnell*, whoſe family ſettled in this country, in the 15th century, and were afterwards ennobled. The abbey became the burial place of the M'Donnells.

Bonlaghy, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fair days 16 May, 26 July, 15 Oct. and 11 Dec.

Bonnet, a river in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Bonnogrow, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Bonohan, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Boom-hall, a handſome ſeat, within 2 miles of Londonderry, near the river *Foyle*, prov. Ulſter. So called, becauſe juſt under the houſe the boom was fixed, which the French and Iriſh armies threw acroſs the river Foyle; to prevent relief from coming up the river, when they beſieged the city of Londonderry, in 1689.

Booter's-town, a pleaſant village on the bay of Dublin, 3½ miles from Dublin caſtle, and within ½ a mile of the Black rock. Near it is *Seaſield*, a very handſome ſeat, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and of Dublin bay and harbour.

Boranstown, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Bordwell, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Bore *river*, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Boreum, a promontory in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy: *Boreum* ſignifies northern; whence *Boreum promontorium* is the northern promontory. It is now called the *North cape* or *Horn-head*, and is ſit. in the N. of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Borheen, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 172 miles from Dublin.

Borrin-island, ſit. in the bay of Galway, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Borris, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 May, 2 July, 15 Aug. and 14 Nov.

Borriscarra, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. The Carmelites or White-friars had a houſe here, which pope John gave to the Auguſtin Eremites, A. D. 1412.

Borris-in-Ossory, ſee *Burris-in-Oſſory*.

Borrisokeon, ſee *Burroſakean*.

Borrisoleagh, ſee *Burroſleigh*.

Bosa-river, now the river *Lagan*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Bothchonais, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It was formerly a celebrated abbey, and there are ſtill preſerved in the hands of the religious in this neighbourhood, many books that formerly belonged to the abbey, written by the hand of St. *Mæliſa*, who was educated here, and died 16 Jan. 1086.

Bothon, a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: it is now called *Buttevant*.

Bottle-hill, ſit. midway between *Cork* and *Mallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It is remarkable for a battle fought there, between the Engliſh and king James IId. forces, on 29 April, 1691; in which the former proved victorious.

BOVAUGH-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; about 104 miles from Dublin; near it is a ſeat of the marquis of Waterford: near this place alſo is *Bovaugh-caſtle*, ſit. on the banks of *Agivey-river*: and about 1½ mile beyond Bovaugh, are the ruins of a church.

BOVEVAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

BOWFINAN, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: here was a friary belonging to conventual Franciſcans.

BOW-ISLAND, ſit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

BOYANE, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BOYLAGH and **BANNOGH**, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

BOYLE, a bar. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, in which is a borough, market and poſt-town of ſame name, ſit. 20 miles N. of Roſcommon, 32 N. W. of Athlone, and 84 from Dublin. Lat. 53:56, lon. 8:32. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Kingston*. Fairs are held 30 May, 25 July and 1 Oct. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe, and is regularly governed according to the ſpirit of a charter granted by king James Iſt. It lies on the banks of the river *Buelle*, over which there are 2 ſtone bridges; on one is a pedeſtrian ſtatue of king William IIId, well executed. On the N. ſide of the river a little Eaſtward of the town, ſtands a ſtately abbey of gothic architecture, built in 1152; at the ſuppreſſion of the monaſteries it was diſmantled, but ſtill exhibits a piece of noble ruins; the arches are eſteemed by the curious, for their noble elevation and grandeur, equal to any in Europe: and being built of ſtone of a peculiarly firm texture, have withſtood the ſevereſt aſſaults of time. From hence this place has been alſo called *Abbey-boyle*. The ſtump of a round tower is ſtill to be ſeen near the abbey, the ruins of which are now encloſed in the demeſne of the earl of Kingſton.

BOYLE-RIVER, riſes in a romantic ſheet of water called Lough *Gara*, adjoining the bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; thence meandering thro' woods and dales, it enters Kingſton lake or Lough Kay; a beautiful piece of water, interſperſed with ſeveral iſlands, ſome of which are adorned with old caſtles and ruins, others in the ſtate of nature, wooded with lofty timber trees, and ſome highly improved without a tree to be ſeen; but the more pleaſing proſpect of perpetual verdure. The river again emerges out of the Eaſtern ſide of this lake, as it were by conſtraint, and then glides on to pay its tribute to the Shannon.

BOYNE-RIVER, runs thro' the co.'s Louth, Meath, Weſtmeath and Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It is adjacent to Drogheda, Slane, Navan, Trim, Longwood, Clonard, Edenderry, Kinnegad and Mullingar; and falls into the Iriſh channel, a little below Drogheda. It is memorable for a battle fought upon its banks, 1 July 1690, between king James IId, and king William IIId, in which the latter was victorious. In remembrance of this victory, a handſome Obeliſk, eſteemed the grandeſt modern one in Europe, was erected in 1736 on the banks of this river, about 2 miles from Drogheda: it ſtands on a rock, and is of ſquare ſtone, 20 feet to each ſide at the baſe, and about 150 feet high; the duke of *Dorſet* laid the firſt ſtone. This place gives title of viſc. to a branch of the noble family of *Hamilton*. The river Boyne is ſuppoſed to be the *Buvinda* or *Bubinda* of Ptolemy; the word Buvinda is ſaid to be derived from the Cimbric Britiſh words *Bu-üen-daw*, i. e. the clear rapid water, whence by the Iriſh *Boand* or Boüind, by corruption the *Boyne*.

BOYNE'S-CROSS, this is a very old and curious croſs, erected in the church yard of Monaſterboyce, about 3 miles from Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. It is about 18 feet high, on all ſides full of ſculpture; 'tis ſaid to be all of one ſtone ſent from Rome, and erected by order of a pope. On the centre of the croſs on one ſide, is a figure repreſenting Chriſt, and oppoſite on the other, St. Patrick; at the bottom are the figures of Adam and Eve, &c. and oppoſite on the other, that of St. *Boyne*. The whole ſeems to be a ſort of hiſtory from the creation, but as the figures are very old and imperfect, they are difficult to make out. Near the croſs are the ruins of an old church, and alſo an old tower 110 feet high, beautifully diminiſhing from a baſe of 18 feet.

BOYSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

BRACKEN, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BRACKENAGH, ſee *Breſcanagh*.

BRACKDENSTOWN, ſee *Brackenſtown*.

BRACKENSTOWN, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; within 6½ miles of the metropolis; half a mile from this place are the ruins of the old family ſeat of the *Boltons* of Brazil; here is alſo the country reſidence of lord Moleſworth. The proper name of this place is *Brackden's-town*.

26 SE60

Boystown, alias Baltiboys, a p. B. of Lower Talbotstown,
Co. of ~~Kildare~~ Wicklow; on the Liffey & Kings river; 3 miles from
Blessington & 7 m. from Naas, which is the post town. The living
is a R. & V. The former, pt. of the Corps of the Treasurership & the
latter ~~united~~ with Burgage—united by act of Council 1831 to Blessington
There is no place of worship here. The principal seats are
Tulfarris, Rd. Hornidge Esq. pt. of this house was burnt
down in the rebellion of 1798. Baltiboys, the property of
Lt. Col. Smyth. There are some good slates on the estates
of Col. Smith not now worked; they were worked in
the time of his father with advantage. There is no
waste land. A school ~~House~~ has been built by the Col.
Smith, which is, pro tempore, used as Police Barrack.

Brecknockstown, alias Brannockstown, a p. Bar. of S. Naas, Co. of Kildare Province of Leinster. on the river Liffey; 2 miles E. from the great South road from Dublin to Cork; 2 miles from Kilcullen bridge, wh. is the post town.

This parish is appropriated to the Dean & Chapter
It was a chapel to St. Yagoe or St. James
of St. Patricks, Dublin, it contains about 750 acres. There is no church or R.C. chapel, but the parish is included in the R.C. Union of Kilcullen.

Here is Sallymount, the seat of the Revd. John Cramer Roberts and New Abbey, the property of the heirs of the late Genl. Brereton. ~~In the same spot or close to it in making a ditch, three years ago 5 Skeletons were discovered & part of the skull & one horn of a moose deer~~ The entrenchments here alluded to, of which there are two on the demesne of Sallymount occur frequently along the banks of the Liffey, they are nearly square and seem to have been designed to defend the passes of the river. In making a ditch here 3 yrs ago, 5 skeletons & the skull of a Moose Deer were turned up by the labourers.

Bray, formerly Bree, from the lofty ridge, called Bray Head, which rises S. of the town, is a market and post town 10 m from Dublin & 16 fr. Wicklow. The Mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford about a 1/4 of a mile to the S.E. The manor & Lordship of Bray was granted by Earl Strongbow to Walter de Riddlesford, one of the first Anglonorman Adventurers, to whom the title of Baron of the same was confirmed by K. Hen. 2. Among the earliest notices of this town, is a Grant of a Burgage 50 ft in breadth, 30 perches in depth, with as much arable land as belongs to the same by the said Lord to St. Thomas' Abbey in Dublin with power to cut as much wood on his lands of Bray as shall suffice for their repairs, for firing and other necessary demands.

A.D. 1200 Richard de la Field granted to the aforesaid abbey all his lands of Kilrothery with their appurtenances, which were granted to him Dermiet MacColman the ancient proprietor.

A.D. 1216. Walter de Riddlesford obtained a patent from K. John for an annual fair to be held in the town of Bray together with the privilege of Free Warren and having no male issue at his death, his great estates were divided between two coheiresses one married to Geoffy de Montemorency, Viceroy of Ireland in 1215 the other to Hugh de Lacy the younger, Earl of Ulster.

A.D. 1215 The Abbot of St. Thomas', Dublin obtained all the lands in Bray held in Fee by Walter de Riddlesford and Rd. de Cogan at a yearly rent of 3 marks on payment of a fine to the latter of 60 marks. Bray was frequently plundered by the mountain Septs.

A.D. 1316 The O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, having burnt the Castle of Bree and destroyed all the neighbouring villages, were defeated by Ed. le Butler on the 16th April. A.D. 1402 John Drake, Provost of Dublin, with a well armed body of citizens marched against the O'Byrnes, whom they attacked nr. Bray on the 11th or 5th July and according to Ware & Camden slew 4000, but according to Herwey de Marlebrigge only 400. At the dissolution of monasteries, Kilrothery with other possessions of St. Thomas's were granted to Sir Wm. Brabason, ancestor of the present Earl of Meath, who is proprietor of a large portion of the town and as Lord of the manor of Kendlestown holds a monthly Court, by his Seneschal for the recovery of debts not exceeding 3 marks.

The town of Bray consists chiefly of one long street, containing several ~~excellent~~ respectable shops and is excellently supplied with all the necessaries of life of the best description, but at higher prices than is usual in country towns, owing to the number of gentry whose elegant seats embellish the vicinity as well as the great concourse of visitors who are attracted to this agreeable spot in the summer by the beauty of the surrounding scenery or for the convenience of seabathing: for whose ac-

Bray, a post-market town and parish in the Half Barony of Rathdown, Co of Wicklow & Province of Leinster; situate at the mouth of a small stream which for a short distance forms the boundary of the Counties of Dublin & Wicklow and forms an indifferent landing place for colliers & other small craft. The Mail Coach Road from Dublin to Wexford passes within half a mile of the town, which is 12½ English miles from Dublin, 20 from Wicklow -

Bray or as it is written Bree derives its name from a bold & irregularly formed ridge which rises a little to the South of the town — Its manor & lordship were conferred by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke on Walter de Riddlesford one of the first Anglo-norman settlers & whose ~~the~~ title of Baron of the same was confirmed by Hen. 2^{d}. Among the first notices of the town of Bray is the Grant of a Burgage 50ft in breadth, 30 perches in depth with as much arable land as belonged to it from the said lord to St Thomas' Abbey in Dublin (see Hist'y of Dublin) with liberty to cut wood on his lands of Bray for repairs, firing & other necessary demands. AD 1200 The lands of Kilrotherry in this parish were granted to the Abbey by Richard de la Felde — AD. 1214 Walter de Riddlesford obtained a patent from

Bray contains a great many genteel residents, whose names I am not acquainted with and did not call on but the only two family seats are Bray Head, Geo. Putland Esqre and Old Court Major Edwards: I called on the latter but he did not put his name down although he did not decline it altogether.

Co of Kildare

Subscribers

Revd. Hy Stewart. Rector of Leixlip
Arthur Henry Esqe Straffan
Revd. R. Packenham Rector of Straffan
Jas Ashworth – Celbridge Factory
Rd. Kane Esq Donocomper
Honble Geo. Cavendish Leixlip Park
Danl. Ryan Esq – Leixlip
Wm. Morgan Esqe Ravensdale
B. Simons Esq.
Capt. Hacket R.N. Music Hall
Andrew Reid Esqe Salmon Leap
Revd. Thos. Read C. of Maynooth
John Aylmer }
Sir Gerald Aylmer } ~~Donadea~~ Donadea and
Revd. W. J. Aylmer } Balraheen
Jas. Gannon }
Gerald Aylmer } Kilcock
Mr. Saml Holt
Archd. H. Rowan – dead
Joseph Atkinson nr. Celbridge
Wm. Beauman nr. Naas
W. H. Burgh Donore
Revd Jno Harrison Naas
Revd Gerald Doyle p.p. Do
Saml Hall M.D. – nr. Naas.
Isaac Manders Esqe Nr. Naas.
Revd Thos Nolan p.p. of Kill
Revd. J. Cramer Roberts nr. Kilcullen
Revd. J. Murtagh P.P. of Do.
Alexr. Mansfield Esqe nr. Naas. —
Ponsonby Moore Esqe
Wm. J. Odlum Esq Old Connell
Thos Eyre Powell Esq Gt. Connell.
Revd. Thos. Torrens Rector of Carnalway
~~Revd.~~ Jno. Bonham
James Perrin nr. Athy
Mr. Andrew Dunn
R. A. Yates of Moone Abbey
Ebenezer Shackleton Moone Mills
Robt. Archbold – Davidstown
Revd. Thos Nolan p.p. of Newbridge
Revd. T. S. French nr. Athy
Geo. O'Kelly nr. Kilcullen
W. H. Carter – Castlemartin
Thos. Fitzgerald Geraldine
Revd Thos Lawler P.P. Athy
W. F. Burton Esq Burton Hall
Revd Wm Dunne Castledermot

Nonsubscribers

Mr. Barker Ardrass
Hugh Barton, Barberstown
The P.P. of Celbridge declined
Did not see the Protest. Curate
Mr. Kirkpatrick nr. Celbridge
Rd. Mansel Esq Oakley Park
Earl of Leitrim – opposite Do.
An Endowed School – forgot the Master's name, he declined subscribing to me –

Did not call on the p.p. of Maynooth.

Did not see the p.p. of Donadea, or of Clane – near Clane is a Jesuits' College, the principal Dr. Esmonde is a subscriber. In the neighbourhood of Clane are good houses, but none of them are subscribers

Did not see the P.P. of Kilcock who is a likely person to subscribe

At Cloncurry are one or two good houses as well as between Maynooth & Kilcock by the upper road where I did not call.

Near Mr. Mansfield is a gentleman Miller, who did not subscribe and not for the P.P. of Donore

The Clergyman of Old Connough & the parish on the other side of Newbridge did not subscribe

La Touche of Harristown
Old Mr. Bonham nr. Killanure and Ballitore
~~[illegible]~~ P.P. of Ballitore

Bray: The principal seat is Bray Head, the elegant seat of Geo. Putland Esq: Old Court. Major Edwards: With many genteel Cottages inhabited by persons of opulence —

Bracklan, ſit. between the bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, and bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village near Portarlington, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Bracklanagh, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Bracklown-inn, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter;. 158 miles from Dublin. 3 miles beyond this, and about 1 mile to the left, are the ruins of *Minard-caſtle*.

Braconston, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Braganstown, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, above 35 miles from Dublin.

Braid, a *river* in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Brakes-*of*-scorney, a ridge of mountains ſit. in bar. Upper croſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Bralazon's-park, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Bramblestown, ſit. near Gowran, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Bramhall, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 1 June and Dec.

Branden or **Brandon**, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it gives title of baron to the family of Croſbie, (now viſc. Croſbie.)

Brandon-bay, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Brandon-head, ſit. in bar Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Brandon hill, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Brandon-mountains, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. On one of theſe called *Brandon-hill*, which lies near the ſea coaſt 4 miles N. of Dingle, is an oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. *Brandon*; and alſo a fine ſpring of water near the ſummit of the hill.

Brannock'stown, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. In 1784, an antient tobacco pipe was found here, ſticking between the teeth of a human ſkull; on digging in an elevated field, near the banks of the river Liffey, the labourers found an intrenchment, filled with human bones; under the bones lay a number of ſtone coffins formed of flag ſtones without cement; in each coffin was a ſkeleton. A battle was fought here, according to *Keating*, between the Iriſh and Danes in the 10th century; the pipes moſt probably belonged to the Danes.

Brawny, a bar. (or territory as it is called) in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Bray, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; it is alſo a poſt and fair town ſit. in bar. Rath-down, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; about 11 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 12, lon. 6 : 16. Fairs held 1 May and 20 Sept, at which are ſold large quantities of frize and flannel, together with ſome black cattle and ſheep. The town is divided between the co.'s Wicklow and Dublin, by a river abounding with excellent trout. It is a deſirable ſituation during the ſummer ſeaſon for ſea bathing. Here is an old caſtle, a decent church, a new Romiſh chapel, and a good barrack. The fee ſimple of the town, (or at leaſt the greateſt part of it) is veſted in the earl of Meath.

Bray-bank, a *ſandbank* on coaſt of the co. Wicklow, in bar. Rathdown, prov. Leinſter.

Bray-bridge, ſit. over the river Boyne, between the bar.'s of Slain and Duleek, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Bray-head, ſit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 51 : 47, lon. 10 : 30.

Brazeel or *Brazil*, the antient ſeat of the *Bolton* family; ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Breafy, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Brea-head, a cape in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Breba, the Northern branch of the Abhan Breoghan, called alſo *Berva*; the antient name of the river Barrow; in latter ages it obtained the name of *Barragh* or boundary river; being for ſome centuries the boundary between the Engliſh pale and the Iriſh ſepts.

Bredagh, a pariſh in the co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the church of which is perhaps one of the neateſt of its kind in the kingdom: It was built at the ſole expence of the viſc. Dowager Middleton; 'tis ſit on an eminence, commanding a view of the bay and town of Carrickfergus, the town of Belfaſt, and great part of the country round about: it is, excluſive of the chancel, 50 feet by 25 and 25 in height: from the middle of the church on each ſide ſprings a ſemicircle of 18 feet diameter, which beſides enlarging the room, adds greatly to the beauty of the building; the ſteeple with the ſpire is finiſhed with the greateſt exactneſs to the moſt perfect rules of architecture.—*Bredagh* or *Breda* is the name alſo of a ſmall river that riſes in a mountain near Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in bar. Inniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; after a ſhort S. E. courſe it falls into Lough Foyle. Near this place St. Patrick founded the church of *Domnach bile* in the middle of the 5th century.

Brefney or *Breghane*, (i. e. the country of little hills) called alſo *Hy Re Leigh* or the diſtrict of the country of the king, the chiefs of which were the *O'Reily's*; the ſubordinate diſtricts of it were each governed by their reſpective chiefs, viz. *O'Rourc*, *O'Brady*, *O'Corry*, *O'*

Sheridan, *McKiernan* and *McGauroll*; moſt of whom were in poſſeſſion of their eſtates at the beginning of the laſt century. *Brefney* is now called the co. of *Cavan*, in prov. Ulſter, tho' formerly it took in *Leitrim* and part of *Annaly*, and was divided into E. and W. Brefney.

BREGIA or *Bregmuin*, a plain extending round the royal palace of *Turah*, called alſo *Magh Bregh*; it reached as far as Trim and Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

BREGMUIN, an antient territory of the *O'Briens*; ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

BREGOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BREMORE *caſtle*, ſit. ½ mile W. of Balbriggen, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

BRENAN'S-TOWN, ſit. about 9 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. In a glen adjoining it is a ſuperb *Cromleach*, ſuppoſed to have been a druidical altar or tomb.

BREOGHAIN, an antient diſtrict containing the entire co. of Waterford, in prov. Munſter; ſo denominated from lying on the river Braghan or Brigus. The inhabitants of this diſtrict were frequently called *Slioght Breaghan*, or the race dwelling on the forked river; and were the Brigantes of Ptolemy; their country was bounded on the E. by *Abhan Braghan*, on the N. by the *Suire*, on the W. by the *Blackwater*, and on the S. by the ſea. Their moſt antient chiefs were denominated *Hy Breaghan* and *O'Breaghan*, whence by corruption *O'Bruin*, and made by the genealogiſts of latter ages to deſcend from the O'Briens of *Thomond*, whereby they have confounded one race with the other. The *Hy Breaghans* were diſpoſſeſſed of the S. parts of their country by *Aongus*, at the head of the clan of the *Deſii*, who had been expelled the co. of Meath by *Cormac Mac Art* in 278. From that time the Southern parts of this antient diſtrict were in poſſeſſion of the chiefs of the *Deſii*, but the Northern remained under the government of its antient princes, until the arrival of the Engliſh, when the greater part of the country was divided among the *Boyles*, *Sherlocks*, *Poors*, *Aylwards*, *Daltons*, *Waddings*, &c. feudatory tenants of Henry IId. who, after the general diſtribution of the kingdom amongſt his followers, reſerved to himſelf all the country from Cork to Waterford. The antient princes however ſtill retained a part, which they held by grant from the Engliſh monarchs, and we find an *O'Brien* in the tenure of a conſiderable landed property in this co. at the commencement of the laſt century; but whether deſcended from the *Hy Breoghans* or *O'Briens* of Thomond, is not certain. The *Slioght Breoghan* was alſo called by the antient writers *Slioght Lugach* or the race on the water, which ſeem to be the ſame as the *Luceni* of Ptolemy; tho' others place the *Luceni* or *Lucenii*, along Dingle bay in the co. *Kerry*, prov. Munſter.

BRESCANAGH or *Brackenagh*, a manor in the bar. Coole's-town, King's co. prov. Leinſter; in which are very extenſive flour mills erected by Mr. Montgomery, called *John's-ville mills*. Here is an antient burial place.

BRIAL-POINT, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov Ulſter; from this place the coaſt bends in a little to the W. 'till you come to Green iſland, about a 1½ mile, which contains 2 acres always green, and to which, at low water, a man may walk dry. Here is a kind of harbour never frequented but by ſhips in great diſtreſs, by reaſon of a dangerous entry, having on the S. the fatal *North rocks*, which are a long range, ſtretching N. N. E. at leaſt a league, of which many lie ſunk in the water; ſo that 'tis hazardous to venture between them and the main land. On theſe rocks 18 ſailors were loſt ſome years ago, and all buried together in one common grave, in the neighbouring church yard of Slane. The N. rocks are otherwiſe called St. *Patrick's rocks*, from a ſeat of ſtone among them, called St. *Patrick's chair*, from whence theſe rocks have taken this ſecond name.

BRIAN'S-FORD, a village ſit. in bar. upper Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; within 2 miles W. of Newcaſtle: near which, on the ſkirts of *Slieu Neir* and *Slieu Snavan* mountains, are 2 deer parks, remarkable for excellent veniſon; or rather 1 park divided into 2 (by a wall carried thro' the middle of it) finely wooded, cut into ridings and viſtoes, and water'd by a river running thro' it in a channel of rocks and precipices, which paſſes under a bridge of hewn ſtone; from whence are beautiful proſpects of the ſea. This place is 65 miles diſtant from Dublin; fairs held on aſcenſion day and 3 June. Near it is *Tullamor*, a ſeat of lord *Clanbraſſil*.

BRICKLEEUSE, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

BRICK RIVER, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it riſes about a mile E. of *Ardfert*, and running Eaſterly, and then Northerly, paſſes by *Lixnaw*, and joins the *Feal* and *Galey*.

BRICKY RIVER, ſit. in bar. *Decies without*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it takes its riſe near *Clonkardine*, and empties itſelf into the bay of *Dungarvan*, after a courſe of about 5 miles.

BRIDE-CHURCH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. great Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

BRIDE RIVER, riſes in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near a place called Glanprehan; takes its courſe Eaſterly, and runs thro' the bog of Kilrea, and paſſes thro' part of the co. Waterford, after a multiplicity of

dation, from 20 to 30 pretty thatched Cottages containing from four rooms each
et furnished for the season, six months, from £50 upwards. The only
Bray besides the supply of its genteel & thickly populated neighbourhood
Brewing & Malting Establishmt capable of making 300 bar. a week by Mr Darley)
als, Slate and Limestone There are six vessels belonging to the port
ying 250 tons each. The quantity of coal imported last year 1832
6000 tons, of slate 300 Tons & of Sutton Limestone 10000 Tons
are burned here & then fetched away by the farmers for manure.
Fairs for Frieze are 12th Jany 4th May, 5th Augt & 12th Novr which are
tended by the Dublin dealers the Fairs for cattle are 1st July.
th Augt 20th Sept. 14th Decr.] The Little Haven is very indif-
ent being barred at the entrance & has only 8 feet of water
spring tides & not exceeding 5 ft on neaps: so that vessels draw-
more water are obliged to discharge in mild weather on the
ch, where they are in some measure protected from the violence
the sea by a sand bank which runs parallel with the shore.
Bray is under composition for tithes at £   per an. The
hurch was rebuilt in 1609 and an addition made to it in 1818
t an expence of £1020 advanced to the parishes of the union by
e board of First Fruits. To the R/ of Bray, the parishes of Old Con-
ught & Rathmichael were formerly united; the latter was separa-
d a few years ago and the living forms a distinct prebend, but the
habitants not having any church of their own attend Bray
the support & repairs of which they contribute. The R.C. Chap.
a rather spacious modern fabrick built in 1833 with a male
female School connected with it. There is a good house for the
iest in the town. The Wesleyan Methodists also have a place of worship
re are a Fever Hospital & Dispensary supd. by Subscription &
and Jury Presentments in a spacious building formerly used as a
rrack. A substantial row of building, on the N. side of the
n comprizes a Savings Bank & Schools, male & female with
artments for the Master & Mistress, the former receives a salary
£29 per ann. the latter of £28. The Building was erected by
r the no. of boys are 90, of girls 100. The Savings
nk which was established in 1819 and extends over

the 3 parishes of Bray, Delgany & Powerscourt ~~was~~ The no. of Depositors from its commencement to the 20th Novr 1832 was 943. And the gross amount of deposits £6455:18:10 at that date belonging to 303 depositors of whom 200 are under £20: 69 not exceeding £50: 23 not exceeding £200. and there 8 charitable Societies — A Bequest of an estate C. of Mayo between the 3 parishes of ~~Del~~ Bray, Delgany & Powerscourt producing £67 per ann. to each.

The only Mansion in the parish is the elegant one called Bray Head belonging to Geo. Putland Esqre surrounded by a beautiful demesne in the highest state of cultivation with pleasure grounds & Gardens, kept in such exquisite style as to form one of the greatest attractions of the place. Old Court, the property of Major Edwards in whose family it has been since the reign of C. 2nd reduced to cottage on the demesne is the lofty tower of a castle, to which was formerly attached a domestic portion of considerable extent, according to some authorities it was built by the Undertakers. Near the spot is a rude pyramidical piece of granite, on which are the faint traces of some ancient sculpture, which appears from a print taken when less obliterated, to have been a ram about to be sacrificed: at the top is a cavity, into which was fitted the foot of a cross: Some are of opinion that this is Druidical relic subsequently converted to Xtn. purposes. it does not materially differ from others, which I have seen applied to the same use, & from the ~~subjects~~ sculptures having evident relations to scriptural subjects, their origin cannot be mistaken I am therefore of opinion that this was bore a representation of Abraham's well known sacrifice recorded in the 22 c. of Genesis. On the north side of the town are also to be seen the remains of a castle now incorporated with a modern house of its history I could learn nothing.

26 SE60

~~[illegible]~~ Brigown, according to Colgan, was a Bishoprick windings for a courſe of about 14 miles, it at laſt falls into the *Blackwater*. On the E. of this river are a vaſt number of ſubterraneous caverns, compoſed of great pillars ſupporting large arches of lime ſtone rocks.

BRIDESWELL, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BRIDGETOWN, (called by the Iriſh *Ballindreghed)* a town ſit. on the river Blackwater, in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; about 1½ mile from which is the ruined church of *Monanimy*, with a large chancel. Adjacent to it is a caſtle that in former times was a preceptory belonging to the Knts. of St. John of Jeruſalem; round the caſtle are traces of very large buildings; the whole being auguſtly ſit. on an high bank over the Blackwater: as there is no other mention of this houſe than in the quit rent books, the founder and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the oppoſite ſide of the river are large rocks of lime-ſtone, wherein are ſeveral ſubterraneous caverns. At Bridgetown a priory was founded in the reign of king John, to which the family of *Roche* gave large contributions; oppoſite the high altar is the ruined tomb of the founder. We find that in 1375, king Edw. IIId. directed his writ to the biſhops and commons to elect choſen perſons who were to repair to England, to conſult with his majeſty and council, concerning the government of this kingdom, and ſupport of the war in which he was engaged; and *Thomas*, a prior of Bridgetown, was one of the perſons appointed to that buſineſs.—Alſo a fair town of ſame name, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; diſtant above 90 miles from Dublin: where fairs are held on 10 June and 3 Nov.—Alſo a place near Wexford, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

BRIGGO, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BRIGGS, a range of black rocks in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; which runs from the N. ſide of it into the ſea, for 3 or 400 yards.

BRIGHT, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BRIGH-THAIGH (or *Brigh-mac Thaidghe*, i. e. the habitation of *Mac Thiagh*;) ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; here *Geaſius*, biſhop of Armagh, held a ſynod in 1153.

BRIGOWNE, a fair town in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 1 mile E. of Mitchel'stown. Fair day 6 Dec. St. *Abban* founded this place, which was called *Brighgobban*, and ſtiled a city; there yet remain here the walls of a church, built of large block of a very fine free-ſtone, brought with much labour from the mountains; and the ruins of a round tower which fell in 1720: the church is ſuppoſed to have been erected by St. *Finchu*, whoſe ſtaff was kept here as an holy relique; and the adjacent country people uſed to ſwear upon it. His feſtival is obſerved on 25 Nov. Brigown is a rectory in dioc. of ~~Kildare~~. Cloyne.

27 Cloyne

BRINNY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork; it is ſit. in the Weſtern extremity of the bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where there is a handſome country ſeat, and a decent pariſh church.

BRITWAY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

BRIZE, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: fair held 11 Aug.

BROADFIELD, a pleaſant village ſit in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; 1½ mile beyond Rathcool, and near 9 miles from Dublin caſtle. The air is extremely pure and ſalutary; and it is in every reſpect a moſt deſireable ſituation for a country reſidence.

BROADFORD, a fair town in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; above 95 miles from Dublin: fair days 21 June and Nov.

BROADHAVEN, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: lat. 54 : 6, lon. 10 : 38.

BROADWAY, a fair town in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held on Thurſ. after Trin. Sunday and 18 Oct.

BROCA, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BROCKAGH, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

BRODAGH, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 May and 15 Aug.

BROGHILL, a ſeat, ſit. on the Silver river, near Frankford, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

BROGHILL-CASTLE, ſit. about ½ a mile S. W. of Charleville, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it formerly belonged to the *Fitzgeralds*.

BROOK'S-BOROUGH, a fair town in bar. Magheraſt, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; near 87 miles from Dublin. One mile beyond it, on the right, is *Aghavea-church*. Fairs held 4 May, 31 July, 3 Nov. and 11 Dec.

BROOMFIELD, a ſeat of lord Mountcaſhel, ſit. near Ballymore Euſtace, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

BROSNA or *Broſney*, a fair town in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 8 May and 4 Aug.—Alſo a river in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, which riſes in Lough Foyle, paſſes thro' Cullenmore, and thence to Mullingar. Its name ſignifies a bundle of ſticks. It takes its courſe thro' the King's co. and into the Shannon, at or near Bannagher.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

BROUGHSHANE, a fair town in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 95 miles diſtant from Dublin, where fairs are held on 17 June and 1 Sept. Two miles beyond this place, on the ſummit of a hill, are the ruins of *Skirry* church.

Brow-head, a cape in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Brownflesk, a river in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Brownhall, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; in the demeſne of this ſeat is a curious ſubterraneous river.

Brown's-barn, ſit. near Thomaſtown, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Brown's-point, ſit. between Magee iſland and the bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Brown's-town, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Brown's-town-head, ſit. near Tramole bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Bruce-hill, a mountain in bar. Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Bruff, a fair town in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; 103 miles from Dublin: it is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick. Fairs held on the day before Aſcenſion, 23 July, 18 Oct. and 28 Nov. ½ a mile beyond this are the ruins of a caſtle.

Bruighen-da-darg, the rath which contained the royal palace of Tarah, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it was ſit. in view of and not far from the hill of Tarah, whereon the antient Iriſh ſtates aſſembled. *Conar-mor* originally built the palace of Tarah, called the habitation or rath of the caves; from containing ſeveral caves under the platform. By ſome accident the royal palace ſit. on the rath, was burned to the ground in the firſt year of its erection, but was immediately repaired and improved by Conar, who reſided in it ſeveral years: this king having expelled *Ankle* one of his captains into the iſle of Man, the latter returned with an army, took Tarah by ſurprize, and ſet fire to the palace, in the flames of which Conar periſhed; it was however in ſome time rebuilt in great ſplendor, and ſo continued for a number of years, till finally deſtroyed by *Brien Boromh* in 995, near 1000 years after its firſt erection: the rath of this celebrated palace is yet remaining, under which, tradition ſays there are a number of caves; the royal apartments, and other buildings ſit. within the ramparts, were conſtructed of wattles or wicker work, ſupported by white pillars formed of the trunks of trees, and whoſe walls were lined with mats made of fine ruſhes: the number and dimenſions of the principal buildings compoſing the palace of *Teamor* or *Tarah*, during the middle ages, have been given by the Iriſh hiſtorians; but it is ſaid they have in general confounded them with the *Noiſteaghan* on the hill of Tarah, where the ſtates aſſembled: the buildings of the palace conſiſted of the *Teach Miodh Cuharta*, or chief court, where the princes were entertained; and 4 other large houſes for the lodging of the nobles and the royal family, all ſit. round the foot of the rampart, after the manner of the antient Greeks in the conſtruction of their villas: according to *Keating* it was 300 feet long, 40 feet high and 60 broad. In the middle of the court was erected the throne whereon the monarch ſat; the kings of Munſter with the provincial deputies on his left hand, thoſe of Ulſter on the right, the king of Leinſter in front, and the king of Connaught behind; they being, after the manner of the Pagan times, ſeated circularly round the throne.

Bruis, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Brury or *Bruree*, a fair town in bar. Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 15 miles S. W. of Limerick; having a good bridge over the river *Meage* or *Meige*, which meanders thro' a moſt fertile and beautiful country, until it empties itſelf into the river Shannon. Fairs held 9 May, 25 June, 14 Sep. and 25 Nov.—Here is a handſome ſeat. This town is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick; and remarkable for the ſeſſions held there every half year by the Iriſh *bards*, which, according to Mr. O'Halloran, were continued down to the year 1746.—Its antient name was *Brughrigh* or the habitation of the king, it being the ſeat of the kings of *Caibre Aobhdha*, now called *Kenry*, in co. Limerick, and appears to be the *Regia altera* of Ptolemy. Here *Auliffe Mor O'Donaghue*, king of *Caibre Aobhdha*, was ſlain by *Murtagh O'Brien* in 1165.

Bryans-ford, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; about 65 miles from Dublin, a ſeat of lord *Clanbraſſil*.

Bryanston, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, a few miles from the metropolis. Here is a Cromleich, by ſome ſuppoſed to have been an altar, by others a grave of the Druids; it conſiſts of 6 ſtones placed upright, and another laid on the top of them; this laſt is 14 feet long 12 broad and from 2 to 5 feet thick; by the ſpecific gravity of like ſolids, it is computed to weigh upwards of 26 tons.

Buan-rath, ſit. near Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: 'tis the remains of an antient monaſtic building, where is a princely hall and ſpacious chambers; the fine ſtucco in many of them is ſtill viſible, tho' uninhabited for above a century.

Buchla, ſit. in bar. Half-Fore, co Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Bucholla, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov.

B U

prov. Connaught. It is a vicarage in dioc. of [illegible].

Buck[illegible], st. in co. [illegible], prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church.

[illegible], st. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], st. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

[illegible]-point, a cape in bar. Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bull *island*, st. in bar. Bear and Bantry, off [illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], st. in bar. Cary, on coast of co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. by Clew bay, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], st. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Bull, cow and calf, rocks so called, st. off Dursey isle, near the bar. of Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible]

[illegible]

B U

[illegible], a village in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], st. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a post town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held on May, 5 Aug. [illegible]

[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a [illegible] in dioc. of Meath, st. in the bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. [illegible], co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a barony in co. Clare, prov. Munster, [illegible] in it of same name, st. [illegible], which is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Here is [illegible], which was the [illegible] of the earls of Thomond; [illegible] and was [illegible] the town of [illegible], was [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible], st. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], st. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held [illegible]

[illegible], a village in dioc. of Cashel, [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], st. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. It is mountainous, [illegible]

[illegible]

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Burgage; ap. B7. of Lower Talbotstown, Co. of Wicklow. on the river Liffey & in the newly intended line of road from Dublin via Baltinglass to Carlow, a mile from Blessington, which is the post town.

This parish, originally contained the manor or lordship of Blessington, which has by a late arrangement been erected into a distinct parish, to which, this & Ballibuys are by Act of C. 1831 united. This is a R.y & V.: the former p.t of the Precentorship; the latter belonging to Blessington.

The R.C. have a chapel at a place called Black Ditches: Here is Russborough, the superb mansion of the Earl of Milltown, which estate conf the dignity of Viscount on his Lordship

Russelstown, the seat of John Hornidge Esq.r was attacked & partly burned in the Rebellion.

prov. Connaught. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry.

Buck-house-inn, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; 47 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church.

Buckoyd, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Bucks, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Buely, a rectory in dioc. of Offory, ſit. in bar Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Buinaha-point, a cape in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Buiowna, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bull *iſland*, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, on coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Bull *rock*, ſit. in bar. Cary, on coaſt of co Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Bullan, ſit. by Clew bay, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Bullan-bay, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Bull cow and **calf**, rocks ſo called, ſit. off Durſey iſle, near the bar. of Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Bulldoyle, ſee *Baldoyle*.

Bull-head, a cape ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Bullock, an antient village ſit. within 6¾ miles of the city of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; near which is a fine gothic caſtle, and a ſingular piece of druidical antiquity called a *rocking ſtone*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and about 1½ miſe diſtant from Dalkey

ine in
ims, bitch
found in
lar granite.

Bumlin, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Bunamack, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Bunatraher-bay, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Bunbrusny, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Buncloady, a fair town in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, bordering on the co. Carlow. Fairs held 29 Apr. 17 and 18 June for frize and linen, 20 Aug. 14 Sep. 4 and 30 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns. This place is now called *Newtown Barry*, and belongs to lord *Farnham*. It is much improved and pleaſantly ſit. by the river Slaney, adjoining which is a large wood and elegant improvements, with an artificial caſcade. Here is a neat church and ſome flour mills. Diſtant from Dublin above 47 miles.

Buncrana, a fair town in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 9 May and 27 July.—Alſo a place in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Bundoran, a village in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Bunduff, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Bunglass, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Bunlahy, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Bunnidane, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 20 May, 6 Aug. 9 Oct. and 27 Nov.

Bunock, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Bunowen, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kilkennyweſt, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Bunratty, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. near *Meelick*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Here is *Bunratty caſtle*, which was the antient ſeat of the earls of Thomond; it lies near the ſide of the river Shannon, and was built in 1277, and beſieged, but not taken in 1305; the town of Bunratty however, was burned to the ground in 1314.

Bunree-river, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Bunross-river, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Bunsinglass, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 20 May, 6 Aug. 9 Oct. and 27 Nov.

Buolick, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Burdale-river, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Burgage, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbotſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Burgesbeg, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Burishoole or *Burriſhoole*, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is mountainous, but there are ſome fruitful grounds along the coaſt and in the vallies. There is a village in it of ſame name, ſit. on the *bay* of *Burriſhoole*, which is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; at which place *Richard de Bourke* founded a monaſtery for dominican friars; and a great patron is held on 4 Aug. being *St. Dominick's* day.

Burke's-hill, ſit. near Birr, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Burk's-town, a village in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Burlybridge, ſit. near Ardee, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Burmount, ſit. near Enniſcorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Burnargor, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Burnham-castle, ſit. on the S. W. ſide of Dingle harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; 'tis now a pleaſant ſeat, and was formerly called *Ballingolin-caſtle*, deſtroyed in 1641, and belonged to the family of Rice.

Burntchurch, a fair town in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory. Fairs held 25 July, and 18 Oct.

Burren-castle, ſit. near *Rathclarin-church*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Burrin or *Burren*, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is exceedingly rocky, but ſuch is the luxuriance of the paſture interſperſed among the rocks, that theſe ſeemingly barren hills ſupport a great number of cattle and very large flocks of ſheep. This place is remarkable for that ſpecies of oyſter, called the Burrin-oyſter; and was formerly denominated *Hy-Lochlean*, or the diſtrict on the waters of the ſea, the chiefs whereof were called *O'Loghlin* or *O'Laghlin*; ſome of whom remained in poſſeſſion at the commencement of the laſt century. In this diſtrict were the *Cangani* of Ptolemy. Burrin gives title of *baron* to the noble family of O'Brien, (now earl of Inchiquin.)

Burris, a ſmall town in co Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin; ſit. on a branch of the Barrow, over which it has a decent bridge.—Alſo a place in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Another in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; where are the remains of an old caſtle.

Burrisakane, ſee *Burroſakean*.

Burriscarra, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Carra, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Burrishoole, ſee *Buriſhoole*.

Burroghmore, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Burros, a rectory in dioc. of Leiglin, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Burrosakean, or *Borriſakean*, a fair town in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; above 81 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 Apr. June and Sept. and 15 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

Burrosileagh, or *Borriſoleagh*, a fair town in bar. Ileagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; above 78 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 9 June, 6 Aug. and 27 Nov. Four miles beyond it are the ruins of *Latragh-caſtles*.

Burros-in-Ossory, or *Borris in-Oſſory*, a fair and poſt town in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; above 53 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on third Tueſday O. S. in May, and firſt Tueſday O. S. in Oct.

Burrosleigh, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Burrosnafarney, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Burry, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Burton, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; formerly a noble ſeat of the *Percival* family, burned down in the late wars by the ſame party of King James's forces that burned Charleville; the walls of the houſe ſtill remain, which ſhew it to have been a large elegant building, moſtly of hewn ſtone; from Burton to the new pariſh church, there is an avenue well planted. The manor of Burton is very large; the ſoil is exceedingly good in this neighbourhood, being a light loamy earth; conſiderably deep, over a lime ſtone bottom.

Burton-hall, a handſome ſeat in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow.—Alſo a place in co. Dublin, —and another in co. Wicklow, all in prov. Leinſter.

Burtown, ſit. in bar. Kilkea and Moon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Bush-head, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Bush-mills, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin. Fairs on 28 Mar. 24 June, 21 Oct. and 12 Dec. Above 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a caſtle.

Bush-river, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Butler's-bridge, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; 57 miles from Dublin. A mile and half beyond which, at the edge of a ſmall lough, are the ruins of a church.

Butler's-town, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Buttevant, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 73½ miles from Dublin, on the new turnpike road from Cork to Limerick. It is called in the Eccleſiaſtical books *Bothon*; by the Iriſh and *Spencer*, Kilnemullagh; and was formerly an antient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen; but by the wars it has gone to decay; 'tis ſaid to have ſuffered greatly in the laſt plague in Ireland. There are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a wall that ſurrounded the town: in this place are the remains of the once ſumptuous abbey of Buttevant, founded by *David de Barry*, (who lies buried therein) in the reign of Edw. Iſt. He was lord juſtice of Ireland, and his tomb remains in the choir, oppoſite the great altar. The walls of the choir, with the nave of the church, and ſeveral other buildings remain entire; alſo the ſteeple, which is a high

Buttevant, a market town and parish in the Barony of Kilmore and Orrery, Co. of Cork and Province of Munster; situated on the North side of the river Aubeg and on the Mail Coach Road from Cork to Limerick 28 miles (English) from Cork, 7 m. from Mallow and 9 from Charleville. This is a place of considerable antiquity, a Nunnery having been founded here according to Colgan in the early ages of Christianity, nothing of its history has been however preserved. After the Settlement of the English in the reign of Henry 2nd it formed part of the grant of the De Barri, a Norman family which had followed the fortunes of Strongbow. In ancient ecclesiastical records its called Bothon: By the Poet Spencer Kilnamulla, the church on the Mulla: but its modern name is generally supposed to be a corruption of "Bouter en avaunt" words used to encourage his followers in a desperate battle fought by a chieftain of the family near this place and subsequently adopted as the motto of the family and is retained by them to the present day.

David de Barri built a magnificent Castle above the gentle stream, which Spencer has immortalized by the name of Mulla in his beautiful poem of the Fairy Queen — Of this structure very little if any of the original foundation now remains and upon its site stands a modern castellated mansion of Sir James Anderson's Bart built by his father the late James Anderson Esqre. who presented Government with a site for the erection of spacious Military Barracks — David de Barri also founded a Magnificent Abbey for Friars Minor, the existing remains of which bespeak its pristine importance. The Founder was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and at his death was buried before the High Altar in this Abbey.

It appears from an Inquisition taken in 1584 that Buttevant was an ancient Corporate Town that had been demolished by Morough O'Brien in the reign of Edward 4th during the Civil Wars of the two Roses: from which it never recovered. Its extinction as a town was accellerated by a desolating plague

Buttevant is a p.-c. with Cahirduggan Killbrowney & Bregogue united in the gift of the Bp of Cloyne & in the Diocese of Cloyne. The Church is a neat elegant modern edifice with tower & spire & windows finished in the perpendicular style of architecture: 28 miles (English) from Cork, 7 m from Mallow & 9 from Charleville.

The R.C. Chapel begun in 1831 after design by C. Cotterell Esqr is a spacious & handsome cruciform structure 95 ft from the altar to the extremity of the nave & 91 across the transepts, with a square tower on each side rising from the angle between ~~the~~ each transept & the nave, forming the entrance to galleries. One of which is the ancient tower of the Abbey. The E & W. transept windows are a mixture of the decorated & later styles, being divided by a transom with flowing & perpendicular mullions in the head. These windows are 26 ft high by 15 ft wide. It is faced with cut grey limestone raised in the vicinity. The R.C. Union is coextensive with the Protestant except Cahirduggan

26 SE60

a high ſquare tower, erected on a large gothic arch. To the S. is St. Mary's chapel, in which are ſeveral tombs of antient Iriſh families; on the N. W. ſide of the abbey ſtands a ruined tower, ſaid to have been erected by an earl of *Deſmond*, who retired here; 'tis called *Cullin*. On each ſide of the W. entrance of the abbey, are large piles of ſkulls, which ſome ſay were brought thither after the battle of *Knocknanoiſs*; which was fought but five miles from hence. Near this abbey ſtands part of another ruin, ſaid to have been a nunnery, dedicated to St. *Owen*, or according to others, to St. John Baptiſt. The name Buttevant, according to tradition, takes its riſe from a word given in battle by David de Barry, who overthrew the *Macartys*, and cried out *Boutez en avant*, i. e. Puſh forward: which is the preſent motto of the *Barrymore* family, who take title of viſc. from this place. To the E. of the town ſtands the church, which is a modern building; but the antient remains of two churches, one dedicated to St. Bridget, and the other to the virgin Mary, are ſtill viſible, both having ſtood in the ſame church yard, which is very uncommon. There are alſo the ruins of a chapel of eaſe at Spittle bridge, one mile E. of Buttevant; and about two miles from Buttevant on the right, are the ruins of *Kilcolman-caſtle*, famous for having been the reſidence of the celebrated poet *Spencer*, and where he compleated his beautiful poem, called the "*Fairy Queen.*" This whole place ſeems to have been formerly an aſſemblage of churches and religious houſes, which being diſſolved, it conſequently went with them to ruin. Near *Kilmaclenine*, two miles S. W. of Buttevant, there is a pit of good yellow ochre, uſed for painting. Buttevant holds fairs 27 Mar. and 14 Oct.

BUVINDA or *Bubinda*, the antient name of a river mentioned by Ptolemy, and thought to be the *Boyne*, in prov. Leinſter.

C A

CABLE-ISLAND, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, near the coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CABINTEELY, a ſmall village, in bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; about 7 miles diſtant from Dublin caſtle.

CABRA, ſit. near Rathfriland, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CABRA-CASTLE, ſit. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CABRAGH, ſit. within 2 miles of Dublin caſtle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is the antient ſeat of the *Segrave* family. The name Cabragh or *Cabaragh*, is of great antiquity, and ſaid to be derived from the *Cobiri*, (in Iriſh *Cabhar*, i. e. aid or aſſiſtance,) or the gods which the *Corybantes* (who were the prieſts of the Iriſh as well as of the Greeks) invoked on ſudden emergencies. Hence *Cabaragh* ſeems ſtill to retain the name, from having been a ſeminary of theſe *Corybantes*.—There is alſo a place called Cabragh or *Cabra*, ſit. near Rathfriland, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CABRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CADAMSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

CAGHRYARIFF, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; 125 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church.

CAHEROUGH, ſit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CAHIR or *Cahier*, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, and gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of *Butler*. 'Tis diſtant about 8 miles S. E. from Caſhel, and above 85 S. W. from Dublin; 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs are held here 27 May, 20 July, 18 Sept. and 7 Dec. This is a ſmall but neat town; and on the oppoſite banks of the river *Suir*, are the ruins of *Cahier-abbey*. On an iſland in the river is the caſtle of Cahier; it was taken by ſir *Geo. Carey*, in the reign of queen Eliz. and afterwards by *Cromwell*. The caſtle and the abbey were erected before the year 1142, by *Conor*, king of Thomond and monarch of Ireland. And in the reign of king John, *Geoffry de Camville* founded a priory for Auguſtinians, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.—*Cahier* is alſo the name of a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. N. E. of Valentia iſland, in bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; its church is the only one in repair, in the ſame bar. Near it are the ruins of ſeveral ſmall houſes, built formerly by the neighbouring inhabitants, as places of ſanctuary in time of war: about a mile S. E. is a caſtle called *Littur*, and oppoſite to Cahier ſtand the ruins of Ballycarberry.—There is alſo an *Iſland* of this name, on coaſt of the bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CAHIRAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CAHIRCANAWAY, certain very high hills, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; called *Drung* and *Cahircanaway*, thro' which a road runs from the other parts of Kerry, and hangs in a tremendous manner over that part of the ſea that forms the bay of Caſtlemain; it is not unlike the mountain of *Penmenmaur*, in North Wales,

except

except that the road here is more ſtoney, and leſs ſecure for a traveller.

Cahircon, ſit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Cahirconlish, a fair town in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; above 100 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Emly. Fairs held 16 May, 20 Aug. 17 Oct. and 5 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held on 20 Aug.

Cahirconrigh or *Cahirconree*, (i. e. the fortreſs of *Con-righ* or king *Con*) a conſiderable mountain in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: on the top of which is a circle of maſſy ſtones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a Daniſh intrenchment. Several of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude. From the ſituation of this place, it reſembles a *Beacon*, or place of guard to alarm the country; but from the prodigious ſize of the ſtones, it rather ſeems to be a monument of ſome great action performed near this place; or perhaps a ſepulchral trophy raiſed over ſome eminent perſon. The mountain is conical, and more than 700 yards above the level of the ſea; forming a kind of peninſula between the bays of Caſtlemain and Tralee.

Cahircorney, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small county, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Cahirdonel, ſit. in pariſh of Kilcraghan, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; where there is a circular fortification of large ſtones, 7 feet high, and ſaid to be the work of the Danes.

Cahirdowgan or *Cahirduggan caſtle*, ſit. about 3 miles N. of Mallow, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. This place formerly belonged to the family of the *Roches*. The lands about here are but indifferent, notwithſtanding they are all of a limeſtone bottom.

Cahirdriny-castle, ſit. 1 mile S. of Michael's town, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; commanding a very extenſive proſpect; it was built by the *Roches*, and may be ſeen from every part of the adjacent country. The name ſignifies *Fort-proſpect*.

Cahirduggan, a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cahirelly-west, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 14 May, 26 Aug. and 6 Nov.

Cahirkeoan, ſit. in pariſh of Clondrohid, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. The ſoil here is cold, mountainous, rocky and boggy, and not fitted for tillage, without the greateſt induſtry, not only in manuring the land, but alſo of clearing it of ſtones; otherwiſe it is impoſſible to plough it. When the ſtones are removed the ſoil is ſufficiently deep: but this requires great labour. Upon the larger rocks they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning 'till the rocks grow hot, after which they eaſily ſplit; and the readier if cold water be poured on them, before they cool. This labour is not unlike *Hannibal's* in paſſing the *Alps*.

Cahirlag, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cahirmee, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; above 114 miles from Dublin.

Cahirmorres, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 142 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which is *Creg caſtle*.

Cahirnary, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in the liberties of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Cahir-trant, the weſtern point of Ventry harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; where there is an old Daniſh intrenchment.

Cahirvally, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in liberties of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Cahirultan, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cailtree island, ſit. in Lough Derg, by the river Shannon, and bordering the co. Clare, prov. Munſter; here is one of the antient round towers.

Cairbre-aobdha, the preſent bar. of Kenry, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; the antient chiefs whereof were the *O'Donovans*.

Cairn-hill, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; above 31 miles from Dublin.

Cairn Lough, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 143 miles from Dublin. Here is a ſmall village, but agreeably ſituated on the ſea-ſhore; commanding a full proſpect of the bays of Cuſhendal and Glenarm.

Calary, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; where fairs are held on 12 Feb.

Caledon, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; 70 miles from Dublin. *James Alexander* was created baron Caledon of Caledon 1790. Fairs are held here 21 June and Aug. It is otherwiſe written *Callidon*. Near it is a fine ſeat of lord Belmore called *Aghinnas*.

Caldron, ſit. in bar. upper Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Calf, a *rock* ſo called, ſit. on the coaſt of co. Cork, in bar. Bear and Bantry, prov. Munſter.

Calla, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Callabeg, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Callaghan's-mills, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; about 98 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 May, 27 June and 15 Nov.

which nearly depopulated this among many other towns in Munster.

Buttevant stands at a short distance from the north Bank of the river Awbeg, on a gentle elevation which slops gradually to the margin of the river. The surrounding country is open and salubrious diversified by many swelling undulations, which are tastefully coverd with wood and conceal the pleasant seats of their owners. The town consists of one street of a decent houses with a spacious range of Barracks capable of accommodating two infantry regiments lying a little to the North West of the High Road. There is a neat market house and police barrack at the east end of the town and a Dispensary and Fever Hospital: the former was established in 1817, the latter in 1830 for which a commodious house was erected at the expence of £400. half ~~of~~ being voted by the Grand Jury, the other half, raised by voluntary contribution. It contains 12 beds, but when completely furnished will make up 30 beds. The average number of Fever cases is 30 pr ann. of ~~[illegible]~~ Dispensary Patients 3500. The average annual amount of ~~[illegible]~~ subscription to both charities is £90 and £98 granted by Grand Jury Presentment.

The Living of Buttevant, is a P.C. to which are episcopally united the P.C. of Cahirduggan and the vicarages of Bregogue and Kilbrowny. This Union contains but one Church, which is a handsome modern edifice but much too small for the congregation for whose convenience four and five services are commonly performed in it on Sunday. It is ornamented with an elegant tower & spire of cut limestone & the whole is imitative of the later Gothic Style of Architecture. The R.C. Chapel is a spacious and handsome structive combining the Earlier and later styles of Gothic Architecture It consists of a Nave and Transepts having a small square tower inserted at both sides in the point of intersection, that on the East side is part of the ancient Abbey and was called Cullin Tower and said to have been erected by one of the Fitzgeralds Earls of Desmond. The whole

Cahirdriny Castle in the parish of Glanworth, situated on a commanding eminence, was the resid. of Sir Arthur Hyde, who was knighted by Q. Eliz: He raised a regiment in England at the time of the invasion by the Spanish Armada and was granted [illegible] 00 acres of land in the Co. wh. came to the Crown by the attainder of Gerald Earl of Desmond: He was frequently attacked here by the Irish.

Edifice is crowned with an embattled parapet and ornamented with buttre surmounted by crocketted pinnacles – The estimated expence of this chapel is about £5000 and both the style & workmanship do great credit to the taste and care of the Revd. Gentleman has superintended the progress of the works. The R.C. Divisions of Buttevant comprise the parishes of Buttevant, Kilbrowny and Bregogue; there is a second R.C. Chapel in the parish of Buttevant belonging to this Union. The Ruins of Buttevant are now going rapidly to decay The Franciscan Monastry is now confined to the walls of the Nave Choir and South Chapel. It was a very spacious church and had a lofty tower rising from the intersection of the nave and choir. The ancient monuments are for the most part demolished & their inscriptions obliterated: some few of the latter end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th are yet legible in the old church character which prevailed at that period. The interior of the church is now in a state of offensive & dangerous dilapidation, human bone fragments of coffins and huge masses of masonry being indiscriminately scattered over the floor! About a mile to the west stand the remains of Ballybeg, another monument of the Piety of the de Barri and included according to the present parochial regulations within this parish

26 SE60

Callaghene, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held on 2 Aug.

Callahill, ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; above 68 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle; and 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

Callan, ſee *Callen.*

Callan-mountain, (in Iriſh *Altoir na Griene* or altar of the ſun) ſit. about 8 miles W. of Ennis, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. Here is a large ſtone or monument of granite, 11 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet in breadth; its greateſt thickneſs one foot; with an inſcription in *Ogham* characters that runs thus,

Fan lid a Fica Conán Colgāe Cos-obmda

which has been interpreted, "*Beneath this flag is interred Conan the turbulent and ſwift footed.*" It was diſcovered in 1785 by the Rt. Hon. W. B. Conyngham in company with Mr. O'Flannagan; the latter gentleman being ſent from Dublin for that purpoſe by the Royal Iriſh Academy: it is placed upon a kind of Tumulus, and lies on an eminence above a ſmall lake, facing the S. on a ſoft black quarry; and was erected to commemorate *Conan* one of the Connaught knts. who fell in battle. This ſtone has long been celebrated in the co. of Clare; it is rude, the ſurface uneven, with natural wormlike irregularities. The lines on which the *Ogham* is inſcribed are 9 feet long, the *Ogham* line is prolonged beyond the other two: this piece of antiquity, which is in itſelf curious, becomes alſo intereſting by the degree of authenticity which it ſeems to ſtamp on the early Iriſh manuſcripts. In an hiſtorical tale, written (as it is ſuppoſed) by *Oſſian* about the year 296, is the following paſſage, "*But the intrepid hero Conan was not at this bloody battle: for going to the adoration of the Sun the preceding May, he was cut off by the Leinſter troops. tho' he but a ſingle knt. of Connaught; and his body lies interred on the N. W. ſide of the dreary mountain of Callan, and over a flag is his name inſcribed in the Ogham.*" The *Ogham* was a character ſacred to the Druids, the alphabet of which is ſtill preſerved. On the S. ſide of this mountain is a very large druidical altar, about 12 feet by 4; this altar, the moſt regular of the kind now remaining, and of the higheſt antiquity, ſtands about ½ mile diſtant from the high road leading from *Ennis* to *Ibriban*, on the right hand.

Callen or *Callan*, a borough, poſt and fair town, ſit. on a ſtream called *King's river*, in an agreeable ſituation, in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; about 65 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 25, lon. 7 : 46. Fairs held 10 July and 21 Aug. Within 1½ mile of it are the ruins of *Eve caſtle.* It is now a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Callen.* The Rt. Hon. *George Agar* was created lord baron Callen 4 June 1790; and the family of *Fielding* was created viſc. Fielding of Callan 22 Nov. 1622. This place ſeems to be in the ſame ruined ſtate in which *Cromwell* left it, tho' it was formerly a town of ſome note, and has the remains of 3 caſtles. Here was an Auguſtinian friary founded in the 15th century, by James the father of Peter earl of Ormond, who died in April 1487, and was interr'd here. The friary was repaired in 1461; the tower and walls ſtill remain, and it is probable that the bones of the founder were laid in the wall under 2 gothic arches, which yet ſtand near the E. window. In the pariſh church of Callen there were 2 chantries, dedicated to the holy Trinity and St. Catherine. The nave of the church remains in good preſervation, the choir is now the pariſh church; and the cemetery of the founder's family adjoins the choir, and is overgrown with moſs and ivy. There is another place of this name ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: here the *M'Carties* gained a complete victory over the *Fitzgeralds* Anno 1261. This defeat ſo reduced the *Fitzgeralds*, that none of that name durſt put a plough into the ground for 12 years; until diſſentions ariſing amongſt the Iriſh chiefs, they again recovered their former patrimony.

Callen mountain, ſee *Callan mountain.*

Callen river, ſit. near Armagh, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; in which *Nial*, one of the Iriſh kings, was unfortunately drowned: he was ſucceeded by Malachy the 1ſt.

Calliagh-crum, a *rock* in bar. Bear and Bantry, on coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Calliagh town, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: here was a cell dependent on the nunnery of St. Bridget of Odder; it was ſuppoſed to ſtand near the well of Shallon, dedicated to St. Columb, to which great numbers reſorted on the feſtival of that ſaint.

Callidon, ſee *Caledon.*

Calloe, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Callow-hill or *Callyhill*, a fair town in bar. Knockniny, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter: fair days 28 Mar. 2 Aug. and 11 Dec. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Kilmore.

Callyhill, ſee *Callow hill.*

Calmaro, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Calraghstown, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Caltlough, a lake in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Caltragh, a fair town in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: 79 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 14 May, 1 Monday after 12 July, 21 Sept. and 14 Dec.

Calverstown, ſit. in bar. Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Fair days 1 May, 21 Sept. cuſtom free.

Calves, *rocks* ſit. off Helvick-head, at the entrance of Dungarvan bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Calves-islands, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, midway N. W. between Cape clear and the main; they are 3 iſlands: that called the *Weſt-calf* contains about 44 acres, *Cartys-Iſland* lies between theſe and the ſhore, and is larger than any of the *Calves-Iſlands*.

Camawn, ſee *Camowen.*

Cambrick-hill, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Cameron-river, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Camlaght, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Camlin, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Camlin-river, ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Camolin, a fair town in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 9 June, Aug. and Nov. Here is a handſome ſeat belonging to Lord Valentia, and near it is *Slieu-Buoy*, a high, fertile and beautiful mountain.

Camowen-river, otherwiſe called *Camawn*, ſit. in co. Tyrone. prov. Ulſter.

Camus, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; here was a celebrated abbey, over which St. *Comgal* preſided A. D. 580.—There is another rectory of ſame name in the ſame dioc. ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Canal, ſee *Grand canal* and *Royal canal.*

Cancora, a rath or caſtle near Killaloe, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; the palace of the antient kings of Thomond, built by *Brian Boramh*. It was deſtroyed by *O'Neil*, and his Ultonians in 1101; the only remains now viſible of this antient royal palace, are the ramparts and foſſe of the rath.

Canganæ insulæ, mentioned by Richard of Cirenceſter: they are the preſent South iſles of Arran, on coaſt of the bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. The *Cangany* of Ptolemy.

Canice ſee *St. Canice.*

Cannaway, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cannon-rock, ſit. off the coaſt of the bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Cantubrid, ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Capard, ſit. in bar. Finehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Cape-clear, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: lat. 51 : 19, lon. 9 : 46; it is deemed the moſt Southern land in Ireland, contains 12 plough lands, and is a pariſh of itſelf. In the eccleſiaſtical books it is called *Inſula ſancta Clara*; and in the old Iriſh M. SS. *Inis Damhly.* The N. ſide bears potatoes, barley and a little wheat, and the South is moſtly a craggy rock; on the N. W. point ſtands the ruin of a caſtle, built on a rock in the ſea, called *Dunanore*, i. e. the golden fort: there is a very narrow paſſage about a yard broad and ten yards in length to this caſtle. An iſland alſo called *Gape-clear-Iſland*, lies at a ſmall diſtance from Baltimore haven, in which there is a lough, the waters whereof having a deterſive and ſaponaceous quality, the inhabitants who are very poor, apply them to the waſhing and cleanſing their flax, of which they raiſe a conſiderable quantity. The caſtle and iſland formerly belonged to *O'Driſcol*, and were taken on 27 Mar. 1601 by capt. *Harvey*, who ſoon after obliged ſir *Fineen O'Driſcol* to ſubmit to Queen Eliz. A little to the E. of this caſtle is a cave called *Ira Kieran* or St. Kieran's ſtrand: and near it are the walls of a ruined church, dedicacated to the ſame St. On the S. W. ſide of the iſland, is a creek on which a large veſſel may be ſaved upon occaſion; there is a ſmaller creek on the N. ſide oppoſite to it, only fit for boats; in the S. cove there are from 7 fathom to 18 feet water. Many of the rocks of this iſland are compoſed of an excellent white free ſtone, reſembling Portland ſtone: they have alſo a black kind proper for flags and hearthſtones, which are carried by ſea to Cork.

Cape-leon, ſee *Loop-head.*

Cape-pleaskin, a curious cape, conſiſting of an eminence founded on a Baſaltic rock; it is ſit. at Bengore promontory, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cape-sypel, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Cape-white-head, ſit. on coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cappa, ſit. on the N. ſide of the pariſh of Whitechurch, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; near it are the remains of an antient building ſaid to have belonged to the knts. templars. Excellent marl has been found, lying deep in an adjacent bog; but the place being ſubject to be filled with water on digging, makes it difficult to get any quantity of this manure.

Cappagh, ſit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 3½ miles W. of Dungarvan, where are the remains of an antient building, ſaid to have belonged to the knts. templars, and otherwiſe written *Cappa.*—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Cappagtaggel, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fair day 13 May.

Cappah, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter;

AD 837 Cape Clear & also Cork were burnt and plunder'd by the Danes.

26 SE60

Careysfort, a disused borough, in the
parish of Rathdrum: 4 miles from
Rathdrum on the road to Carnew.
This place under the name of Macreddin
was appropriated to the priory of all Saints
Dublin & granted 30th. H.8 to the Mayor &
Corpn. of the same. During Ld. Faulkland's
Viceroyalty 1625-29 A Castle was built
here to overawe the septs of O'Toole & O'Byrne
In 1641 the garrison being withdrawn, the
O'Byrnes having intercepted supplies of arms
& ammunition intended for this place took
this fort & subsequently attacked Arklow
& Lord Esmond's House at Little Limerick
In reign of Charles 2nd. a School was founded
& endowed with 386 Eng. acres now producing 16
ann. the Master is apd. by L.d L.t There is a Chapel
endowed 138 acres, the appointment to be in Mayor
& Corpn. or in default of them apd. the endowt. to be p
to the Rector of Rathdrum or to the minister by him
appointed to officiate. Marin. The R.C. Chapel b

Munſter: fairs held 4 June, 27 July, 29 Sept. 16 Nov. and 21 Dec.

CAPPA HILL, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CAPPANACUSHY, the ruins of a *caſtle* ſo called, ſit. in the pariſh of Templenoe, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it belonged to a younger branch of *O'Sullivan More's* family, and is ſaid to have been built by *Mac Crath*, brother to *O'Sullivan More*, from whom the *Mac-raths* of this place derive their name.

CAPPANESHY-CASTLE, ſit. on the N. bank of Kenmare river, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CAPPAVARNA, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CAPPENDERRY, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CAPPERNANE, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days 27 June, 7 Sept. and 3 Dec.

CAPPOGE, a village in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CAPPOGE-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CAPPOGE-HILL, ſit. 3 miles beyond Kilcock, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; from which is a very grand and extenſive proſpect.

CAPPOQUIN, ſit. in bar. Coſhmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; near 98 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 17 March, 31 May, 5 July, 20 Sept. and 14 Oct. Here is a horſe barrack; and a bridge over the Blackwater. Near it is *Kilbree*, formerly belonging to the knts. templars. The *caſtle* of Cappoquin was built by the *Fitzgerald* family, but at what time is uncertain; it commands a very extenſive proſpect of the country both to the W. and S. and alſo a great part of the plain between this and Dungarvan. In the time of the rebellion the caſtle was moſtly in the hands of the Engliſh, being garriſon'd for the earl of Cork, by one captain *Hugh Croker*. In 1642 lord *Broghill*, on his return from the relief of Knockmoan, with about 60 horſe and 140 foot, defeated a party of the rebels, ſtrongly poſted near this place, and killed 200 men and one of their captains, with the loſs of only one Engliſhman. It was taken in 1645 by lord *Caſtlehaven*, after an obſtinate reſiſtance.

CAR, a *lake* in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

CARA, a lough in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CARAGHROE, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

CARBERY or *Carbury*, a large bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which gives title of baron to the family of *Evans*. The Weſtern parts of it are poor and little improved; it was formerly called *Corc-cael-luigh*, the antient chiefs of which were called *Mac-cor-teagh*, by corruption *Mac-Carty*; by which means they have been confounded with the Mac-Cartys of Kerry. The leſſer diſtricts of this country were under the dominion of their reſpective chiefs, *O'Leary*, *O'Mahony* and *O'Dryſcol*, all dynaſts or ſubordinate chiefs to Mac Carty king of *Corcaluighe*, who in proceſs of time became the ſovereign of all the petty ſtates in the preſent co. of Cork, and was therefore denominated *Macartyreagh* or Macarty the king; ſome of whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion at the commencement of the laſt century, tho' the Engliſh families of the *Courcies* and *Barrys* had eſtates therein.—Some Iriſh antiquarians allow but 8 families of royal extraction in Munſter, of whom they place 4 in Carbery, under the names of *Macarty*, *O'Mahon*, *O'Donovan* and *O'Driſcol*: according to them there were 3 brothers, viz. 1 *Carbry Riada*, 2 *Carbry Muſe*, 3 *Cabry Baſcoin* who was brother to *Eana Aighnach* monarch of Munſter: from the 1ſt of theſe this bar. is ſaid to take its name.—2d. Another bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; which gives title of baron to the family of *Pomeroy*, now viſc. *Harberton*: and has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.—3d. Alſo a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; the two latter are frequently written *Carbury*.

CARBERY-ISLAND, a *rock* ſit. in bar. Carbery, on coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARBURY, ſee *Carbery*.

CARCEYLE, ſit. in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CARDANGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CARDIFFSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CARDY ROCK, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

CAREYSFORT or *Carysfort*, a borough town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; ſit. about 7 miles S. W. of Wicklow. It gives title of baron to the family of *Proby*, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Carysfort. It is otherwiſe called *Macreddin*.

CAREYS-VILLE, a ſeat of the *Carey* family near Fermoy, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is the caſtle of *Ballymacpatrick*, built by the *Condons*, on a riſing ground above the river Black water. In Jan. 1642, this caſtle was taken by David earl of Barrymore, after an obſtinate reſiſtance: the garriſon were all made priſoners, and afterwards put to death. The ſoil about this place is a lime-ſtone bottom and mellow clay, mixed with ſand about 7 inches deep.

Cari-castle, ſee *Garrycaſtle*.

Carick, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Carickabrick, a caſtle in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, lying E. of Fermoy, on the S. ſide of the Black water, on the oppoſite ſide is another caſtle called *Litlaſh*.

Carickafouky, (called by ſome *Carrickafouky*,) a caſtle 2 miles W. of Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was built by the *Macartys* of Driſhane, in a wild and romantic ſituation. The entrance to it is by a wild craggy rock, of dangerous and ſlippery footing, hanging frightfully over the river *Sultane*, which runs foaming at the foot of it. To the E. of the caſtle is a large ſtone placed upon a high rock, ſecured by wedges of other ſtones; and near it, the remains of a druidical altar, encompaſſed with a circle of ſtones, pitched end-ways.

Carick-rue, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Carie, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Carigacushin, a caſtle of the *Mc Auliffs*, ſit. 1 mile N. E. of Newmarket, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carigadrohid, a caſtle 3 miles E. of Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; built on a ſteep rock, in the middle of the river *Lee*, by one of the *Macarty* family. It is ſaid this romantic ſituation was the choice of the lady *O'Carrol*, wife to Macarty: yet others ſay it was built by the *Learys*. This caſtle and the bridge formed a noted paſs in the wars of 1641, and were often taken and retaken by the contending forces.

Carigahalt, ſit. in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Carigahooly *caſtle*, ſit. at the end of a nook or inlet in the bay of Newport, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: the proper name is *Carrack a Uile*; it is a ſtrong ſquare tower about 50 feet high, divided into four ſtories; at the N. and S. angles are two ſmall projecting turrets: and the roof was raiſed conſiderably above the parapet wall that ſurrounds it, as may be perceived by the gable ends, in one of which was a window. This ſerved as a banqueting room, as it has a chimney, the only remains of one to be ſeen. On the S. W. angle is a low round tower, which ſerved for a guard room, this has two ſtones and loop holes for the diſcharge of muſquetry. In this caſtle lived the famous *Grace O'Maly*, known among the Iriſh by the name of *Grana Uile*: ſhe was the daughter of *Owen O'Maly*, and widow of *O'Flaherty*, two Iriſh chiefs in thoſe parts. After the death of the laſt, ſhe married *ſir Richard Bourke*, ſtiled *Mac William Eighter*, who died in 1585, after having by her, three ſons and one daughter. Lord deputy *Sidney* writ to the council in England in 1576, that O'Maly was powerful in gallies and ſeamen. Grana who was a high ſpirited lady, became fond, at an early age, of the watery element, and accompanied her father and his ſept, in many naval expeditions. The coaſt was plunder'd of cattle and other property, and many people were murdered in theſe excurſions. *Grana* was ever foremoſt in danger; courage and conduct ſecured her ſucceſs, and the affrighted natives trembled at her name along the N. W. ſhore of Ireland; her fame attracted many deſperate and hardy mariners from diſtant parts. Her larger veſſels were moored in *Clare Iſland*, where ſhe had a ſtrong caſtle: and her ſmaller craft ſhe kept at *Carigahooly*. A hole in the caſtle wall is now ſhewn, thro' which a cable was run from a veſſel, and faſtened to her bed, that ſhe might be the eaſier alarmed, and prevent ſurpriſe.

Carigaline, or *Carrigallen*, a bar. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught: having a village in it of ſame name, which holds fairs 7 May, 9 Aug. 8 Oct. and laſt Friday in Dec. it has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Kinilea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, otherwiſe called *Beaver*: containing 4 plow lands. It holds fairs Eaſter Monday, Whitſ. Monday, 12 Aug. and 8 Nov. The caſtle here was built by the *Cogans*, on a lime ſtone rock, at the upper end of *Croſshaven*: but was many years after poſſeſſed by the Deſmond family; in Q. Eliz. time it was called the impregnable caſtle of Carigaline; but it is now quite demoliſhed. The pariſh church ſtands a little way to the S. it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

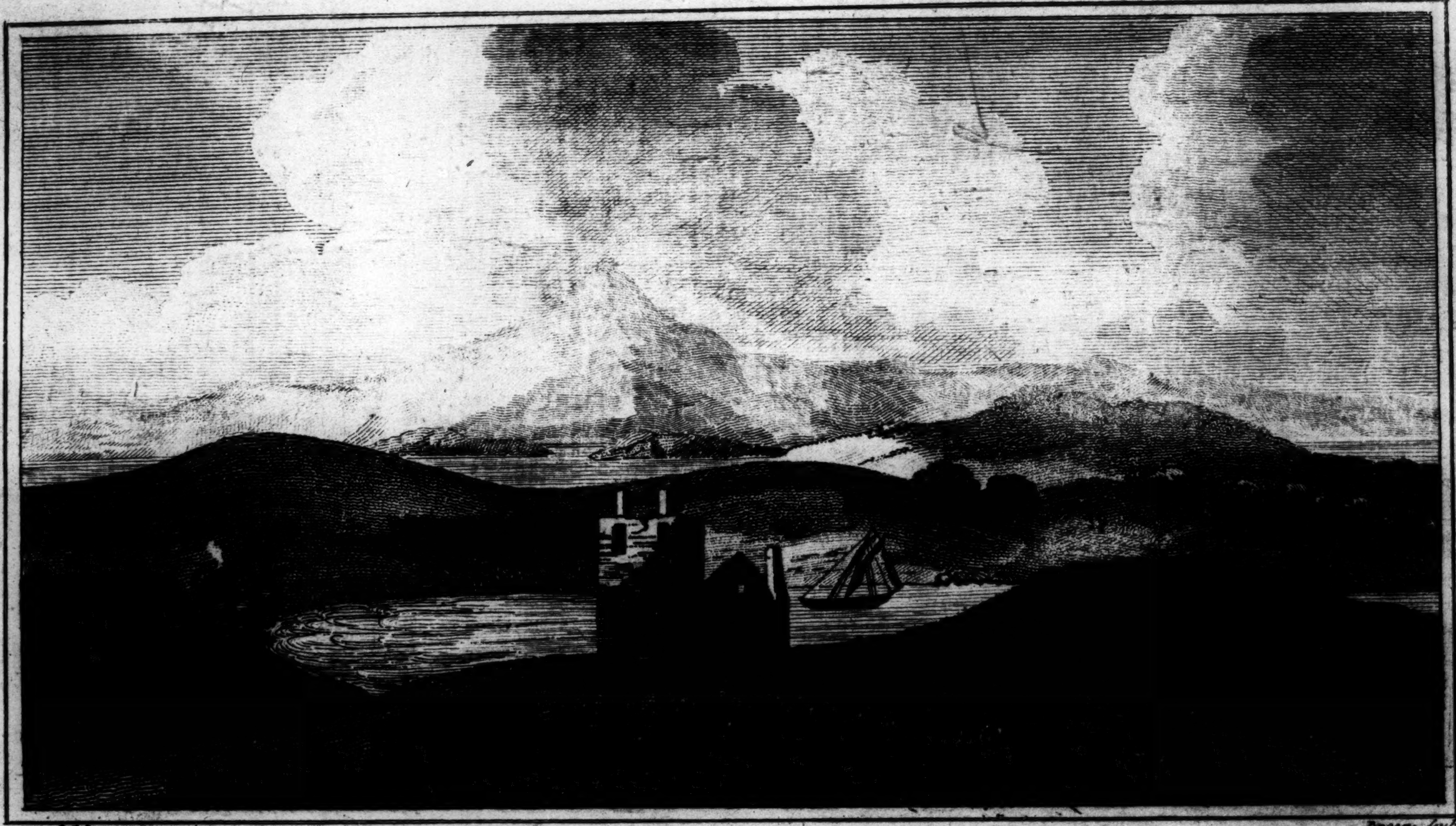
Cariganass, a caſtle which belonged to the *O'Sullivans*, built near the river *Oovane*, 4 miles from Bantry, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It was a high ſtructure, with a ſquare court, and flanked with four round towers. In it *Den. O'Sullivan* (ſurnamed *Caumb* i. e. crooked) kept garriſon in Queen Eliz. time; but on Tyrrell's flying the country, after the conqueſt of Dunboy, this caſtle was ſurrendered to the Queen's forces. Near this is a fine oak wood: one *Dennis Harley*, who lived to above 96 years, remembered the cutting this wood three different times, and at each cutting the trees were fit for beams, boat-timber, and moſt other uſes.

Cariganassick, a caſtle now in ruins, ſit. near the village of Dunderrow, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cariganure, a caſtle built by the *Condons*; 1 mile W. of Mitchel's-town, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carigart, a village in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

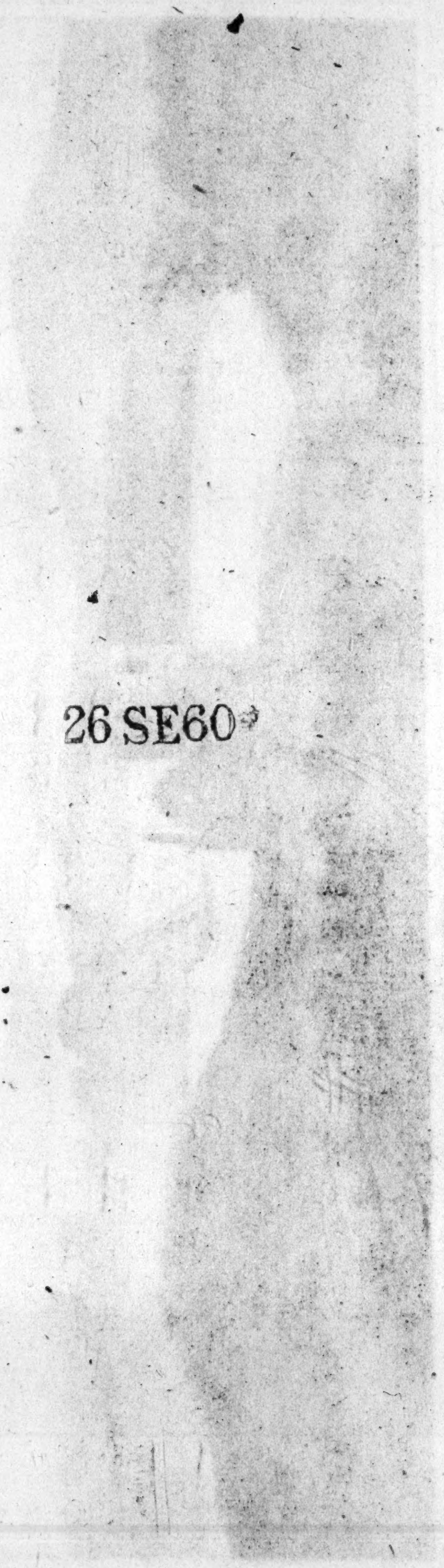
Anth: Hib: July 1793. Pl 1.



W. O. del.

Brocas sculp.

Carigahooly Castle.



26 SE60

Carrigaline. a p. B. of Kerricurrihy B. Co. of Cork & p^tly in the S. Liberties of the city of Cork: on the Awnbwee ix miles from Cork, wh. is the nearest post town. This is a neat village, indebted for its origin to the first earl of Cork, who is s^d to have express'd his determination to make it rival the city of Cork in commerce & had actually marked out the plan of a large town, b^t the death of the projector frustrated the execution of. At the mouth of the Awnbwee, which is rather called a Creek is good anchorage for trading vessels and it is stated that Sir Fra^s Drake with 5 ships being closely chased by the Spaniards ran up this river as far [illegible] now called Drake's Pool, where the squadron lay landlocked, when their pursuers sailing into Cork without discovering them gave up the chase. Carrigaline, said to have been originally built by the Cogans, afterwards possessed by the Desmonds, stands on a mass of limestone commanding the principal ford on the river, & was once considered in the reign of Eliz. impregnable, some considerable ruins still remain. Near it is an elegant new church.

26 SE60

Carigfoyle, a caſtle ſit. near Roſheen, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was formerly a place of importance, and the antient ſeat of *O'Connor Kerry*. It lies in a ſmall iſland, which ſtands in a baſtion formed by the river Shannon; it was defended on the land ſide oppoſite the iſland by double walls; the outermoſt having ſquare flankers, and the inward round baſtions, built in the infancy of fortification; the iſland at the back of the caſtle defended it from being batter'd by ſhipping.

Carigiliky, ſit. in pariſh of *Miros*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, where the foundation of extenſive ruins have been diſcovered, together with a large cemetery with great quantities of human bones. It was probably the ſite of the antient abbey *de ſancto Mauro*, which ſome falſely place at *Abbeymahon* near Timoleague. The houſe of *Abbey Shrowry* was a cell to this; the pariſh church ſtands in ruins on the coaſt; and oppoſite to it, in a ſmall iſland called *Arahas*, is a ruined chapel.

Carignacurra, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carigogonill, ſit. on river Shannon, 8 miles W. of Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; there was a houſe for knts. Templars in this village, which, in the year 1530, was the ſeat of *Donogh O'Brien* lord of *Poble O'Brien*. In 1691 it was a place of ſtrength.

Carigrohan *caſtle*, ſit. at the Weſtern limit of the liberties of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is built on a high precipice over the river, and was much larger than at preſent, being ruined in 1641. At the entrance of the outward gate is a remarkably large ſycamore tree, whoſe branches form a circle of 90 feet in diameter, and the thickneſs of the body is proportionably great.

Carigtowhill, a fair town ſit. 8 miles E. of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, which, at high water flows under a bridge of 4 arches, and covers a large tract of land, making an excellent marſh for feeding cattle. Near this place to the N. E. is a large cavity running under a rock for a conſiderable way in the earth. Fairs held 12 March and May, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. and 8 Nov.

Carigue island, ſit. off the coaſt of co. Kerry, in bar. Irraghticonnor, prov. Munſter.

Carinish point, a cape in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carlan'stown, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; near 33 miles from Dublin. Here is a ſeat of earl Nugent, marquis of Buckingham.

Carleton's island, ſit. in Lough Earn, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Carlingford, a borough, ſea-port and poſt-town, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; near 52 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 4, lon. 6 : 37. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh. Holds fairs on 10 Oct. and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Moor* and *Roſs*. This place is remarkable for a fine flavoured ſpecies of oyſter. The harbour here is between 3 and 4 miles long and as many broad, ſo that the largeſt veſſels may harbour there; the entrance is however full of rocks, and the place not much frequented but by fiſhing boats. At Carlingford is an old caſtle, called *King's caſtle*, ſaid to have been built by order of king *John*, when he was in this kingdom about A. D. 1210: it muſt formerly have been a fine building, the foundation is on a ſolid rock waſhed by the ſea, and ſome of the walls are 11 feet thick. At the oppoſite end of the town to that caſtle, there are ſtill to be ſeen the ruinous remains of a fine monaſtery, founded in 1305 for Dominican friars, by *Rich. de Burgh* earl of Ulſter: and not far from it, on the ſummit of a neighbouring hill, a ſpacious burying ground, and a little church or chapel adjoining to it. By reaſon of the poſition of the neighbouring mountains, the inhabitants of this town loſe ſight of the ſun ſeveral hours before he ſets in the horizon. Carlingford affords a ſtrong paſs between the Northern and Southern co.'s by means of its bridge and narrow cauſeway over a great and impaſſible bog. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Carpenter*, now earl of *Tyrconnel*.

Carlisle fort, ſit. near Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carlon'stown bridge, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 12 March, 1 May, 6 Aug. and 19 Nov.

Carlow county, ſit. in prov. Leinſter. It is joined by the co.'s Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Queen's co. and co. Kildare; it meaſures 26 miles in length from N. to S. and 23 in the greateſt breadth from E. to W. it contains 137,000 acres, or 214 ſquare miles, and is divided into 5 baronies and 50 pariſhes, which, with 13 churches, are all in the dioc. of Leighlin. The baronies are *Ravilly*, *Catherlough* (which was the antient name of this co.) *Idrone*, *Forth*, and *St. Mullins*. It returns 2 knts. of the ſhire to parliament, and 4 other members for boroughs: and contains 8,763 houſes, and about 44,000 inhabitants. The river *Barrow*, which is navigable, runs thro' it from N. to S. the *Slaney* croſſes it alſo in its courſe from Wicklow to Wexford. That part of co. Carlow, which lies on the W. of the Barrow, is covered with rough and high hills; another mountainous tract continues all along the bounds of

Wexford, beginning at the N. with the high and rocky *Mount Leinſter*, and terminating in that which is called the *Black-ſtairs* in the S. The ſcenery in this co. is agreeable for the moſt part, and the champaign country is extremely rich and ſertile, great part thereof being occupied by graziers. It comprehended the antient diſtricts of *Hy Cabanagh* and *Hy Drone*, being the Northern part of the principality of Hy Kinſelagh, and was made a co. by King John about A. D. 1210. It's moſt antient families are the *M'Moroughs*, *Cavanaghs*, *O'Rians*, *Bagnals*, *Carews* and *Cooks*.

CARLOW TOWN, a borough, poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; being the aſſizes town for that co. and is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. Lat. 52:46, lon. 7:18. Diſtance from Dublin 39 miles. Fairs held 4 May, 22 June, 26 Aug. and 8 Nov. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, *Wm. Burton*, eſq. The town conſiſts of a main ſtreet and another not of ſo large extent, that croſſes it in the middle, together with a few back lanes: the church is but an ordinary ſtructure, but the market-houſe is neat enough. The court-houſe is built over the goal, which you aſcend by a flight of ſteps. Here is a horſe barrack, and lately has been erected a handſome Roman catholic chapel, and a college for the youth of that profeſſion. The river *Barrow* is navigable from this town to *Roſs*, and alſo to *Athy*, where it forms a junction with the Grand canal. Some of the moſt beautiful and pictureſque views in Ireland, are in the vicinity of Carlow, on the Barrow. On an eminence overhanging the river, is an old caſtle, of an oblong ſquare area, with large round towers at each angle, which has a fine effect; it is ſaid to have been erected by king *John*, to ſecure a paſs over the Barrow; ſome writers ſay it was conſtructed by lord juſtice *Lacey*, in 1180, tho' *Cox* ſpeaks of a caſtle erected here by *Iſabel*, daughter of *Strongbow*; it was however always conſidered as a ſtrong protection to the Engliſh pale in Leinſter. In the 20th year of Rich. 2d. it was taken by one of the Cavanaghs, named *Donald Mac Art*, who ſtiled himſelf king of Leinſter: in his poſſeſſion it remained for ſome time. In 1577 Carlow ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt *Roryoge O'More* or *Moor*, then in rebellion againſt Q. Eliz. but at laſt was obliged to ſurrender, when it was miſerably plundered, and many of the inhabitants inhumanly put to the ſword. It was once walled; but ſubmitted to *Cromwell*, on his firſt approach. In 1642, four troops under ſir *Pat. Wemys*, were ſent from the earl of Ormond's army, to relieve Carlow; it was defended by 700 men, but on the approach of Wemys, they fled and burned the town; about 50 were ſlain in the purſuit, and 500 Engliſhmen delivered from impriſonment in the caſtle, where they were almoſt ſtarved. In 1650, the caſtle was in the hands of the confederate catholics; but after a cloſe ſiege, was ſurrendered into the hands of the parliamentary forces. This town was incorporated by king James 1ſt, at preſent it contains about 850 houſes, and 5100 inhabitants; a conſiderable trade is carried on in coals, from the collieries of Doonane and Caſtlecomer, and here is a manufacture of the coarſeſt kind of woollen cloaths. There is alſo the ruin here of a very fine abbey, built about A. D. 634, whoſe founder was buried here, and gave name to the ſtructure. Carlow gives title of viſc. to the family of *Dawſon*, as it did that of marquis to the duke of *Wharton*.

CARMEN, the capital of the antient *Coulan*, and the Naaſteighan, where the ſtates of the ſouthern parts of Leinſter met. It was ſit. on a gently ſloping hill, about 5 miles E. of Athy, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; now diſtinguiſhed by the *moat of Mullamaſt*; i. e. the moat of decapitation, from the murder of a number of Iriſh gentlemen, by ſeveral Engliſh adventurers, in the 16th century. The hill of Carmen exactly reſembles that of *Tarah*, in co. Meath; iſſuing originally from the bottom of a thick wood, of an oblate conical figure, about a mile in diameter at the baſe; from the ſummit, (which is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in height,) the ſeveral co.'s of S. Leinſter may be ſeen. There are yet remaining on it, the *rath* and *laois* in which the chiefs encamped; alſo the labereigh or areopagus, conſiſting of 16 conical mounds of earth, in a circle of 68 feet in diameter, on which the chiefs ſat in council. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Carmen, towards the cloſe of the 3d century; between the people of S. Leinſter, and *Carmar Cas*, king of Munſter: the field where this battle was fought, is about 3 miles from *Carmen*, and 2 from Athy: at this day numbers of bodies of the ſlain, are frequently dug up, about a foot below the preſent ſurface, and in the ſeveral directions in which they fell.

CARMONEY, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 86 miles from Dublin; there is a pariſh church belonging to it, being a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

CARMOYLE, ſee *Garmayle*.

CARNAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CARNALLOCK, a village in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CARNALWAY, a village in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; being a rectory in dioc. of Kildare.

Carnagh, a p. By of Bantry, Co of Wexford, on the road from Enniscorthy, by Ballinlaw Ferry, to Waterford & thence to Wexford by New Ross, which is the post Town, 5 miles distant. The living is a Ry, united to the V. of St Mary's New Ross. The Church is in ruins. The R. C. have a Chapel at Cushinstown which is the parochial chapel of the District extending over the parishes of Old Ross, Carnagh & Tereraath & Ballyane.

Carnagh, is a considerable demesne including this and the adjoining parish of Tererath, the property of Henry Lambert Esqr The family mansion has been much neglected of late and is a spacious, plain building surrounded by flourishing plantation. The parish is chiefly under tillage, it contains no waste land and the ~~sys~~ husbandry is much improved of late. The cottagers on this estate evince a degree of comfort & cleanliness, superior to many parts of the Kingdom. A School House, with apartments for the master & mistress, is about to be erected and a member of the Lambert Family has made a donation of £800 for endowing it. On a farm in this parish near Ballinabole is a Rath, covering about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an acre; on one side of which was discover'd in 1831 a curious subterranean passage, constructed of large upright flag stones and opening into a small arched chamber, apparently designed for the secretion of plunder & in cases of emergency capable of affording a secure retreat to the robbers themselves.

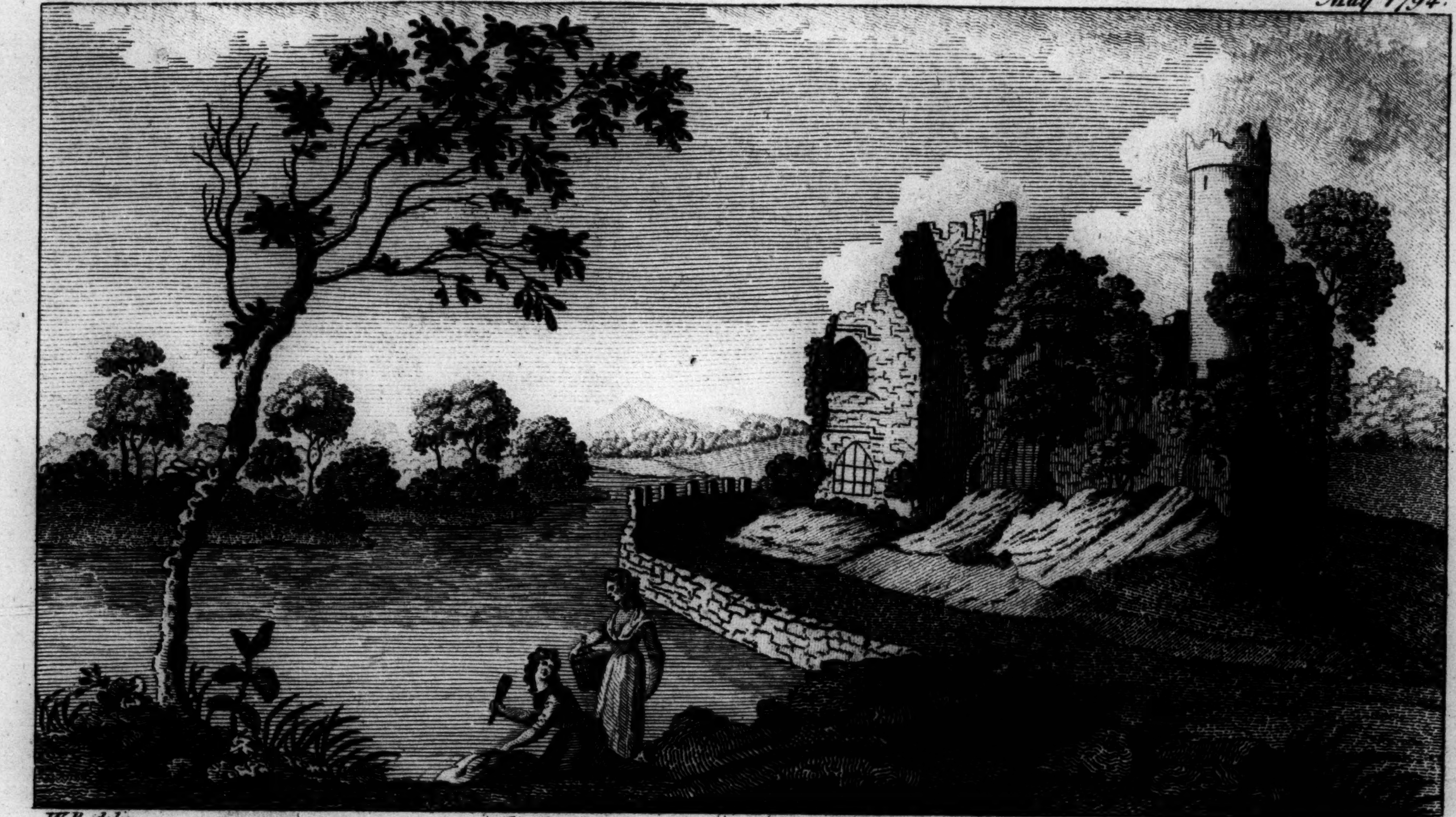
Carnalway. p. Bar. of S. Naas bounded on one side by the Liffey, which is here the division of the Dioceses of Dublin & Kildare, on a cross road from the gt S. road to that from Dublin to Wexford via Baltinglass. 4½ m fr. Naas & 4½ fr. Kilcullen bridge a R & V. in the Diocese of Kildare 3 turns in the gift of Robt Latouche Esqr and one in the Diocesan. The church which is of some antiquity was thoroughly repaired and a handsome tower & spire added by the late John Touche Esqr In the church is a tablet to the memory of Capt Cooke of the Romney, who fell at Kilcullen in 1798 – The parish is under composition for £245 pr ann. late Irish cu

Acreage of 2606 acres. Harristown, the very elegant seat of Robt. Latouche Esqr, ornamented with a handsome Ionic Portico. stands above the right bank of the river Liffey, which winds through the Demesne and is crossed by a substantial stone bridge of 7 arches its banks are thickly covered with fine timber & the Demesne, ~~gently~~ swelling into gentle undulation, has furnished capabilities for the display of much taste in the clumping the trees & arranging the ground.— At a short distance are the ruins of Harristown Castle, ~~was~~ the residence of Lord Chancellor Eustace in the reign of Charles 2d and a parliamentary boro. before the union, at that time in the patronage of the Graydon family. A neat School House with commodious apartments were erected by the late John Latouche & is kept in repair & entirely supported by his son — there are at present 80 children of both sexes. Besides Harristown there is a genteel villa, with a well planted demesne of 100 acres, called Kilberry, the seat of the widow of the late Capt. Dundas.

29SE60

26 SE60

Anth. Hib. May 1794.



W.B. delin. Clayton sculp.

Cloghgrenan Castle.

Carnamart *river*, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Carnathen-hill or *Scot's-hill*, a riſing ground, about ¼ of a mile S. of Donaghadee, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Carnbane, ſit. in bar. lower Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Carn-castle, ſit. near Larne, in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; about 100 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54:57, lon. 6:30. Near it is Carn-caſtle church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

Carndonagh, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 21 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

Carne, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; near Ballymore.—Alſo a place in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; and in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Carne-castle, ſee *Carn-caſtle.*

Carnekill, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Carnew, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; 44 miles from Dublin, where are the remains of a large caſtle. This town tho' ſeemingly deſpicable, has ſome little trade. Fairs held on ſecond Thurſday O. S. in Feb. 1 Apr. 15 May, 1 July and firſt Thurſday O. S. in Aug. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

Carni-castle, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Carnsore-point, ſit. by St. George's channel, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 52 : 11, lon. 6 : 51. St. *Domangart* built a monaſtery here at the foot of *Sliev Domangaird,* a mountain hanging over the ſea, that immediately flows between England and Ireland. Here is a pariſh church in the dioc. of Ferns.

Carnteel, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; about 80 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 May and Aug. 29 Sept. and 26 Nov.

Carntogher, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. There are mountains of this name ſit. in the co.'s Londonderry and Tyrone.

Carobegg, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Carolans, ſit. in bar. Fore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Carotoghar, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Carra-castle, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 13 Feb. 4 June and 2 Sept.

Carragh, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Carragh-lough, (or *Carrah lough*) ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. In the flat country that borders this lake and Lough Maſk, are many miles of rocky ground, which at a diſtance appears as one immenſe ſheet of white ſtone; but on nearer inſpection of theſe ſingular rocks, they are perceived to ſtand in parallel lines, from 1 to 3 feet above the ſurface, like flag ſtones, pitched in the ground on their edges: and however they may vary in ſhape, ſize and diſtance, they are all calcareous, and have all the ſame direction.

Carragh-roe *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Carranfearaidhe, now *Knockaine*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. At or near this place, a bloody battle was fought between the princes of Connaught, and *Dioma* king of Munſter; in which the former were entirely defeated, and five chiefs and 4000 officers and ſoldiers left dead on the field.

Carra-river, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co Kerry, prov. Munſter; (in Iriſh it ſignifies ſtony or rocky.) It riſes in the mountains of Dunkena, and paſſing Northerly through Glencare, empties itſelf into the bay of Caſtlemain.

Carrenduff, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Carrgogunell, ſee *Carrickogonel.*

Carrick, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—-Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Carrickameel, a *rock* in bar. Ballinahinch, on coaſt of co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Carrick-a-owly, ſit. in bay of Newport, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Carrickaquicy, a village in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Carrick-a-rede, or *Carrick-a-ramhead*, i. e. the rock in the road,) ſit. in bar. Carey, ſomewhat E. of Ballintoy, on the coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. It is connected to the continent or main land by a bridge of ropes 60 feet in length, over a chaſm 84 feet in depth; over which extraordinary bridge and frightful precipice, the fiſhermen inhabiting this part of the country, paſs and repaſs.—Alſo a mountain in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Carrickasticken, a ſmall river in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, ſo called from a mountain of ſame name from whence it deſcends.

Carrick-a-uile, ſee *Carigahooly.*

Carrickbeg, ſit. in the pariſh of Deſert, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; on the river *Suir*, oppoſite to the town of *Carrick-on-Suir*, being ſeparated by a bridge from the co. Tipperary. This place was formerly called *Carrick-mac-griffin*; and here are the remains of an abbey of Franciſcan friars, founded by James the firſt earl of *Ormond* in 1336. A ſteeple erected on the ſide wall of the church, is accounted a great curioſity, it projecting about 2 feet over the wall from which it takes its riſe, in a point at 20 feet from the ground.

Carrickbrack, ſit. in bar. Inniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Carrickchad *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Carrickdownan, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carrickdrummin, a rock in bar. Carey, on coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Carrickdrumrusk, ſee *Carrick-on-Shannon*.

Carrcikdunamace, ſee *Dunamace*.

Carrickedmond, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, about 1 mile from *Balrichan*; and near the river *Carrickaſticken*. Here we ſee the rude remains of a ſacred grove, or ſeat of the Druids; and on digging near this place, ſeveral decayed human bones were found: and ſome urns of baked clay, one of which was filled with burned bones and pieces of charcoal.

Carrickenedy, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Carrickfergus, a ſea port, and poſt town in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 88 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 45, lon. 6 : 10 it is a town and county in itſelf, and returns 2 members to parliament, of whom lord *Donegal* has the nomination. This place is ſit. in a bay of its name in the Iriſh channel, where is an excellent harbour, with a ſtrong caſtle on a high rock, built by ſir *Henry Sidney*, and an antient palace now converted into a magazine for arms. It is a market and aſſizes town; fortified, walled, and has ſome modern outworks. The *bay* is ſafe and ſpacious, and memorable for the landing of duke *Schomberg*; who anchored in *Groom's-port-bay* near Bangor, on 13 Aug. 1689 with 10,000 men, ſent by king William the IIId; the king himſelf followed the year after, and landed near Carrickfergus 14 June 1690. The French under *Thurot* made a deſcent here in 1760, and laid the town under contributions. This bay is now called the *Lough* of *Belfaſt*. Here is an old gothic church, with many family monuments. In 1232, a monaſtery for Franciſcans was erected here: at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes it was granted to ſir *Arthur Chicheſter*, anceſtor to the earl of Donegal, who erected a noble caſtle (now in decay) on the ſcite of the monaſtery, about the year 1610. The mayor of this town was formerly admiral of a conſiderable extent of the coaſt in the co.'s Down and Antrim, the corporation enjoying the cuſtoms paid by all veſſels within theſe bounds; the creeks of Belfaſt and Bangor excepted. This grant was repurchaſed, and the cuſtom-houſe transfer'd to Belfaſt.

Carrickgeen, a hill ſit. near Dunamace in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: at the foot of which is a ſmall entrance into a ſubterraneous paſſage which runs a conſiderable way under this hill.

Carrickglass, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Carrick-kelly, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Carricklogher, ſit. near Nenagh, in co. Tipperary, prov Munſter.

Carrickmacra, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Carrickmacreily *momntains*, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Carrickmacgriffin, ſee *Carrickbeg*.

Carrickmacross, ſit. in bar. Donaghmoine, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; it is a poſt and fair town above 42 miles from Dublin; fair days 27 May, 10 July, 27 Sept. 9 Nov. and 10 Dec.

Carrickmagriffin, ſit. in bar. Iſſa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Lat. 52 : 15, lon. 7 : 44.

Carrickmanan, ſit. near Enniſcorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Carrickmaguigly, a village in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Carrickmines, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; diſtant about 3 miles from *Stillorgan*, and 7 from the caſtle of Dublin. It holds fairs on 14 and 15 Apr. and Oct.

Carrickogonel, or *Carrigoginniol*, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Here is a caſtle magnificently placed on the ſummit of a lofty hill, within about 4 miles of Limerick city; it muſt have been a place of great ſtrength, but was diſmantled by Cromwell; the remains however are ſufficient to ſhew its former conſequence. In 1211 *Donagh Cairbreach O'Brien* received from king *John*, patents for the eſtate of *Carrigoginniol*, at the yearly rent of ſixty marks. This place is ſince called *Poble-Brien*.

Carrick-on-Shannon, (ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from another town called *Carrick-on-Suir*) ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 77 miles from Dublin. It is otherwiſe called *Carrickdrumruſk*, and has a barrack for a company of foot. It holds fairs on 12 May, 11 Aug. and 21 Nov. 'Tis the ſhire town of that co. and returns two members to parliament. Lat. 53 : 45, lon. 8 : 10. This

Carrig, a p. Bar. of Fermoy, Co. of Cork; Prov. of Munster, situated on the North side of the Blackwater & in a road from Mallow to Castletown Roche & Fermoy: 3 miles from Mallow

The living is a R. & Vicarage, ~~the latter~~ in the D. of Cloyne: the latter in the gift of the Bishop of the diocese, the ~~of~~ former belongs to the Dn. & Chapter of Xt. Church Dublin.

The Church has long been in ruins. the parish is under composition £270, wh. is equally divided between the Dn. & Chapter & the Vicar.

There is no R. C. chapel the parish is included in the R. C. division of Mallow.

Here is Carrig the handsome mansion of Wm. Hume Franks Esq., showing a picturesque rock above the Blackwater & tastefully planted. Anakissy Piers Nagle, Esq.

The parish contains only acres wh. is all good land, chiefly under tillage producing excellent wheat — the improved modes of husbandry are not extensively introduced — There is abundance of lime which is raised for burning & the lime forms the principal manure of the district. Among the Plantations of Carrig, are the ruins of a Castle, which bears the marks of Antiquity — Here also was a Garrison for King James 2nd in the wars at the close of the 17th century.

Caragh, alias Carrogh, a.p. Bar. of Clane Co. of Kildare, divided from Naas parish by the river Liffey and with about 2 miles of the leading road from Dublin to Limerick, 4 miles from Naas, which is the nearest post town.

The living is a R. & V. the former in augmentation of Naas; the latter in the gift of the Diocesan and is united with Downings and Bridechurch. There has been a grant of £900 made by the Board of First Fruits for the building of a church in this Union. Near the site of the old ch: now stands a very neat R.C. Chapel.

The following gentlemen's seats occur here

Donore, the seat of Walter Hussey Burgh Esq

26 SE60

Carrigaline, a.p. partly within the S. Liberties of
city partly in B. of Kerrycurrihy in the Co, of Cork. 5 mil
from Cork.

Carrigrohan Castle, is a castellated house, situ
ted on an abrupt rocky eminence over the
it suffered considerably in 1641, but was afte
wards repaired & was the residence of the
torious rapparee, who with a gang of despera
associates laid the neighbourhood under cont
bution & plundered all travellers in the m
dering manner.

town is ſeated on the river Shannon, whoſe name it takes.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, by the boundary of co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; being joined to co. Waterford by a bridge over the river *Suir*. 'Tis diſtant above 74 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 12, lon. 7 : 10. It lies in a beautiful country; the caſtle and large park adjoining, belong to the *Butler* family, but are now neglected; it was formerly a walled town, and part of the wall ſtill remains; *William de Cantell* founded a priory here on the banks of the Suir, in honour of St. John the Evangeliſt: on the ſcite of which Thomas Duff or *black Thomas* earl of Ormond, erected his caſtle. The woollen manufacture is carried on here very extenſively, both of broad cloaths and *ratteens*; it has a barrack for 2 troops of horſe, and gives title of earl to a branch of the *Butler* family, as it formerly did to the duke of Ormond. This is a market and poſt town, and holds fairs on 15 Aug. Whit. Tueſday, and 1 Thurſday O. S. in Oct.

CARRICKPARSON, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

CARRICKRUAGH *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CARRIG-ABBEY, ſit. 1 mile E. of *Caſtle-ſcreen*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; at a place called *Erynagh*; it was founded by *Magnellus Mackentiff* one of the petty princes of Ulſter, on 8 Sept. 1127 for Benedictines; and was called *Carrig* from a rock on which it ſtood. Here is alſo a famous well dedicated to St. *Finian*.

CARRIGACUSHIN *caſtle*, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARRIGALLEN, ſee *Carigaline*.

CARRIGANS, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; 110 miles from Dublin.

CARRIGART, a fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 21 June and 31 Oct.

CARRIGHAMLEARY, a village in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

CARRIGIN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARRIGNENEELOGH, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 147 miles from Dublin: the caſtle here is in ruins, and diſtant about 5 miles from Macroomp.

CARRIGROHANBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrett's, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARRIGROHANE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in liberties of Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARRIGSLANEY, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CARRINGOON, ſit. near Mallow, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: here there was a garriſon for king James the IId. in the late wars, the river Black-water being the boundary between the Engliſh and Iriſh quarters.

CARRINTEEL, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. 'Tis is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Fairs held 26 May, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. and 26 Nov.

CARROGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CARROONAKILLY, ſit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARROWBEG, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CARROW CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CARROWKILL, a village in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CARROWMOGON, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CARRYCASTLE, ſee *Garrycaſtle*.

CARRYGLASS, ſit. in bar. Kilnatalown, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARSIOL, the antient name of Caſhel in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CARSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CARTON, the elegant ſeat of his grace the duke of Leinſter; ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; 2½ miles beyond Leixlip and 10½ miles from the caſtle of Dublin: there is however a nearer road than the high one, lately finiſhed by his grace, which turns off to the right, a little below lord Carhampton's ſeat at Luttrel'ſtown, and is extremely pleaſant. The *park* at Carton ranks among the fineſt in the kingdom; a large but gentle vale winds thro' the whole, in the bottom of which a ſmall ſtream has been enlarged into a fine river, which throws a chearfulneſs thro' moſt of the ſcenes: over it is a handſome ſtone bridge. Here is a cottage, the views about which are uncommonly pleaſing, and on one of the moſt riſing grounds in the park is a tower, from the top of which the ſcenery of the whole demeſne is beheld.

CARTON'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Ulſter.

CARTRON-CASTLE, ſit. about 2 miles beyond Athlone, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CARY, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Alſo the name of a *river* in that bar.

CARY CASTLE, now in ruins, ſit. near Kilglaſs, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CARY RIVER, ſit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CARY'SFORT, ſee *Carey'ſfort*.

CARY'SFORT *houſe*, ſit. at Carysfort or *Carey'ſfort*, in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. 'Tis the ſeat of lord *Cary'ſfort*.

CASCARRAIGN, ſit. near *Carrick-on-Suir*, prov. Munſter.

Cash, ſit. in co. Fermanagh; prov. Ulſter; 90 miles from Dublin: about ½ mile from it, at the edge of Lough Erne, are the ruins of a *caſtle*.

Cashel, a city and poſt-town in co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, and prov. of Munſter; about 76 miles S. W. of Dublin, and 16 N. W. of Clonmell. Lat. 52 : 23, lon. 8 : 13. It holds fairs on 26 Mar. the laſt Friday in July, 7 Aug. 9 Sept. and 3 Nov. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and governed by a mayor, recorder and bailiffs, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Caſhel has been a very antient epiſcopal city, to which the biſhoprick of Emly is united: it was either founded or reſtored at the beginning of the 10th century: the ruins of the old cathedral, teſtify its having been an extenſive as well as handſome ſtructure, boldly towering on the celebrated *rock* of Caſhel. The old epiſcopal ſeat was at the W. end of the cathedral; but was battered by lord *Inchiquin* during the wars in king Char. Iſt. reign. Lord *Taffe* had placed a ſtrong garriſon here, but the former took it by ſtorm, and great ſlaughter was made of the garriſon and citizens, amongſt whom were above 20 prieſts or friars: adjoining the cathedral, are the ruins of Cormac's chapel, built in 901 by *Cormac mac Culinan*, at once king and archbiſhop of Caſhel, who is alſo ſuppoſed to have erected the round tower which ſtands upon the top of the rock. This is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the firſt ſtone building in Ireland, but we doubt if there are not yet earlier evidences of maſonry in this kingdom; it ſeems to have been copied after the Grecian architecture, and long to have preceded that which is uſually called gothic. The tower is lofty, and defied the too ſucceſsful attempts of archbiſhop *Price*, who in the preſent century, to his eternal diſgrace, unroofed and thereby demoliſhed the antient and venerable cathedral, which had been erected by St. Patrick. *Cormac mac Culinan* was deſcended from Enguſa Nafrack, the firſt ſon of the king of Caſhel, who was a chriſtian; Enguſa having been converted by St. Patrick, who came to Ireland in 431: hiſtory gives different accounts of the death of Cormac; but the beſt accounts of it, namely the annals of Ulſter and thoſe of Innisfallen, ſay that he was killed in battle by the army of *Flan* king of Ulſter in 908; he was buried at this place, and eſteemed a learned man, having written that hiſtory of this kingdom, known by the name of the Pſalter of Caſhel. Donald O'Brien king of Limerick, built a new church from the ground in 1169, and endowed it: converting the old church of Coomac into a Chapel or chapter houſe on the S. ſide of the choir. *Richard O'Hedian* archbiſhop of Caſhel, in the reign of Henry V. repaired this church in 1421, it being then much decayed; he alſo built a hall for the vicars choral, to whom he gave the lands called *Grange-connel* and *Thurlisbeg*. About the year 1495 the earl of Kildare being offended with *David Creagh*, archbiſhop of Caſhel, burned the cathedral, impiouſly intending (as he himſelf confeſſed) to deſtroy the archbiſhop, whom he ſuppoſed to have been in the cathedral at the time. In the choir are the monuments of *Myler Magrath*, archbiſhop of this ſee in the reign of Queen Eliz: and ſome other pieces of antiquity. Here are the ruins of an old monaſtery of Dominicans, and the walls of the old church which was dedicated to St. John *Baptiſt*. The city was originally ſurrounded by a wall, which tho' now mouldering, ſeems to have been of better materials than the generality of ſuch incloſures; two gates are ſtill remaining of tolerable workmanſhip. On the aſcent to the cathedral, is a ſtone whereon according to tradition the kings here were crowned; for Caſhel was formerly the royal ſeat and metropolis of the kings of *Munſter*. There is alſo a ſeſſion-houſe here, a handſome market-houſe, charter-ſchool, and barrack for 2 companies of foot. The charter-ſchool was opened in 1751, and the late archbiſhop *Price* ſubſcribed toward the ſupport of it 50*l*. per ann. during his life: and by his will bequeathed 300*l*. the intereſt whereof is applied to the maintenance of the children. The corporation of Caſhel granted 22 acres of land for 99 years, for which the maſter pays 22*l*. per ann. and the late Rich. Price eſq. of Ardmayle gave a rent charge of 30*l*. per ann. for ever. William Palliſer eſq. gave 600. to the incorporated ſociety, for the perpetual ſupport of five children in this ſchool. The city and ſuburbs were certainly once very large, ſince no leſs than 38 brewers were cited before a convention, for not paying dues to the church, of two flaggons of ale at each brewing. King Henry IId. in this city received the homage of *Donald* king of *Limerick*, anno 1172; and here he held a ſynod. It appears from an inquiſition made 2 Henry IV. that the donation of certain lands to the church, founded here as before mentioned by Donald O'Brien, was confirmed by letters patent of king *John*. Donald was brother to Morough O'More, king of Munſter, A. D. 1086. This authentic record is to be ſeen *Rot Parl*. ii. T. i. 3 pt. D. *Cormac*'s *Chapel* is computed to be two centuries older than the church. The antient name *Caſhel* was *Carſiol* or the habitation on the rock, being compounded of *Car* or *Carric* and *ſiol*. The rock was originally a *dun* or *caſtle* of the antient chiefs of *Eoganacht-Caiſil* or *Magh Feimin*, called from their habitation on this inſulated rock, *Hy Dun-na-moi*, or "chief of the hill of the plain:" by corruption *O'Donahue*; in later ages they were diſtinguiſhed by the

name

rigenleary otherwise Carriglemleary

~~Carrig~~, a parish in the Barony of Fermoy, Co. of Cork & Provce of Munster; situated on the North side of the Blkwater and in the road on that side from Mallow to Fermoy: 3 miles from Mallow, 4 m from Doneraile & 5 m fr. Castletown-Roche.

The living is a R & V. ~~the former~~. in the Diocese of Cloyne, the latter in the gift of the Bishop of Cloyne; the former is appropriated to the Dn & Chapter of Christs Church, Dublin.

The Church is in ruins; The parish is under Composition for £270 pr. ann (Sterling) which is equally divided between the incumbent & the Chapter.

Carrig, the seat of Wm Hume Franks Esqre is beautifully situated on one of those Rocky Cliffs, which rise precipitously from the flat to a considerable height that ~~and~~ are frequently met with on the Banks of the Blkwater. The beauty of this is much augmented by its situation at the termination of a small glen, which here discharges a small tributary into the Blkwater: The eminence is tastefully planted with some fine tall ~~timber~~ firs, the stems of wh. are covered nearly to the summit with ivy & produces a pleasing effect from the midst of wh. rises a Castle of antique appearance – The house is a handsome structure with the Front towards the river, of which it embraces one of the most picturesque sweeps in its whole course

Annakissy. Pierce Nagle Esqre

Limestone abounds in the parish and is raised for making lime, which is the principal manure of the country – The land is good, all under tillage & produces excellent wheat, barley, oats & potatoes; The drill system is not generally in use

Carrig Castle, crowns the summit of the rock wh. gives name to the ploughland, but nothing appears to be known of its history. Here was a garrison for James 2nd in the war at the close of the 17th century – The Blkwater dividing the two armies. The English garrison being on the opposite side in the demesne of Rock-forest.

26 SE60

[illegible] converting the old church of Cormac into a Chapel or chapter-house on the S. side of the Choir. *Richard O'Hedian* archbishop of Cashel, in the reign of Henry V. repaired the church in 1421, it being then much decayed. He also [illegible] name of *Cartheigh*, or inhabitants of the rock; whence deſcended the *Macarthys*, hereditary chiefs of this diſtrict. There is alſo a place called *Caſiol Irra* or Weſt *Caſhel*, 6 miles S. of Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a biſhoprick was erected by St. *Bron*, in the beginning of 6th century.—There is alſo a vicarage of ſame name in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Rath line, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

CASHEL-MOUNTAINS, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASHEN *river*, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is formed by the union of the Feale and the Gale, and is navigable for 8 or 10 miles.

CASHENDAL, ſee *Caſhendon-bay*.

CASHENDON-BAY and *harbour*, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. It is ſometimes written *Cuſhindon* and *Caſhendal*.

CASHLEH-BAY, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASIOL-IRRA or *W. Caſhel*, ſit. 6 miles S. of Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a biſhopric was erected by St. *Bron* in the beginning of the 6th century.

CASTALL, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-ARCHDALE, ſit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 28, lon. 8 : 14.

CASTLE-AUDLEY, ſee *Audley-caſtle*.

CASTLE-AULIFF, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CASTLEBALDWIN, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 4 June, 29 July, 6 Sept. and 1 Nov.

CASTLE-BALLINCARRIGY, ſit. near *Iniſkean*, by the river Bandon, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CASTLEBAR, an aſſizes and poſt-town in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; being alſo a borough: it returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Lucan. Charles Bingham was created baron Lucan of Caſtlebar 1776. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe, and is ſit. 114 miles from Dublin: lat. 53 : 50 N. lon. 9 : 0 W. Fair days 11 May, 9 July, 16 Sept. and 18 Nov. This town carries on a briſk trade, and is well inhabited. Here is a charter-ſchool, and near it is the fine ſeat of lord Lucan.

CASTLE-BELLEW, ſit. near Caſtleblakeney, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEBELLINGHAM, a very pleaſant village in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, being alſo a poſt town, diſtant from Dublin 34 miles; it has fairs on Eaſter Tueſday and 10 Oct. There is one of the fineſt old ſpreading elms here, that is to be ſeen in the kingdom.

CASTLE-BINE, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEBLAKENEY, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, being a poſt and fair town; diſtant from Dublin 80 miles. Fair days 1 Jan. 17 Mar. Whitſun-Tueſday, 26 July, and 2 Oct.

CASTLEBLANEY, a fair and poſt town, in bar. Cremourne; co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; ſit. about 51 miles S. W. of Dublin. Fair days 13 May, 16 Aug. 8 Nov. and 6 Dec. Here is the handſome ſeat of lord *Blaney*. Lat. 54 : 7, lon. 7 : 13.

CASTLEBRACK, a fair town in bar Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Fair day 12 Aug. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.

CASTLEBREY, the remains of an old building, about 1½ miles W. of *Slane*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is otherwiſe called Johnſtown, and was once a preceptory of St. John's of Jeruſalem. The family of the *Echlins* have ſeveral town lands in freehold, belonging to this place; which have a manor court alſo.

CASTLEBRIDGE, a fair town in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Fair days 11 Apr. and 26 Dec.

CASTLEBRIGHT, ſit. on the W. ſide of the road leading from Killough to Downpatrick, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CASTLEBROWN, a handſome ſeat, ſit. near Clain, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLE-BURKE, ſit. near Tynagh, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the caſtle which is now in ruins was built by Tibot Burke, eſq. anceſtor of the preſent poſſeſſor.—There is alſo a place of ſame name, in bar. Corragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE BUY, ſit. near Lough Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. *Hugh de Lacey*, in the 12th century, founded here the commandery of St. John the Baptiſt: it is now a great heap of ruins.

CASTLE-CALDWELL, the handſome ſeat of ſir J. Caldwell, bart. ſit. 5 miles beyond *Church-hill*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Nothing can be more beautiful than the approach to it; the promontories of thick wood which ſhoot into Lough Earn, on which Caſtle-caldwell is ſit. under the ſhade of a great ridge of mountains, have the fineſt effect imaginable. This demeſne forms a promontory 3 miles long, projecting into the lake, a beautiful aſſemblage of wood and lawn, one end a thick ſhade, the other graſs, ſcattered with trees and finiſhing with a wood. The promontory in the front of the houſe is called *Roſs-agoul*, and commands a noble hanging wood on the banks of *Roſs-moor*; and the woody necks that ſtretch from the land beyond the houſe, with ſeveral iſlands, give the greateſt diverſity to the ſcene. About a mile beyond Caſtle-caldwell, is *Lewrae*, another very beautiful ſeat.

CASTLECARBERY, ſit. on the verge of the Bog of Allen, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, near 26 miles from Dublin; here is a charter ſchool, which was endowed by the late Mrs. Eliz. Colley and her ſiſter, Mrs. Pomeroy, coheireſſes of Caſtlecarbery, with 2 acres of land in perpetuity; they alſo granted 20 acres adjoining, at a moderate rate for 3 lives, and gave 20*l.* per Ann. as a rent charge for ever, towards the ſupport of the ſchool. Mrs. Eliz. and Mrs. Judith Colley, aunts to the ſaid ladies, built the ſchool at their own expence; and 100*l.* was bequeathed to it by the late Tho. Dallyel, eſq. About ¼ of a mile diſtance, are the ruins of a large caſtle, built about A. D. 1180, ſeated on a high peninſulated hill, rocky and ſteep on 3 ſides, from which there is a very fine proſpect. It was formerly the reſidence of the *Cowley* family. Fairs are held at Caſtlecarbery on 26 May and 2 Oct.

CASTLECAREY, ſit. on the eaſtern coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CASTLECARGAN, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin, otherwiſe called *Caſcarrigan*; where fairs are held on 1 Jan. 24 June and 14 Aug. At this place are the ruins of a caſtle, and 2½ miles farther, are the ruins of a church.

CASTLECARON, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLECAULFIELD, a village ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 75 miles from Dublin, it is now a complete ruin, and was demoliſhed by the Iriſh in 1641, at which time the owner was murdered. Here are fairs on Shrove-tueſday, Whitſun-monday, 14 Aug. and 30 Nov. There was a charter ſchool here, which was endowed with an acre of land by the late Rev. Mr. Vincent, who alſo granted a leaſe during incumbency, of 21 acres at 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre, tithe free.

CASTLECAVEN, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLECOM, a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLECOMER, a market and fair town, in bar. Faſſadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 45 miles from Dublin, celebrated for its coal pits, which produce the kind of coal, called Kilkenny coal, remarkable for not having any ſmoak. It gives title of viſc. to the family of Wandesford, and lies about 8 miles N. of Kilkenny. The preſent lord, on whoſe eſtate the coal pits are, is ſaid to clear by them yearly 10,000*l.* Fair days 3 May and 12 Aug. Caſtlecomer is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.

CASTLECONNEL, ſit. 6 miles N. of Limerick, on the E. ſide of the river Shannon, in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; the caſtle here is very antient, and was the ſeat of the *O'Briens*, kings of Munſter; the grandſon of Brien Boromh was here treacherouſly murdered by the prince of Thomond. When the Engliſh landed in Ireland, it was granted to *Richard de Burgo*, earl of Ulſter, known by the name of the *red Knight.* William de Burgo in the reign of queen Eliz. was created baron of Caſtle-connel. This family was afterwards attainted, but the eſtates reſtored on king James's acceſſion to the throne. At the revolution of 1688, they were again attainted; the caſtle had a ſtrong garriſon of king James's forces, and general *Ginkle* ſent 700 men from Limerick under the command of the prince of *Heſſe*, when the garriſon ſurrendered after a ſiege of two days. Ginkle conſidered it a ſtrong hold, and ordered it to be diſmantled and blown up; the exploſion was ſo great, that it ſhook the houſes in Limerick, and broke ſeveral windows. The caſtle was ſo ſpacious and the aſcent by ſteps ſo eaſy, notwithſtanding its being built on a very high rock, that a troop of horſe has been drawn up in the hall. At *Caſtleconnel* is an excellent ſpa, which Dr. *Rutty* places in the ſame claſs with the *German* ſpa. The ſoil about it is of a calcareous nature, the water every where leaving an ochre coloured matter; the ſediment of it is uſed ſucceſsfully in curing ulcers and ſores. An earth worm put into this water inſtantly dies; hence it has been found effectual for worms in children; it is a ſtrong chalybeat, and ſeems to be peculiarly adapted to thoſe complaints, where preparations of ſteel are ordered by the phyſician. Caſtleconnel is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

CASTLECONNOR, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it is noted for a hill which has chambers made within of great ſtones, ſet archways. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala. Lat. 54:3, lon. 9:38.

CASTLECONWAY, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, ſtanding near the mouth of the river *Lane*; it is otherwiſe called *Kilorglin*, and holds fairs 19 and 20 May, 12 Aug. and 18 and 19 Nov.

CASTLECOOL, the ſeat of lord Belmore, ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; Armar Lowry Corry being created viſc. Belmore, of Caſtlecool, 1790.

CASTLECOOT, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. The family of *Coot*, (now earl Mountrath) was created viſc. *Coot* of *Caſtlecoot*, in 1660. This place made a noble defence in 1642; in an aſſault made againſt it by the rebels, many of them were ſlain, who (as *Borlaſe* obſerves) were decently interred and not beheaded, as the Iriſh were accuſtomed to do; for this kindneſs the Iriſh commander ſent capt. Coote a preſent of tobacco,

26 SE60

[illegible] old Scythian practice, and introduced [illegible] northern colonies into this isle.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. Meath, [illegible] Hill, bar. co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] a village in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, [illegible] Munster; where an abbey was [illegible]

[illegible], otherwise *Castleor*, in [illegible] prov. Munster; here is a handsome [illegible] fronted with hewn stone and flanked at [illegible] with turrets; and near it is a [illegible] where are the remains of a [illegible] in the midst of which stood a [illegible] are the ruins of the parish church [illegible]

[illegible], in bar. Corcah, co. [illegible] prov. Connaught.

[illegible]

[illegible], in bar. Moycarne, co. [illegible] prov. Connaught.

[illegible] Queen's [illegible] Leinster. Fair held 22 Nov.

[illegible], a fair town in co. London[illegible] Ulster. Fair days 1 Jan. Whit [illegible] day, 1 June and Aug.

[illegible], in bar. Loughrea, co. [illegible] prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a fair town in bar. Omagh, [illegible] prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 Jan. [illegible] May, 1 July, 8 Aug. 10 Oct. and [illegible]

CASTLEDERMOT, a fair and post town in [illegible] and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. [illegible] miles S. W. of Dublin [illegible] It is a vicarage in dioc. [illegible] and was once a large fortified town, [illegible] of the kings who bore the [illegible] Here is one of the ancient [illegible] towers, and the first charter school was [illegible] in this town, which was endowed with [illegible] of land, rent free for ever, by the [illegible] noble James marquis of Kildare, whose [illegible] earl of Kildare gave [illegible] in his life [illegible] and bequeathed [illegible] more, which was [illegible] in building and enlarging the school, [illegible] was opened in 1734, for the reception [illegible] children. Fairs held 24 Feb. Tuesday [illegible] Easter Tuesday, 22 May, 4 and 5 Aug. [illegible] and 19 Dec. This place was for some [illegible] called [illegible]; [illegible] likewise [illegible] about the year 500. [illegible] a priory of regular canons here, from [illegible] named *Disert Diermada*. [illegible] century it was plundered by the Danes, [illegible] which time there was a celebrated school [illegible] in which Cormac bishop of Cashel was [illegible] who on his decease in 905 or 908 [illegible] buried in this priory. In this age of the [illegible] which are here [illegible] to have been [illegible] earl of Pembroke, [illegible] followed him into Ireland [illegible] possessions. [illegible] Walter de [illegible] the lands of [illegible] in which Castledermot [illegible] being the ancient patrimony of the [illegible] O'Tooles. [illegible] lord Ophaly marrying the daughter [illegible] became possessed of Castledermot and his other lands, and erected a castle in this town. In [illegible] justice of Ireland, together with [illegible] Butler and [illegible] John Cogan, [illegible] Maurice Fitz-Gerald and [illegible] Fitz-Maurice, as well [illegible] earl of Ulster, [illegible] in Connaught, [illegible] with war and [illegible] a meeting was [illegible] at Castledermot, [illegible] and the [illegible] castle of [illegible] In [illegible] lord Ophaly founded a [illegible] the family of [illegible] In [illegible] Roger [illegible] the Scottish invaders, [illegible] Bruce [illegible] in the country and took Castledermot, and the [illegible] spoiled the convent [illegible] great slaughter of the rebels at this place, who had risen against the government while [illegible] the friars [illegible] from their convent in Castledermot, and [illegible] the books, vestments, and all the ornaments of the church, [illegible] violence, was entirely [illegible] Butler near the town. In [illegible] Thomas the 2d earl of Kildare died [illegible] built St. Mary's chapel in the convent, and was interred in it, together with [illegible] daughter of [illegible] earl of Ulster. In 1414 the Irish [illegible] and Thomas Cranley archbishop [illegible] advanced as far as Castledermot with a small [illegible] there with [illegible]

Castledermod stands in a healthy plain surrounded at no gre

Castledermod stands in a healthy situation, at no great distance from the bacco, then very acceptable. Decapitation was an old Scythian practice, and introduced by the northern colonies into theſe Iſles.

Castlecor, a rectory in dioc. Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where an abbey was once erected.

Castlecorith, otherwiſe *Caſtlecor* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a handſome houſe fronted with hewn ſtone and flanked at each angle with turrets: and near it is a pleaſant park, where are the remains of a fortification, in the midſt of which ſtood a caſtle; to the W. are the ruins of the pariſh church of *Kilbrin*.

Castlecorra, ſit. in bar. Corrah, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Castlecorry, ſit. near Enniſkillen, prov. Ulſter.

Castlecreagh, ſit. in bar. Moycarne, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Castlecuff, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 22 Nov.

Castledawson, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. Fair days 1 Jan. Wedn. after Eaſter day, 1 June and Aug.

Castle-de-burgo, ſit. near Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Castlederg, a fair town in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 Jan. 16 Feb. 26 May, 1 July, 3 Aug. 20 Oct. and 3 Dec.

Castledermot, a fair and poſt town in bar. Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov, Leinſter; ſit. near 34 miles S. W. of Dublin: lat 52: 53, lon. 6: 55. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and was once a large fortified town, and the reſidence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot. Here is one of the antient round towers, and the firſt charter ſchool was erected in this town, which was endowed with 20 acres of land, rent free for ever, by the moſt noble James marquis of Kildare, whoſe father, earl of Kildare, gave 500*l.* in his life time, and bequeathed 500*l.* more, which was applied in building and enlarging the ſchool, which was opened in 1734, for the reception of 40 children. Fairs held 24 Feb. Tueſday after Eaſter Tueſday, 24 May, 4 and 5 Aug. 29 Sept. and 19 Dec. This place was for ſome ages called Triſtledermot; we are likewiſe told that St. *Diermit* about the year 500, founded a priory of regular canons here, from whence it was named *Diſart Diarmuda*. In the 9th century it was plundered by the Danes; at which time there was a celebrated ſchool here, in which *Cormac* biſhop of Caſhel was educated, who on his deceaſe in 907 or 908, was interred in this priory. In this age or the ſucceeding one, the round tower, old church and croſſes which are here, are ſuppoſed by ſome to have been erected. Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, beſtowed on the ſoldiers who followed him into Ireland, large poſſeſſions. To Walter de Riddlesford he gave the lands of Murthy and Imaile, in which Caſtledermot ſtands, being the antient patrimony of the O'Tohills or O'Tools. The 3rd. lord Offaly marrying the grand daughter and heir of Riddlesford, became poſſeſſed of Caſtledermot and his other lands, and erected a caſtle in the town. In 1264 Rich. de Rupella, lord juſtice of Ireland, together with lord Theobald Butler and lord John Cogan, were taken priſoners by Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice, as was the red earl of Ulſter. The Burkes and Geraldines quarrelled about ſome land in Connaught, and filled the whole kingdom with war and tumult: a meeting was appointed at Caſtledermot, when the foregoing outrage was committed, and the priſoners ſent to Fitz-Gerald's caſtle of Ley. In 1302 Thomas lord Offaly founded a monaſtery for conventual franciſcans in Caſtledermot, to which the family of Delahoide were great benefactors. In 1315 Roger Mortimer oppoſed Bruce the Scottiſh invader, a battle was fought at Kells in Meath, Bruce was victorious, over-ran the country and took Caſtledermot, and the next year ſpoiled the town: juſt before this the lord juſtice made a great ſlaughter of the rebels at this place, who had riſen againſt the government while deeply engaged with Bruce: the latter after deſtroying the franciſcan convent in Caſtledermot, and taking away the books, veſtments, and all the ornaments of the church, with the moſt impious and ſacrilegious violence, was entirely defeated by lord Edmund Botiller near the town. In 1328 Thomas the 2d earl of Kildare died; he built St. Mary's chapel in the convent, and was interred in it, together with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Ulſter. In 1414 the Iriſh rebelled in Leinſter; and Thomas Crawley archbiſhop of Dublin and lord juſtice, advanced as far as Caſtledermot with a ſmall army to oppoſe them: he continued there with his clergy in prayer for their ſucceſs; the event was anſwerable to their wiſhes, for the enemy were defeated with the loſs of an 100 men at Kilkea. In 1499 on the 26 Aug. a parliament was held at Caſtledermot, which granted to the king an impoſt of 12*d.* per pound upon all merchandize imported to be ſold, wine and oil excepted; orders were alſo made that the nobility ſhould ride on ſaddles, according to the Engliſh faſhion, and ſhould wear their robes in parliament, and both clergy and laity gave the king a ſubſidy. In 1532 Gerald the 9th earl of Kildare rebelled, and after deſtroying the co. Kilkenny

A.D. 1200. a monastery of [illegible] Friars founded by Riddlesford. A.D. 1250 kenny with fire and ſword, plundered the people of Caſtledermot on a fair day, and killed many of them. During the rebellion of 1641 Caſtledermot was alternately in the hands of oppoſite parties. In 1650 it was taken by colonels Reynolds and Hewſon: from that time its walls have mouldered to decay, ſo that now not a veſtige remains: the caſtle and ſome parts of the monaſteries ſtill exiſt. The number of houſes in 1793 was 163; 63 were of lime and ſtone, and ſlated, the reſt were cabins. It has no manufactures, and is principally ſupported by the great poſt road running thro' it from Dublin to Cork. The round tower is uſed as a belfry, the arch of it is ſemicircular, and ſeems to have been adorned with the chevron moulding. It is ſaid that a mint was eſtabliſhed to coin money in this town about 1377, and that the houſe in which the parliament then was holden here, has been ſince converted into an inn.—There is alſo a place of this name in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Castle-dillon, the magnificent ſeat of the Rt. Hon. ſir Caple Molyneux, ſit. near Rich-hill, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. Here 2 conſpicuous obeliſks ſtand in view; one of them has been erected to commemorate the order of St. Patrick; the other in honour of the volunteers of Ireland.

Castle-dobbs, ſit. near 3 miles from Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Castle-dod, ſit. about 2 miles S. of *Charleville*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it formerly belonged to the family of the Fitzgeralds, but is now only a modern built good houſe.

Castle-drum, ſit. 3 miles W. of *Caſtlemain*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; this place was deſtroyed in 1641. It was built by the *Moriarties*, or as others ſay by an Engliſh family called *Murice*, by an heireſs of whom the anceſtors of all the *Fitzgeralds* got their poſſeſſions in Kerry.

Castle durrow, a poſt town, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Here is a handſome ſeat of lord Aſhbrook.

Castle-ellis, or *Caſtle-elliſh*, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Castle-fiery, ſit. towards the banks of the river *Mang*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it formerly belonged to the *Macarties*, and is on the eſtate of lord Kenmare.

Castle-fin, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; 107 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Eaſter-monday, Whitſun-monday, 1 Monday before 10 Oct. 22 Nov. and Monday after Chriſtmas.

Castle-forbes, the ſeat of lord Granard, ſit. near Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Castle-fore, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Castle-freeman, ſit. near *Oldcaſtle*, prov. Leinſter.

Castle-freke, a pleaſant ſeat, about 3 miles S. E. from Roſs, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it commands an extenſive view of the ocean and coaſt to the W. Adjacent to it is a large park, and alſo a fine freſh water lake, ſtored with pike; over which is an agreeable terrace.

Castle-gallea, ſit. by the adjoining borders of the co. Leitrim and Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Castle-gar, ſit. near *Ballinaſloe*, prov. Connaught.

Castle-gore, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Castle-grace, ſit. in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Castle-gregory, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; before the wars of 1641, it was poſſeſſed by *Walter Huſſey*, eſq. who was proprietor of the *Magheries* and *Ballybegan*, and having a conſiderable party under his command, made a garriſon of his caſtle; where being long preſſed by Cromwell's forces, he eſcaped in the night with all his men, and got into *Minard* caſtle, in which being ſoon beſet by the colonels *Le'Hunt* and *Sadler*; after ſome time ſpent, the Engliſh obſerving that the beſieged made uſe of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of the caſtle.

Castle-guard, at Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it is a magnificent mount of an amazing magnitude, all artificial, and encompaſſed with a double ditch and vallum; 'tis now all planted with wood, and looks very romantic; the perpendicular height of the mount from the bed of its foundation, is nearly 90 feet, and the depth of the main trench, between 30 and 40; the circumference at the top is not leſs than 140, and round the foundation upwards of 600 feet. There appears to have been from foundations yet remaining, two concentric octagonal buildings upon the ſummit of it; the one ſeems to have been a ſort of town or caſtle, and the other a kind of breaſt work or gallery by way of parapet or battlement, probably an outward keep or guard. On one ſide there is alſo a ſally terras, which croſſes the main ditch, and communicates with the outward works. This is manifeſtly a work of great labour, and ſome conclude it to be a ſepulchral monument and burying place of ſome of the Iriſh kings; others, that it was for aſſemblies of the people to debate on public affairs.

CASTLE-HACKET, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; above 97 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 2 Oct. near which at the foot of *Knocmac-hill* are the ruins of a caſtle.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a village with a ſmall but neat harbour, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: the entrance to it by the harbour is not half a mile over. Lat. 51:25, lon. 9:0. It gives title of earl to the family of *Touchet*, lord Audley, antient barons of England: and is a rectory in dioc. of Roſs. The family of *Luttrell*, was alſo created viſc. *Carhampton*, of *Caſtlehaven*, in 1781, and afterwards *earl Carhampton.* It was formerly called *Glanbarahane*, and by the Spaniards *Porto Caſtello*; being famous for a ſea fight between ſir *Richard Leviſon* and *Don Pedro de Zuibar*, the Spaniſh Admiral, A. D. 1602. Near the entrance is an old caſtle, to command the harbour; but the hills adjoining command the caſtle. The pariſh church of *Caſtle-haven* is dedicated to St. *Barahane*, and near it is a deep rocky glen, called *Glanbarahane.* The eaſtern point, is called *Galleon point*; ſince *Adm. Leviſon* in queen Eliz. time ſunk ſome galleons in it. Here are the remains of an intrenchment caſt up by the Spaniards, and the ovens uſed by them, are alſo ſtill to be ſeen; on one ſide are the ruins of *Rahine-caſtle*, which belonged to the *O'Donovans.* In the wall are ſeveral cannon balls, which were ſhot at it, from ſome veſſels in the harbour. The channel here is bold and deep, gradually decreaſing from 30 to 14 feet water at low tides; oppoſite *Caſtlehaven* which lies on the W. ſhore, there is good anchoring ground.

CASTLE-HIDE, a village in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CASTLE-HILL, ſit. near *Annadorn*, in bar. *Kinclearty*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This was the principal ſeat of the *Macartanes.* A neighbouring old church in *Loughin Iſland*, is thought to have been the place of their ſepulture, and there is a chapel there, called *Mac-Cartane's* chapel.

CASTLE-HUMES, ſit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

CASTLE-FANE, ſit. near Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CASTLE-INCH, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLE-ING, ſit. near Roſcrea, prov. Munſt.

CASTLE-ISHIN, ſit. on the extremity of co. Cork, prov. Munſter; was one of the ſeats of the *Fitzgeralds.*

CASTLE-ISLAND, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, above 133 miles from Dublin, about 8 miles E. of *Tralee*, and 30 N. W. of Cork; it holds fairs on 1 Aug. and Oct. Here is a decent pariſh church, a good parſonage houſe, a foot barrack, a ſeſſion and market houſe, with a handſome aſſembly room for dancing, and ſome tolerable inns, tho' the town has been much decayed, owing, we are told, to ſome diviſion of intereſt among the proprietors. In deſcending the mountains towards Caſtle Iſland, the country hath a vegetable agreeable aſpect; the ſoil being moſtly a fine limeſtone ground; and yet there are fewer improvements, and leſs tillage here, than in other places, where the land is not ſo proper for it; tho' much has lately been done by reclaiming bogs as well as by new roads. This place gave the title of baron to the family of *Herbert*; and now gives that of viſc. to the family of *Gage.* The caſtle is ſaid to have been erected by *Geoffry Maurice*, or *de Marſcis*, lord juſtice of Ireland, anno 1226, during the reign of Henry IIIrd. the ruins of which caſtle ſtill remain. Round the walls the river *Mang*, being here but an inconſiderable ſtream, flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly drawbridges, &c. In antient times it was reckoned a place of ſtrength, and was taken anno 1345, by ſir *Ralph Ufford*, lord juſtice of Ireland, it being then held out for *Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald*, the firſt earl of Deſmond, by ſir *Euſtace de la Poer*, ſir *Wm. Grant*, and ſir *John Cotterel*, who were all executed by *Ufford.* Near this place alſo Gerald IVth. earl of *Deſmond*, commonly called the poet, is ſaid to have been murdered in 1397. In Q. Eliz's grant of this ſeignory to the family of *Herbert*, it is ſtiled the manor and ſeignory of *Mount Eagle Loyal.* It extends about 12 Iriſh miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and contains 37,128 Iriſh plantation acres; of which only 14,211 are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. Caſtle Iſland is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert; it has a charter-ſchool, to which Rob. Fitzgerald, eſq; in behalf of himſelf and the Rt. Hon. lord Branden, the Hon. Arthur Croſby, eſq; John Blennerhaſſet, eſq; Rich. Meredith, eſq; Edw. Herbert, eſq; granted about 26 acres of land: and the aforeſaid gentlemen engaged to procure 200*l.* toward building the ſchool, which was accordingly opened in 1762, for the reception of 40 children.

CASTLE-JORDAN ſit. according to Scale's *Hib. Atl.* in the moſt Eaſtern part of the bar. of *Lune*, but according to Dr. Beaufort it is in the bar. of *Moyſenarth*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. It is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

CASTLE-KEILY, ſit. near the Leinſter aqueduct of the grand canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; not far from the village of Sallins: here are the ruins of an antient church, with a burial ground ſtill uſed.

CASTLE-KELLY, ſit. near Athlone, prov. Connaught.

Castle-kirk, ſit. in bar. Ballinabinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Castleknock, a bar. with a decayed village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Dublin, about 3 miles from Dublin, prov. Leinſter; here are the ruins of a caſtle, formerly a place of great ſtrength, built by the *Tyrrels*, in the reign of Hen. IId. It is otherwiſe written *Caſtlenock.* Rich. Tyrrel founded an abbey here, dedicated to St. Brigid, for regular canons following the rule of St. Auguſtin; it became in time a pariſh church, and is now a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Castle-laghan, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 132 miles from Dublin.

Castle-lehan, ſee *Caſtle-Lyons*.

Castle-leslie, a handſome ſeat ſit. at Glaſslough, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. Here is a fine lake covering 120 acres; and a wood of 100 acres ſpreading over a fine bold hill, and hanging down to the water in one deep ſhade, the effect of which is remarkably beautiful.

Castle-liny, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Castle-lost, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Castle-lough, the ruins of this caſtle, which was built on a rock, are ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near *Killarney*: it was entirely demoliſhed in the wars of 1641.

Castle-lumney, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Castle-lyons, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. This place was formerly called *Caſtle Lehan*, from the *O'Lehans*, an antient Iriſh ſept; 'tis now called *Caſtle-Lyons*, and ſit. 114 miles from Dublin; a well built market town, pleaſantly ſeated and well watered, in a rich fruitful ſoil, a ſhort way from the river *Bride*. In this place *John de Barry* founded a monaſtery for conventual franciſcans, anno 1307; upon the diſſolution it was granted to the earl of *Cork*, who aſſigned it to his ſon-in-law, David, the firſt earl of *Barrymore*; or rather to his daughter, for in his will, he leaves this place to his "daughter Barrymore, to buy her gloves and pins." A conſiderable part of this abbey ſtill remains, particularly the choir, nave, and ſteeple of the church. This town lies well for the linen manufacture, and is diſtant 12 reputed miles from Cork. The lord Barrymore built an elegant houſe here, on the foundation of *O'Lehan's caſtle*. In throwing down ſome of the old walls of it, a chimney-piece was diſcovered with this inſcription, "*Lehan O'Cullone hoc fecit*, MCIIII." which ſhews that ſtone buildings were much earlier in Ireland, than ſome of our modern antiquarians allow them to have been. This is a poſt-town, and holds fairs on 1 Jan. Eaſter Tueſd. Whit. Mond. 28 Aug. 29 Sept. and 16 Nov.—This is alſo the name of a ſeat near *Hazle-hatch*, by the borders of the co. Kildare and banks of the grand canal, prov. Leinſter, about 11 miles from Dublin. Here is a ſuperb manſion houſe erected by Mr. Aylmer.

Castle-macadams, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

Castle-magarret, ſit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Castlemagner or *Caſtlemagnor*, ſit. according to Dr. *Smyth*, in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 2 miles to the N. of Clonmene, near the Blackwater; but Dr. Beaufort and others place it in the bar. of Orrery. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne. In the rebellion of 1641, this caſtle belonged to *Richard Magner*, agent for the Iriſh inhabitants of *Orrery* and *Kilmore*. When Cromwell was at *Clonmel*, he went to pay a viſit to him, but being repreſented as a very troubleſome fellow, who had been active in the rebellion, Cromwell ſent him with a letter to col. *Phare*, the governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer.—*Magner* who ſuſpected foul play, had ſcarce left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read the contents, and ſealing it up, inſtead of proceeding towards Cork, turned off to *Mallow* and delivered it to the officer who commanded there, with directions as from Cromwell, for *him* to deliver it to col. *Phare*. This officer had often preyed upon *Magner's* land, for which he was reſolved to be revenged. The officer ſuſpecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor, who knew him to be an honeſt man, and immediately ſent an expreſs to Cromwell for further directions, who being extremely chagrined to be ſo ſerv'd, ſent orders to let the officer have his liberty, and to apprehend *Magner*, but the latter had taken care to get out of his reach.

Castlemain, a fair town, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, about 148 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Child*. Lat. 52, N. lon. 9 : 35, W. it lies about 4 miles S. of *Tralee*, and holds fairs 3 Sept. and 21 Nov. It takes its name from an antient caſtle that was erected here, on a bridge over the river *Mang*, ſaid to have been built at the joint charge of *Macarty More*, and one of the earls of *Deſmond*, as a place of defence between their reſpective frontiers. Each of theſe great men was to have an equal claim to this fortreſs, and they agreed to give and receive poſſeſſion of it alternately; *Macarty* went firſt into the caſtle, and ſurrendered it to *Deſmond*, who inſtead of giving poſſeſſion of it in his

In reply to this observation it may be remarked that the same discovery was made among the ruins of the old Cathedral of Ferns, where on a beautifully carved stone from the roof, evidently subsequent to the foundation of the Abbey, or original Cathedral ch. was the date "632", which, I apprehend, was merely commemorative of the foundation of the first ch. & not of the erection of that in wh. it was discovered.

Castle Lyons. At Lord Barrymore's House in this parish a party consisting of Lord Cork, Lords Broghill and Muskerry were assembled when news of the rebellion of 1642 was brought to the first nobleman just as they were going to dinner. After dinner each repaired to his own home, Lord Cork apprised the Lord President St Leger, who was then at Doneraile & the next messenger brought the tidings that Lord Muskerry had joined the rebels.

d. Thadeus. O'Brien a distinguished Polemic Writer was p.p & is buried here

Castlemagner a p. partly in Bar. of Duhallow & partly in the united Baronies of Orrery & Kilmore

In this parish is also situated Loghort Castle, wh. see. Here is also Ballygiblin the elegant seat of Sir W. Wrixon Becher Bart the demesne, to wh. is attached a small Deer Park, includes between 4 & 500 statute acres is well wooded & about the house is a considerable tract of lawn, the features of wh. are picturesque and a ruin mantled with ivy adds materially to the effect.

Castlemacadam, on the river Ovoca & in the Mail Coach road from Dublin to Wexford. 5 m from Rathdrum & 5 m from Arklow, both of which are post towns

The parishes of Ballydonnel and Kilmacow are united to this and all three are under composition for £250 pr. ann. late currency. The Ch. wh. is a neat building beautifully situated on the Ovoca within 1/4 of a mile of Newbridge one of the most cheerful spots in this lovely vale, was finished in 1819 by a loan from the Board of First Fruits of £1000. At Newbridge is a spacious chapel belonging to the R.C. and attached to it a National School. In this parish is Castle Howard, the admired ~~mansion~~ seat of Col. Howard, It crowns the summit of an almost precipitous cliff, richly clothed with timber & overlooking the ~~enchanting~~ charming spot, celebrated by Thos. Moore Esq in his beautiful melody, ~~entitled~~ under the name of "the meeting of the waters". This fine demesne, but a few years ago a comparative solitude & wilderness, may be considered the creation of the present proprietor who purchased it in the y. 1811 and besides planting it with the most congenial trees & shrubs, opening the most admired views of the surrounding country and arranging the whole with the greatest skill & taste, has erected a magnificent house in the castellated style of the Tudor and Elizabethan ages; from time to time considerable additions have been made under the direction of the proprietor, still preserving a due regard to the prevailing style. Of this the library is an instance, to which an addition of 22 ft has been made since its erection designed by Mr Howard & entirely executed by the neighbouring mechanics – The grounds are beautifully laid out & form one of the objects of attraction to strangers travellers in this part of the country: a room for their accommodation ingeniously decorated with shells, where a book is is kept for inserting the names of visitors, has been filled up by the direction of the amiable proprietors. Bally Arthur, now a deserted seat of — Bailey Esq^e is charmingly situated on an eminence above the Ovoca, commanding a great extent & variety of scenery, including the pretty village of Newbridge with Cherrymount beyond it, the neat residence of the Rector.

This parish contains 5 Copper mines, four of which were at work in the beginning of 1833. Cronebawn or Cronebane and Tigrony, leased from the associated Irish Mining Comp^y by Mr. Rich^d Johnson, gives employment to about 900 hands: 90 tons of ore, averaging from 5½ to 7½ per cent of metal, are raised every weekly hitherto by water machinery, a steam engine is now erected. Towards the middle of the last century a brown indurated oxide of iron, forming the upper part of a metalliferous bed in the higher grounds of Cronebane Mine, was found to contain particles of silver, so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye. The silver was extracted by fusion with lead & subsequent cupellation & contained about 30 grs of solid ~~gold~~ silver to the oz, equivalent to 6¼ per cent and sold for ½ a guinea an oz. In these works is the celebrated copper water, which, being confined in a channel of cut stone, passes over 800 superficial feet of bar iron, in a distance of 60 ft, corroding the metal in its passage & leaving a deposit of the richest copper ore.

26 SE 60

The Connaree Mines are worked by Mess^rs Kempston & Skelton and esteemed to afford the richest grey copper ore, at present found in Ireland, averaging from 9½ to 15 per cent of metal and specimens have been raised furnishing as high as 35 per cent. The number of hands, now employed here is 150. A steam Engine of fifty horse power has just been erected the first ever erected in the Co of Wicklow for draining the Mines. 250 tons of ore were raised during the last 3 months and it is intended during this summer greatly to extend the working of these mines.

The Ballymurtagh Mines, are the property of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company. The Royalty of ~~these mines~~ which is are held on lease of wh^h about 21 years are unexpired at an annual rent of 1/12 of their produce.

The direction of the veins is nearly parallel to the length of the Royalty, which extends a mile and half and varies from half a mile to a few perches in breadth. Upwards of 20 veins have already been discovered.

There are 6 principal shafts to this mine, which has been worked to the depth of 100 fathoms and about 300 fathoms in length. The number of hands now employed, though much less than will be at work through the summer, is 200. A steam Engine of fifty horse power has just been erected to draw off the accumulation of water and when this is effected the quantity of ore raised weekly will be 100 tons, at present it does not exceed 30 tons averaging 6 per cent.

The Shipping place for all 4 mines is Wicklow in Winter, whither the ore is carried by a tedious land carriage and Arklow in Summer, which is not more than 5 miles distant; but is much exposed in Bad Weather; the former is 8 miles. Attached to Ballymurtagh Mine is a farm of 80 acres and numerous comfortable cabins are built for the workmen, which let on an average at £3 pr ann. each.

There are Quarries of Clay Slate in this parish & masses of detached granite; the former serves very well for out buildings his turn, ordered his followers to hold it, who ſhut the gates, and drove off *Macarty* and his people. This place continued in Deſmond's family, until Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was delivered up to *James* the *laſt earl.* During the troubles of 1641, the *Iriſh* kept a conſtant garriſon therein, until it was taken and demoliſhed by *Ludlow*; on the reſtoration it was kept in the hands of the crown, and a conſtable appointed to guard it, (tho' it has been a long time in ruins) the clerk of the crown for this county, was commonly appointed to this office, having a ſmall piece of land annexed to it for his ſalary. It formerly gave title of viſc. to the family of *Monſon*, and afterwards the dignity of earl to *Roger Palmer*, eſq. who was ſo created by king Char. IId. 1661, but the title in that family is now extinct. Caſtlemain is but an inconſiderable village, and hath nothing in it remarkable; the banks of the river *Mang*, which wind from hence in a ſerpentine manner to the ſea, are compoſed of a rich clay, and the ſame ſoil lies at the bottom of the river, which is deep enough for veſſels of 50 tons and upwards, to ſail up to the bridge at high water, where they may lie in ſoft oozy ground to diſcharge; ſome veſſels are unloaded here on the bank ſide, which ſerves as a wharf; they are generally freighted with *rock-ſalt* from England, conſiderable quantities of which are refined in this neighbourhood; and others are laden with iron ore, which is carried on horſes to the iron foundery near *Mucruſs*. 3 miles W. of *Caſtlemain*, are the ruins of *Caſtle-drum*; it was deſtroyed in 1641. The *Bay of Caſtlemain* is extremely wild and dangerous, nor is it adviſable for any veſſel to truſt to her being ſaved by ſailing up towards the *harbour* of Caſtlemain, which lies in the bottom of the bay; ſhe ought therefore to endeavour as the wind may happen to blow, to ſail either into *Valentia* or *Dingle*, which laſt lies on the N. ſide of the bay, in either of which places ſhe will be ſecure from all winds. 1½ mile N. W. of Caſtlemain, on the lands of *Farnaſs*, part of the eſtate of the college of *Dublin*, there is a ſtrong chalybeat water, which at the well has a ſulphureous ſmell, like the waſhing of a gun barrel; this water has been little uſed, and therefore nothing poſitive can be ſaid of its virtues.

CASTLE-MARTIN, ſit. in bar. Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here are the ruins of a chapel, which was founded about A. D. 1200 by *Richard* lord of *Caſtlemartin*, and dependent on the church of Kilcullen; it was a mauſoleum and chapel for his family, according to the cuſtom of that age, and therefore very ſmall, being only 20 feet by 16: in the centre was the tomb of the founder, now almoſt deſtroyed: what renders this chapel deſerving of notice, is the ſingularity of the ſteeple, conſiſting of little more than 2 parallel walls: a door from the chapel conducts by 6 or 7 ſteps, to a narrow paſſage between the walls, about 3½ feet wide, from which opening into the chapel, is a door about 8 feet from the floor; and at the end of that paſſage, by an aſcent of 4 more ſteps, is a ſimilar door opening into the church-yard; theſe doors are juſt ſufficient for a man to ſtand in, and were evidently intended as portals to the pulpit, from whence the prieſt exhorted the congregation. The chancel being ſmall, none were admitted into it, except the family of the founder; the others, as tenants and ſtrangers, remained in the open air. From one portal the prieſt preached to the congregation within, and from the other to thoſe without. Several ſuch pulpits are in the churches on the continent, but we do not know of any other in Ireland. In the arched ceiling of the pulpit, is a round hole thro' which evidently came the rope of a bell. The original height of the ſteeple, from the ruins cannot now be determined. The chapel, by its founder, was granted in 1212, to the priory of Chriſt-church Dublin, with 7 acres of land.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a borough, fair and poſt town, alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; diſtant 123 miles from Dublin, and about 12 S. E. of Cork. Lat. 31 : 48, lon. 8 : 0; it holds fairs on 2 May and Oct. and returns two members to parliament, patron the earl of *Shannon*. It gives title of baron to a branch of the noble family of *Boyle*, and has a charter-ſchool which was opened in 1749 for forty children, which was endowed by the Rt. Hon. Henry earl of Shannon, with two Engliſh acres of land in perpetuity; he alſo gave a leaſe of lives renewable for ever, of 10 Engliſh acres of land at the yearly acknowledgment of 5 ſhillings during his life, and granted to it 10 Engliſh acres more, at the yearly acknowledgment of 4 ſhillings per acre for three lives. Here is a handſome church, alms-houſe, and ſpinning-ſchool for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This place was formerly called *Ballymartyr*, and was a ſeat of a branch of the *Fitzgeralds*, called Seneſchals of *Imokilly*. In the year 1663, it was incorporated by the intereſt of the *firſt* E. of Orrery; and was alſo called *Leper's-town*, as it is ſaid from a leper-houſe belonging to an adjacent place named *Ballyouteragh*, which is a village ſaid to have been remarkable for a copper manufactory; *Ballyouteragh* literally ſignifying a town of braziers; yet there is no *copper ore* near this place, but *iron mine* almoſt every where round it. At Caſtlemartyr is a ſeat of the earl of Shannon; and a mile S. E. a river called the *Dowr* breaks out of a lime-ſtone rock, after taking a ſubterraneous courſe of

8th July 26th 1662
Governed by
Portreeve
Bailiffs & Burgesses.

about a mile, having its riſe near *Mogerly*; not far off is the ruined caſtle of *Ballyrenone*, ſit. near the E. end of the ſtrand of *Ballycotton*.

CASTLE-MARY, a handſome ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: a ſmall mile W. of Cloyne, and no great diſtance from the E. ſide of *Cork harbour*; having an agreeable proſpect of it. It was formerly called *Cot's rock*, from the remains of a Druid's altar ſtill to be ſeen in an orchard on the demeſne of this eſtate. This altar conſiſts of a large ſtone 15 feet long and 8 broad, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form. The higheſt part of it is 9 feet from the ground: it is ſupported by three other great ſtones; adjoining to it is a large round flag or table which was probably uſed for cutting up the victims for the ſacrifice. On theſe lands there is a white chalkey ſubſtance, which does not ferment with acids; it is tinged with a yellow ochre, and lies 7 or 8 feet from the ſurface; it is ſaid to plaiſter well; and if tempered with proper liquids might make a good material for *ſtucco*; it burns red and will not make pipes; being laid on land, no corn came up where it was uſed.

CASTLE-MATRASS, ſit. near Rathkeale, in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

CASTLE-MITCHEL, ſit. near Mullingar, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLE-MOGHAN, the ruins of a caſtle ſo called; ſit. near *Crook-haven*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CASTLE-MOORISK, ſit. in bar. Mooriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEMORE, ſit. in the pariſh of Movily, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was formerly built by the *Mac Swineys*, but afterwards belonged to the *Macartys*; being fortified by *Phelim Mc. Owen Carty*, in the rebellion of 1641. —Alſo a place in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. —and another in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, both in prov. Leinſter; the latter is a chapelry in dioc. of Leighlin.—There is alſo a vicarage of ſame name in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLEMORRES, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; having fairs on 12 May, Aug. and Nov. The family of Morres was created viſc. Mountmorres of *Caſtlemorres*, in 1763.

CASTLE-MOUNTJOY, ſit. near Dungannon, prov. Ulſter.

CASTLE-NOCK, ſee *Caſtleknock*.

CASTLE-OLIVER, ſit. near *Mitchel's-town*, prov. Munſter.

CASTLEOTWAY, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; having fairs 5 and 6 Apr. 18 and 19 Sept.—Alſo a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: having fairs on 5 Apr.

CASTLEOYNE, a ſeat of lord Shelburne, near Templemore, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CASTLE-PALACE, a fine and large edifice, ſit. near Dunloe caſtle, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. Near it is *Beaufort*, a handſome ſeat.

CASTLEPLUNKET, a fair town in bar. Ballintobber, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; near 79 miles from Dublin. Having fairs on 1 Thurſday O. S. May, 13 Aug. and 11 Oct. Within a few miles of which are the ruins of a church and an abbey.

CASTLEPOLLARD, a fair and poſt town, in bar. Half-fore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; having fairs on 21 May, 1 and 2 Aug. 10 Oct. and Dec. diſtant about 49 miles from Dublin.

CASTLEPOOKY, ſit. near Doneraile, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; at this place lived one Mr. *Richard Morgan*, who died 15 Oct. 1748, in the 107th year of his age; he had been clerk of the Crown and Peace for this co. in king James IId. time; he never eat ſalt with his meat, and died with no other complaint, than the mere effect of old age.

CASTLERAGHAN, or *Caſtleraghen*, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore: lat. 53:48, lon. 7:42.

CASTLERATH, this is a very old caſtle, ſit. a ſmall diſtance from Ballymaſcanlan, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it appears to have been an antient dwelling of ſome perſon of diſtinction; and probably that of a biſhop or abbot; if we may judge of the chapel adjoining it. It ſtands on the plain between the ſea and the mountains of Carlingford; and near it are ſeveral old forts or raths, ſuch as the firſt invaders, or prime planters of this iſland are ſuppoſed to have inhabited. A few roods from it are the remains of a tumulus or ſepulchral mount: and about a mile farther, towards the ſea, ſtands the tower or caſtle of *Ballug*.

CASTLEREA, a fair and poſt town in bar. Ballintobber, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; 84 miles from Dublin, and about 12 miles N. W. of Roſcommon; it has fairs 23 May, 21 June, 23 Aug. and 7 Nov. Here is an elegant ſeat, built on the ſcite of the old caſtle, with beautiful improvements all round it. A mile from hence are the ruins of a church.

CASTLEREAGH, a bar. having a village or poſt town in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 'tis ſo called from an antient caſtle, the ruins of which lie about 2 miles S. E. of Belfaſt bridge; it is ſeated on the top of a hill, and is one of thoſe forts, the erection of which is uſually aſcribed to the Danes. This fort has a foſſe which encompaſſes threelemacadam is in general poor land, but contains ry little bog. There are two schools, one under the Society for Discountenancing Vice, the other under he Kildare Place Society, besides the National School at the R.C. Chapel: all of which are support. by subscription or by small portions of land given by the landed proprietors. There is a bequest of £100 this parish, the interest of which is regularly distributed among the poor without distinction of religion. From the Cronebane Hill, which is according to Mr. Weaver, 1000 feet above the level of the sea, parts of the Welsh Mountains are distinctly visible in clear weather, which is always considered to be the harbinger of bad weather. Amongst other remarkable eminences visible from this Hill may be enumerated Tara Hill, Co. of Wexford, Crogan Kinselah, Mt. Leinster, Lugnaquilla, &c &c. The castle, which gives name to this parish, was rebuilt in the yr 1309 by Piers de Gaveston, after having totally defeated the O'Byrnes.

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fourths of it, and once probably ſurrounded the whole: in the midſt of the fort ſtood the caſtle, formerly the ſeat of *Con O'Neille*, proprietor of that large tract of country which was afterwards divided among the lords Claneboys, Ardes, and the anceſtors of the preſent lord Hillſboro'. It was otherwiſe called *Caſtleclaneboy*, and alſo ſaid to have been inhabited ſometime by one of the *O'Neils* family called *Hugh Flain*, whoſe poſterity enjoyed this barony, with other baronies in the co. Down and Antrim, 'till the beginning of the reign of king James Iſt. Caſtlereagh is now the eſtate of lord Hillſborough, and tho' made up of a few ſcattered houſes, yet it is the head of a manor, where his ſeneſchal holds his courts. Fairs are held here 5 July, 27 Oct.—This is likewiſe the name of a place in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—And another in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Castlereynell, ſit. near *Mullingar*, prov. Leinſter.

Castlericard, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moyſenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Castlerichard, ſit. in bar. Coſhmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Castleroach, or *Caſtleroche*, (now in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles from Dundalk, in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Castlerock, a place ſo called in bay of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it ſtands on a hill to the E. a little above *Carmoyle*.

Castleroe, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Castleroy, ſit. in bar. Pobleobryan, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Castleruddery, ſit. in bar. Talbots-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Castlesaffron, ſit. 1 mile E. of Doneraile, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſo called from the large quantities of that plant formerly growing there; adjoining is a well built houſe, agreeably ſeated on the banks of the river, which forms ſeveral pleaſant caſcades in view of the houſe, which has a regular front of grey marble. The caſtle was boldly erected on the banks of the river Awbeg.

Castlesalem, now called *Banduff*; ſit. 1 mile N. W. of *Roſs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 'tis a ſtrong romantic building.

Castlesampson, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; having fairs on 7 May, 6 Aug. 19 Sept. and 6 Dec.

Castlescreen, ſit. on the W. ſide of the road leading from *Killough* to *Downpatrick*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is now in ruins, and was built within a Daniſh rath, near which are many remains of heathen monuments.

Castleshane, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; 59 miles from Dublin, where fairs are held on 21 June and July, 12 Aug. and 15 Dec.

Castleshannon, a handſome ſeat near the village of Ballyheigh, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Castlestrangford, ſee *Strangford*.

Castlestewart, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; it gives title of viſc. and baron to the family of *Stewart*.

Castlesybil, a ruined caſtle ſo called by the Iriſh; which ſignifies *Elizabeth Caſtle*, it is ſit. on the iſthmus between the harbour of Smerewick and Ferriter's creek, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Castletalbot, ſit. near Enniſcorthy, prov. Leinſter.

Castletarmon, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 1 mile beyond *Pettigoe*. Here are the ruins of a caſtle; alſo the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. Tiſdal.

Castleterra, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Castletown, a fair town in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſit. 110 miles from Dublin; it has fairs on 1 Jan. Eaſter-tueſday, 12 May and 4 Sept. and lies oppoſite to the *Iſland of Beerhaven*, which is about 6 miles long, very coarſe, mountainous and rugged. This place is alſo called *Caſtledermot*; S. E from which, ſtood the celebrated caſtle of *Dunboy*.—*Caſtletown* is alſo the name of a fair town in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 29 June and 18 Oct. 2 miles from which, are the ruins of the caſtle of *Ruſh-hall*. Here is a handſome moat, on which a ſtone building was formerly erected, but 'tis now deſtroyed.—Alſo a village of ſame name in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Another in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary,—and a village in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick; both in prov. Munſter.—There is alſo a fair town of ſame name in co. *Louth*, prov. Leinſter, where fairs are held on 5 July. *Caſtletown* is likewiſe the name of Mr. *Conolly's* ſuperb houſe and demeſne, 2 miles beyond *Leixlip*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 10 miles from Dublin. This houſe is generally conſidered as one of the fineſt in the kingdom, it is built entirely of hewn ſtone, and contains a range of 13 windows in each of the three ſtories. A colonade ſupported by 9 columns on each ſide, joins the houſe to the 2 wings, which are each 2 ſtories high, and 7 windows in breadth. The apartments are elegantly finiſhed; the grand ſtair-caſe is very magnificent, and ornamented with braſs balluſtrades.

The demeſnes and plantations about the houſe are extenſive and beautiful.

Castletowncastle, ſit. about a mile W. of *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. This caſtle has ſeveral rooms in it very habitable, and lies on the N. ſide of a hill, being obſervable for ſeveral miles along the great N. road; it commands a full view of the harbour and bay of Dundalk, *Sleive-gullion*, and the mountains of Carlingford. The fine old Daniſh ſtation and mountain, which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this caſtle, crowns the ſame hill, and a little below, ſtand the ruins of an an old church or chapel, now covered with ivy, and made uſe of by the country people as a burial place. The caſtle was formerly defended by a ſtrong wall, and other works of circumvallation, and not far from it, on the plain below, there has been formerly a very conſiderable fort or camp, little inferior to that above it; being more advantageouſly ſit. near the river, which runs cloſe by one ſide of it. Caſtletown was ſacked and deſtroyed by *Edw. le Bruce*, brother to the king of *Scotland*, about the year 1318.

Castletown-delvin, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; above 35 miles from Dublin. Here is the fine ſeat of the earl of *Weſtmeath*; this is a poſt and fair town. Fairs held 1 Aug. and Dec. it is alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

Castletown-ely, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Castletown-geoghan, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 29 Sept. and 10 Oct.

Castletownlands, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fair days 15 June, and 29 Sept.

Castletown-macenery, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Fair days 11 Feb. 17 Apr. 3 Nov. 1 Dec. It was formerly the ſeat of *Mac Enery*. Here we find the ruins of a very large monaſtery, and ſome other ſuch buildings, which evince the dignity and ſplendor of that antient family.

Castletown-roche, a fair and poſt town, in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 115 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a fine old caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, once the ſeat of the *Roaches*, lords of *Fermoy*, which they forfeited. It lies over the river Awbeg, and is built on a rock, from whence there is a paſſage cut down to the river. Oppoſite to it is a field which they call the *camp-field*; from whence a battery was erected, by a party of the parliament's forces, anno 1649, againſt the caſtle; which was then defended by the lady of lord Roche for ſeveral days, in a very gallant manner: this lord refuſed a compoſition for his eſtate from Oliv. Cromwell. Here is a pariſh church, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne. Fairs are held 25 May, 28 July, 29 Sept. 12 Dec. A mile from Caſtletown-roche on the oppoſite ſide of the *Awbeg*, is the caſtle of *Carrignaconny*: and at *Bridgetown*, which is alſo about a mile from Caſtletown, where the *Awbeg* empties itſelf into the *Blackwater*, are the ruins of an abbey, built in 1314, oppoſite the great altar of which are the remains of the tomb of the founder, *Alex. Fitz-hugh Roche*. It was moſt pleaſantly ſit. at the very confluence of the two rivers, which glide thro' a deep rocky glen, oppoſite to the building. Here was a bridge formerly over both the rivers.

Castle-townshend, a village in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Castle-upton, the ſeat of lord Templetown, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Castle-ward, ſit. a mile W. of Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: and ſeated on a bay of the ſame name; it is ſo called from a caſtle erected there when the family of the *Wards* firſt ſettled in Ireland, but the antient name of the place was *Carrick-ne-Sheannagh*, i. e. the Fox's rock. On the bay that opens to the gardens of this demeſne, (which formerly was occupied by the late Mr. Juſtice Ward) is a ſingular contrivance for ſupplying a mill with water. A dead wall is carried acroſs the gut, in which are the two arches, and in them two flood-gates fixed, the one to admit the tide, and the other to keep it in, or let it out as occaſion ſerves: by this means a corn-mill is perpetually ſupplied with water, which can never fail as long as the tide flows here. Here is the ſeat of lord Bangor: *Robt. Ward* being created viſc. Bangor of Caſtleward in 1781.

Castlewarden, ſit. in bar. *Salt*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Castlewellan, otherwiſe written *Caſtlewellin* or *Caſtlevellin*; a fair and poſt town ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 63 miles from Dublin. Fair days 1 Feb. May, June, Sept. and 13 Nov. and Tueſday before Chriſtmas. It lies near 2 miles N. of *Briansford*; is the head of a manor, and formerly one of the ſeats of the family of *Magenis*. It is pleaſantly ſit. on the ſide of a ſmall lake, called after the name of the place. Here is a park and plantations of lord *Glerawly*. The family of Anneſley (now *earl of Anneſley*) was created *baron* Anneſley of Caſtlewellan 20 Sept. 1758.

Castlewray, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Castracore, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Castropeter, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Coole'stown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Castletown Roche. a post. fair town & parish. The river Awbeg is here crossed by a neat bridge of 4 arches, on the road from Fermoy to Doneraile 7 miles from both ~~the former~~.

A Patent for a weekly market on Tuesday & two fairs viz 25th May, 29th Septr. was granted 3 Geo. 2nd to the Revd. Thos. Widenham of Castlewidenham with power to hold a Ct. of Piepowder: The market has been for some time disused. Ct. of Petty Sessions is held every fortnight in the town. The church, is a remarkably neat modern edifice of cut limestone with a sq: tower & spire built in 1825

The living is a R.y, in the Diocese of Cloyne with the Rectories of Bridgetown & Kilcummer united. In the town is a large R.C. chapel the union of wh. comprehends the parishes of the Protest. Union, those of Ballyhooley & Killatty.

The following seats occur here Castle Widenham the elegant mansion of Henry Mitchell Smyth Esq; who is married to the grand-daughter & heiress of the late Chas. Wydenham of this castle It rises proudly from a nearly precipitous rock covered with fine timber & flourishing improvements, the house has been nearly rebuilt from the ground with the walls of their original thickness of 5 ft: For after a new roof had been laid on the old walls the latter gave way & it was found necessary to raise the new ones of the same thickness [illegible] 2

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Celbridge, a market and post town also a parish, in the ~~County~~ Barony of N. Salt, County of Kildare, Province of Leinster; and in the road from Dublin to Clane & Prosperous. 10 miles from Dublin.

Celbridge, otherwise Kildrought, of which the former is merely the translation, is a small manufacturing town chiefly indebted for its rise to the auspices of the Limerick family, from whom it was purchased by the late Speaker Conolly, whose representative Colonel E. Packenham Conolly is the present proprietor. The living is a v. endowed with the rectorial tithes in augmentation under the act of the 11th of Wm. 3d at a small reserved rent to the crown. To this benefice are annexed the parishes of Straffan, Killadoon, Castledillon, Donocumper, Donoughmore and Simonstown. The church is situated at the extremity of the town at the Entrance to the demesne of Castletown was erected in 1813 by a ~~loan~~ sum of £1500 advanced by way of loan by the Bd. of First Fruits. The R.C. Chapel is a respectable building, connected with that at Straffan. The town consists principally of one street of neat houses now somewhat neglected in appearance, owing to the fluctuation which has taken place in the manufactures of the place: it is neither paved nor lighted & contains no public buildings ~~but~~ The Petty Sessions for the Barony are held every Monday in the School House.

Here is a Fever Hospital & Dispensary, a neat building built in 1813 containing six wards and making up 24 beds — The Woolen Manufacture has been for some years carried on in this town to which indeed it owes its existence — The Extensive range of ~~the~~ building appropriated to this purpose are at the S. extremity and was erected in 1805 — These works are set in motion by a Wheel of 200 horse-power & when in full operation are capable of employing 600 hands. They are at present conducted by James Ashworth Esqr. —

The environs of Celbridge are enlivened by sever elegant seats, the most conspicuous of which is Castletown, a magnificent mansion, erected after designs of the late Mr. Castello, an Italian Archite in the style of his own country, each inmate being accommodated with ~~an~~ a suite of apartments to himself — The Elevation of the principal front is singularly grand — it consists of a centre of 3 stories containing   windows on each — connected by two semicircular colonnades, supported by columns, alternately of the Corinthian and Ionic Order, with two handsome wings placed on a gentle eminence, in an extensive park intersected with several avenues of fine timber, thro' which the Liffey winds its course under circumstances of great beauty.

~~[illegible]~~ Oakley Park at the other extremity of the town is the handsome seat of Richard Mansel Esqr. and contiguous to it is a modern house erected in the ecclesiastical style by the late Dr. Marley Bp. of Waterford and now called Celbridge Abbey is the residence of Ja Ashworth Esqr. — This place is associated with the name of Dean Swift, who is said to have spent much of his time here in the company of the lady, whom he has noticed in his writings under the name of Vanessa, a rustic seat on the banks of the Liffey which passes thro the grounds and is here crossed by a foot-bridge of stone, is traditionally said to have been constructed by the Dean and a favorite retreat of the poet, indeed few situations more beautiful could have been selected.

CASTROVENTRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CAT, a rock on coaſt of co. Cork, in bar. Bear and Bantry, prov. Munſter.

CATHAIGH-INNIS, or *Inis Cathay*, an Iſland ſit. in the mouth of the river Shannon, between the co's Clare and Kerry, prov. Munſter. St. Patrick founded a monaſtery here, and placed St. *Senan* over it; it became afterwards a biſhoprick, and was united to that of Limerick in 1188 or 1190. The monaſtery was frequently plundered by the Danes. It is now called *Inis Scattery* or the Iſland of Scattery. Here is one the antient round towers.

CATHERINE'S-GROVE, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CATHEMAINE, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CATHERLOGH, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. It was alſo the antient name of that co.

CAT'S-HOLE, a great cave under a hill in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; the firſt paſſage into it is very low, ſo that you muſt creep on all fours, if you would enter. When you have proceeded in this poſture, about 14 or 15 feet, you may riſe and walk upright, for here the cave is 7 or 8 feet high; and if you bring light with you, you may behold a piece of nature's architecture, the vault being handſomely arched; the firſt room that entertains you is pretty large, about 10 or 12 feet ſquare; hence are divers narrow apartments, verging E. S. and W. two of theſe of the length of one perch or two, grow ſo narrow and incommodious, that they give but little encouragement to a further ſearch; the third towards the W. is larger, but grows at laſt both uneven and narrow; the natives hereabout pretend that it ends at *Croach Patrick*, in Connaught. Towards the latter end of the wars of 1641, this cave was for ſome time the lurking place of the chief of the *Weſtmeath* rebels.

CAUM-CARIG, a hill ſo called, ſit. about 6 miles from *Macroomp*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the name ſignifies, the *crooked rocks*, it is a rugged hill, which you muſt paſs over, before you come to the village of *Millſtreet* in that co.

CAVAN, a co. in the prov. Ulſter, bounded by the co.'s Fermanagh, Monaghan, Meath, Longford and Leitrim; its length from E. to W. is 40 miles, and the breadth from N. to S. 22 miles; it contains 301,000 acres, 30 pariſhes, 7 baronies, and ſends 6 members to parliament: its baronies are Tullalagh, Loughtee, Tullagharvey, Clonehee, Caſtleraghan, Clonmoghan, and Tullaghonoho; the number of houſes 16,314, and inhabitants 81,570. The principal antient families of this diſtrict are the O'Reilys, O'Sheridans, O'Currys, O'Bradys, M'Kiernans, Plunkets, and M'Tiernans. This co. is well inhabited, tho' rough, and is ſprinkled with many pleaſant lakes; it has much fenny paſture ground, and coarſe land in many places, yet in others is not void of a rich and fertile ſoil. The family of *Lambert* take title of earl from this co. The linen manufacture is carried on in it, tho' it does ſeem to improve here as much as in other of the Northern co.'s Its yearly trade in it has been averaged at £68,200. The bleach greens here are few and much ſcattered. *Cavan* is alſo the name of the principal town in this co. which is ſit. in bar. Loughtee, 54 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is a borough, poſt and fair town, and returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the families of *Niſbit* and *Clements*. It has a weekly market on Tueſdays; a barrack for a troop of horſe; and holds fairs on 1 Feb. 14 May, 14 Aug. 25 Sept. and 12 Nov. Lat. 54 : 2, lon. 7 : 23. Here was antiently a monaſtery founded in the year 1300 by *O'Reilly*, dynaſt of Breffany; *Owen O'Neil* the famous general of the Iriſh army, dying by poiſon (as ſome ſuppoſe) on 16 Nov. 1649, was buried in this abbey, of which there are not now the leaſt remains. 1½ mile from Cavan is *Farnham-houſe*, the ſeat of lord Farnham.--There is alſo a place of this name ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; the lat. of which is found to be 54 : 51′ : 41″ lon. 7 : 23. Mr. Maſon erected a temporary obſervatory here, by appointment of the royal ſociety, in the year 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus.

CAVE-HILL, a mountain in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CAVETOWN, ſit. near Elphin, prov. Connaught.

CAUNGLASS-POINT, a *cape* in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CAUNSRA-HEAD, a *cape* in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CECIL'S-TOWN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fair days 25 Apr. 14 May, 18 Oct. and 24 Nov.

CELBRIDGE, a very handſome village in bar. *Salt*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 10 miles from Dublin. 'Tis ſit. on the banks of the river *Liffey*, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. The church is a very neat ſtructure, adorned with a very noble monument belonging to the *Conolly* family. In the nighbourhood are ſeveral handſome ſeats and fine improvements, among which the *Liffey* meanders in a beautiful manner. Here is a curious manufacture of *chip* hats; alſo an extenſive cotton manufacture. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

CHANTINEE or *Shentinagh*, a ſeat with neat improvements, belonging to *James Corry*, eſq;

ſit. near Carrickmacroſs, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Chapel, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Chapel-bay, ſit. in *Big-iſland* one of the *Copland iſlands* off the N. E. coaſt of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is ſo called from a church cloſe to it, the ruins of which remain, and in the cemetry whereof the inhabitants of that iſland bury their dead.

Chapelcarron, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Chapel-eyen, (or chapel of *St. Eyen* or *Keyon)* ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. This chapel is on a hill, and cut out of the natural rock, for all one ſide of it appears to be the natural ſtone inſtead of a wall. It is much decayed, and has in it a curious purling brook of chryſtal water, which iſſuing out of the rock ſide of the chapel, traverſes it and falls thro' the oppoſite ſide of the wall, into the waters below.

Chapel-izod, a village in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, ſit. near 3 miles from Dublin, pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Liffey, adjoining the Phœnix park; here is a church, and a barrack for the *Royal Iriſh Artillery.* This place is remarkable for ſupplying the capital with the fineſt *Strawberries*; the beds of which extend for ſome miles towards *Lucan*, in a fine ſouthern aſpect. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin; and takes its name after *la Beale Iſoud*, the daughter of Anguiſh or Aengus king of Ireland.—Alſo a ſeat a few miles from *Bennet's-bridge*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Chapel-in-the-woods, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Chapelmidway, a village ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 7 miles of the metropolis. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Chapel-ward, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit, in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Charlemont, a borough and fair town in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, about 68 miles N. W. of Dublin; it is governed by a portrieve, and is reckoned a garriſon, and has a military governor on the eſtabliſhment, with a barrack for 3 companies of foot. It gives title of earl to the noble family of *Caulfield.* It ſtands on the river *Blackwater*; fair days, 12 May, 16 Aug. 12 Nov. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Charlemont.* Lat. 54 : 26, lon. 7 : 14.

Charlesfort, a royal fortification within 1 mile E. of Kinſale, in bar. Kinſale, co. Cork, prov, Munſter. So called in honour of king Charles IId. by the duke of *Ormond* in 1681: it was begun in the year 1670, the firſt ſtone being laid by the earl of *Orrery*, and was finiſhed at the expence of £73,000. This fort is ſo ſit. that all ſhips, coming into the harbour of *Kinſale*, muſt paſs within piſtol ſhot of the battery. It is diſtant 108 miles from Dublin.—Alſo the name of a village in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Charlestown, a fair town in the King's co. prov. Leinſter: fair days 20 Apr. and Oct.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Charleville, a borough, poſt and fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, in the bar. of *Orrery*; about 108 miles from Dublin. Fair days 10 Oct. and 14 Nov. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Shannon.—It was formerly called *Rathcogan*, and was erected into a corporation at the expence of the firſt earl of Orrery, lord preſident of Munſter, where he kept his preſidential court, and adorned this town with a magnificent houſe built in 1661, which was burned down in 1690, by a party of king James's ſoldiers, under command of the duke of *Berwick*. Here is a charter-ſchool, which was endowed by the Rt. Hon. the earl of Cork and Orrery, with 15 acres of land and in which 23 children are uſually kept: a decent pariſh church; and a good horſe barrack. No turf bogs being contiguous ſo this place, fuel is dear; the lands round Charleville, are moſtly under ſtock for butter and beef, with very little corn: the ſoil is a light brown earth, lying deep on a limeſtone bottom. This place gave title of earl to the family of Moore. Lat. 52 : 13, lon. 9 : 2.—Alſo a place near *Burros-in-Oſſory*, prov. Leinſter.

Cherrymount, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Chilcomb, ſit. near *Roſs*, prov. Connaught.

Chore-abbey, ſit. in the village called *Middletown*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; about 122 miles from Dublin; this abbey is now in ruins. It was founded in 1180 by the Fitzgeralds, or according to ſome, by the family of Barry; and was ſupplied with monks of the Ciſtertian order from the abbey of *Neney* in co. Limerick, and was called the abbey of St. Mary of Chore, or of the Chore of St. Benedict.

Church-bay, ſit. in Rathlin Iſland, in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Church-hill, a fair and poſt town in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Fair days 14 May, 30 Aug. and Nov. Here is a church belonging to the dioc. of Clogher.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held, 11 May, 15 Aug. and 7 Nov.

About half a mile from Celbridge, the late Speaker Conolly in 1740 erected a handsome School House, with apartments for the Master and endowed the School with 50 acres of land and a Rent Charge of 30£ pr ann. on the estate of Castletown; this sum he vested in Trustees, the last survivor of whom the late Lady Louisa Conolly just before her death anxious to secure the intentions of the munificent founder in the best manner transferred the endowment to the Incorporated Society ~~for charit~~ who have the appointment of the master, but the nomination of 30 children still continues in the Conolly family. The House has been greatly enlarged since its connection with the Society and is now capable of accommodating 150 children. About 100 girls are at present on the foundation. A parochial School House built by the family at Castletown was formerly under the direction of the Kildare Place Society: but is now altogether supported by the former family. In the old church yard is a splendid monument to the memory of Conolly Esq. Speaker of the Irish Parlt. It has been lately bricked up on account of the depredations of the idle & mischievous.

Just without the demesne of Castletown are the ruins of an old chapel, called Dungan's chapel erected by the Earl of Limerick, in which was buried Mr. Dungan a son of his lordship, who was slain at the battle of the Boyne.

Charleville, an incorporated market & post town, in the parish of Rathgogan Co. of Cork. Broghill, to the west of the town, was a castle & estate of the Fitzgeralds, in 1628 Roger Boyle 3rd son of Rd. first Earl of Cork, was created Baron Broghill, in 1669 the town & lands of Broghill, &c. of the Parish of Rathgogan & other lands in the neighbourhood extending into the Co. of Limk were erected into a manor called the manor of Charleville, with liberty to use 800 as a domain & to fortify his residence, wh. he had previously built in 1661 on a magnificent scale in Charleville where he held the Presidency Ct of Munster — He also built the Church of Charleville & endowed a Free School, wh. still exists — in 1748 his descendt. founded a Charter Working School wh. continued in operation until 182

In Charleville is a neat R. C. chapel built in 1812 by subs. & at Ardnague, in the Union is another. A National School finished in 1834 erected partly by subs. & partly by a Grant from the National Bd. of Edn. is 71 ft by 30 & is capable of accommodating 700 children, girls on the upper & boys on the lower floor. There have been the following Bequests A House Revd. Mr. Barry left 30£, the interest for poor schools. Mr. Kennedy Ryan in Sept. 1827 left

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CHURCH-ISLAND, otherwiſe *Innismore*, ſit. in Loughgilly, bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Here St. Loman founded an abbey, which was deſtroyed by an accidental fire in 1416; in which the valuable manuſcripts of *O'Curnin*, together with the ſhort book of that family, and many other curioſities periſhed. The church lies at the eaſt end of the iſland, and was the burial place of the pariſh of Calry. In a rock near the door of the church, is a cavity called "*our lady's bed*," which is viſited by women in pregnancy, as favourable to them if they go into it, and turn thrice round, ſaying certain prayers, &c. The church and rock are entirely covered with ivy.

CHURCH-LAND, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fair day 14 Aug.

CHURCH-TOWN, a fair town in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Fair day 29 Aug. Alſo a place of ſame name ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in which are the ruins of the old church called *Bruheny*. In the 9th. queen Ann, an act paſſed for removing the ſcite of this church. The new church is a good building in form of a croſs, the chancel is paved with black and white marble, the produce of this country; in the chancel is a vault, wherein ſeveral of the earl of Egmont's family are interred. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.—*Church-town* is alſo the name of a ſmall village, ſit. 1 mile beyond *Miltown*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; about 3½ miles from the metropolis; it has an antient burial place, formerly much made uſe of.—There is alſo a place of ſame name, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—There is alſo a fair town of this name, co. Derry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held on 12 Feb. 15 May, 24 Aug. and 1 Nov.—Alſo, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CIARUIDHE, the preſent bar. of Iraght, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, on the ſouthern banks of the Shannon, and from which is derived *Cerrigia*, or Kerry. The chiefs of this country were called *Hy-Cain-air-Ciaruidhe*, by contraction *O'Conor Kerry*; whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony, in the beginning of the laſt century.

CIERRIENAOITEAGHAN, now corruptly called *Carrickaſticken*, that is the rock or hill of the aſſembly of the elders; the maiſtean of the antient inhabitants of the co. Louth, the *voluntii* of Ptolemy. It is ſit. near Dundalk, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. In ſeveral hills or mounds compoſing the Leaberagh or Areopagus, urns, containing the aſhes of the old chiefs, have been found; but the principal rath has been in part deſtroyed.

CILLAICE, i. e. the full grown wood; or it may be interpreted the ſtrong church: it was a place ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, and deſtroyed by Callaghan, a king of S. Munſter, in 939.

CILLY, a lake in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CINEAL-EOGHEAN, pronounced *Connal Owen*, or the principal diviſion of the northern co. of the Oll or Bolga; an antient diſtrict in the prov. of Ulſter, comprehending originally, the preſent co.'s of Tyrone, Armagh, Donegal and part of the co. of Derry, being the antient diviſions of *Eirgall* and *Orgall*. It was the firſt ſettlement of the Bolga in the N. about 300 years before Chriſt, the chiefs of which were denominated Connel or Connar, until the 4th century, when one of the ſons of O'Nial, the great principal king of Hy Faillia, took poſſeſſion of the eaſtern part, or *Orgall*; whilſt the weſtern or *Eirgall*, remained under the dominion of its native princes, which from them, was called in the latter ages, *Tir Connal*, or the country of Connal, comprehending the preſent co. of Donegal. *Cinel Eoghean* being thus confined to the co's of Derry, Tyrone and Armagh, continued under the dominion of the O'Nials, ſometime after the arrival of the Engliſh, but at length was reduced to the preſent co. of Tyrone, being called *Tir Owen*, or the land of Owen, from whence Tyrone is derived.

CINEALFEARMAIC, a country in the antient Thomond and co. of Clare, prov. Munſter: the chiefs thereof were the *O'Deas*.

CINNEICH, or the chief place, the reſidence of *Dermod M'Carthy*, near Bandon, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was deſtroyed by Mortogh O'Brien in 1150.

CLABOY, or *Clabby*, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fair days 10 July and 15 Oct.

CLADY, (uſually called *Cumber Clady*) a fair town in bar. Tyrekerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; near 108 miles from Dublin; fair days 17 May and Nov. 1½ mile beyond this are the ruins of *O'Cane's* caſtle.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; ſit. half-way between Strabane and Caſtleſin. Fair days 1 Feb. 16 May, 1 Aug. and 16 Nov.

CLAGBALLYMORE, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGGON-BAY, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGGON-POINT, a *cape* in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLAGHANS, a ridge of rocks ſo called by the *Scotch*, but by the Iriſh *Briggs*; they lie in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, running from the N. ſide of it, about 300 yards into the ſea.

CLAHAMAN, ſee *Cloghamon*.

Clain, ſee *Clane.*

Clamine, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: lat. 52 : 13, lon. 7 : 5.

Clanbressail, or *Clanbraſſil*, an antient diſtrict in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, the chiefs whereof were the M'Canes; it now gives title of earl to the family of *Hamilton.*

Clanderlagh, or *Clanderlaw*, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clandeva, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Clane or *Clain*, a bar. having a fair town in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. The latter is diſtant about 15 miles from Dublin. Fair days 28 Apr. 25 July, and 15 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and a ſmall village on the river Liffey, with a neat church and the ruins of an abbey: the abbey here was founded for regular canons, by St. *Aile*, who made St. *Senchell* the elder, abbot of it. Senchell, afterwards removed to *Killachad Dromfoda*, where he died on 26 Mar. 548. A ſynod conſiſting of 26 biſhops, with a great number of abbots, &c. was convened here in the year 1162, under *Gelaſius*, archbp. of Armagh, who paſſed a decree, that no perſon ſhould be admitted profeſſor of divinity in any church in Ireland, who had not ſtudied at *Armagh.* A Franciſcan friary was alſo erected here about the year 1266, ſuppoſed to have ſo been by *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, lord *Offaly*; the effigies of the founder remained, about the beginning of the laſt century, on a marble monument, which was placed in the middle of the choir. The family of *O'Hogain* came afterward into the poſſeſſion and patronage of the priory and its eſtate; two miles beyond *Clane*, are the ruins of a caſtle: and near Clane, is an antient mote or rath. The grand canal, which from Dublin paſſes thro' the co. Kildare, croſſes the Liffey on an aqueduct bridge; and ſoon after branches off near Clane in a collateral cut to the river Shannon.

Claneboys, an antient name of part of the bar. of Ardes, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; and extending from the *Dufferin* to *Carrickfergus bay*; this tract was called *South Claneboy* to diſtinguiſh it from the *Rout* or *Glynnes* in the co. Antrim, which was called *North Claneboy*; it gives title of baron to the family of Hamilton, now *earl Clanbraſſill.* Both were poſſeſſed in the reign of Edward III. by the ſept of *Hugh-boy-O'Neil*; in 11 queen Eliz. an act paſſed for inveſting the queen with all the lands of *Claneboy* and the *great Ardes* that belonged to *Shane O'Neill*, many of the ſept of the *O'Neills*, who were joined in rebellion with the ſaid *Shane*; which territories were granted by patent the ſame year to ſir Thomas Smyth, the father, and Thomas Smyth the ſon, on condition that they ſhould expel all the rebels out of the ſaid lands, and plant the ſame with faithful ſubjects, that they ſhould maintain for every plough land of 120 acres one Engliſh foot ſoldier, armed after the Engliſh manner, and for every two plough lands one light horſeman armed the ſame way; that they ſhould attend for 40 days the lord deputy at all hoſtings in the earldom of Ulſter, and at 15 days warning with the third part of all ſuch horſe and foot as they covenanted to maintain by the ſaid tenures; that they ſhould pay to the crown 20*s.* per ann. rent for every plough land. Theſe covenants however being broke through, king James I. became ſeized in *Jure Coronæ*, of all the ſaid manors and lands; and divided them between *Con O'Neil*, who then obtained his pardon, ſir *Hugh Montgomery* and ſir *James Hamilton*,

Clanecolman, a diſtrict ſit. near the river Inny, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; the antient proprietors of which were the O'Melaghlins, by corruption M'Laughlins.

Claneconnel, otherwiſe called *Waringſtown*, a neat village in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; about 2 miles S. W. of *Magherelin*, and near 14 N. of *Newry.* In this place and neighbourhood, the linen manufacture has been carried on to great advantage. Here is a well finiſhed church, roofed with Iriſh oak, and remarkable for the workmanſhip of it. *William Waring*, eſq; who firſt ſettled here, gave the ground for this uſe, and obtained an act of parliament for changing the ſcite of the old pariſh church from *Donoghcloney* bridge; after which in the year 1681, he built this church at his own expence. This place was then thin of inhabitants, and much overgrown with woods: near it is a *Daniſh rath*, which was opened about the year 1684, and in it was found a large flat quarry-ſtone, placed upright like a door, which being removed, laid open an entrance into a narrow low paſſage about 10 feet long, and only wide enough to admit a man to creep in upon his hands and knees. This paſſage led into a ſmall round vault, about 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, placed in the centre of the mount. In the middle of the vault, four long ſmall ſtones were fixed in the ground, each about 2½ feet high, ſtanding upright as ſupporters to a flat quarry-ſtone 2½ feet long, and 20 inches broad, placed on them in manner of a table; under which on the ground ſtood an handſome earthen urn, of a dark browniſh colour, as if not thoroughly baked, about ¾ inch thick in its ſides, containing broken pieces of burnt bones, mixed with aſhes and fragments of burned wood.

Clanehugh, ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; it gives title of baron to the family of *Forbes*, (now earl *Granard.*)

Clane, gives name to a small Barony in the Co. of Kildare; and is situated on the river Liffy and in the road from Kilcock to Naas. 7 miles from Maynooth and 4 m. fr. Naas. The living is a V. in the Diocese of Kildare, united with Mainham Killibegs & Clonshanbo: the patronage is in dispute The Church is an ancient structure modernized of late years and is one of the neatest Country churches in the Kingdom – it has a tower & spire. This parish possesses an Estate, called Economy Lands, now producing £60 a year for keeping the church in repair &c &c. Here is a R.C. Ch. connected with that at Rath Coffy. A small woollen manufacture gives employment to a few hands. The Patrician Society of Dublin built a School House in the town in 1819, which is now supported by the R. Catholics: Here the Petty Sessions are held every Saturday. Limestone quarries are worked here, & the limestone, lime & sand sent to Dublin by Canal, which comes within 2 miles. This parish is mostly under tillage & well supplied with fuel. The market is discued owing to its vicinity to Naas. There are 4 fairs for cattle, sheep & pigs. A Dispensary partly sup^{d} by sub^{n} is established here; also a small school under the direction of the Curate is supported by sub^{n} The ruins of a Monastery, now reduced to the mere skeleton of the church, are standing a short dist from the town. the frames & mouldings of the windows bespeak its original importance. In the body of the ch. now forming a headstone to a modern grave are the lower half of the effigies. of a cross-legged knight in armour cut in bold relief. In the Church Yard is a mon^{t}. to one of the Wogan family, whose ancestors were for some time previous Lords of Clane & patrons of the Abby. The tomb is one of the Altar kind, ~~around the~~ on one sides are 6 compartments for children with their initials over them, one is cut and properly draped in the costume of that day. the others, were never finished, not being dead at the time of its erection, it was erected in 1616

The grant of the country afterwards called Clanmaurice was made to Raymond le Gros circa AD. 1177.

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Clanfergail, an antient diſtrict in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the proprietors of which were the O'Hallorans.

Clanfrought, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: otherwiſe written *Glanerought*.

Clangibbon, ſee *Clongibbon*.

Clankonow, an antient diſtrict in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; of which the *Bourkes* were the principal proprietors.

Clanmalire, ſee *Clanmalugra*.

Clanmalugra, or *Clanmaliere*, an antient diſtrict in the King's and Queen's co.'s, prov. Leinſter; the chiefs of which were the *O'Dempſeys*, formerly lords of Clanmaliere.

Clanmaurice, an antient bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it takes its name from *Maurice* the ſon of *Raymond le Groſs*, ſo named from the corpulency of his body. Raymond received a grant of this place from *Dermot M'Carty*, as a recompence for the aſſiſtance he had given him in recovering his poſſeſſions, of which he had been deprived by the cruelty of his own ſon *Cormac O'Lehanagh*. *Raymond* ſettled his ſon *Maurice* here, and hence the country was called *Clanmaurice*: its former name being *Lixnaw* from the antient *Lucenſii* of *Spain* who ſettled in it *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the lineal deſcendant of ſaid *Maurice*, was created viſc. Clanmaurice and earl of Kerry, 17 Jan. 1722.

Clanmore, a village in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Clanmorris, an antient diſtrict in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the proprietors of which were the *M'Morris's*.

Clanricard, an antient diſtrict in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it was formerly called *Hy Fiacria Aidne*; the Rt. Hon. Henry Smyth de Burgh was created *marquis* Clanricard by letters patent 1789.

Clanroad, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 8 May, 1 Aug. 13 and 14 Oct. and 2 Dec.

Clanwilliam, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a bar. in co. Tipperary in ſame prov. which gives title of earl and viſc. to the family of *Meade*.

Clara, a fair and poſt town in bar. Kilcourſy, King's co. prov. Leinſter; near 49 miles from Dublin. Fair days 1 Feb. 12 May, 25 July, 1 Nov. Within 1½ mile of *Clara* are the ruins of a caſtle.

Claraghmore, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Clarah, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Clara-island, ſit. off Clew bay, in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it belongs to the antient family of *Mallie* or *O'Meally*; and contains about 2400 acres, worth on an average 200*l*. per ann. In 1224 a cell for Carmelites was founded here, and afterwards annexed to the abbey of Knockmoy, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This is otherwiſe called *Clare-Iſland*.

Claranbridge, a fair town in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Fairs on 1 Thurſday O. S. Feb. 1 Thurſday after 12 May, 1 Thurſday O. S. in Aug. and Nov.

Clare, otherwiſe called *Thomond*, a co. in the prov. of Munſter. In the reign of queen Eliz. it was added to Connaught; but tho' it ſtill continues in the Connaught circuit, it has long been reſtored to the ſouthern province: it lies on the W. ſide of the river Shannon, by which it is bounded on the E. and S. as it is by Galway on the N. and the ocean on the W. It hath its preſent name from *Richard* and *Thomas de Clare*, ſons of the earl of Glouceſter, to whom king Edw. Iſt. granted this co. It is remarkable for breeding more horſes than any other co. in Ireland. Towards the N. part it is rocky coarſe, particulary in the bar. of *Burren*, where Oliver Cromwell's ſoldiers ſaid, there was neither water to drown a man, wood to hang him, or earth to bury him. *Thomond* gave title of earl to a branch of the noble family of *O'Brien*, deſcended from *Brien Boru*, the celebrated monarch of Ireland; and by a new creation in 1766, it gave the ſame title to *Percy Windham O'Brien*, eſq; heir to *Henry O'Brien*, the laſt earl of Thomond. It contains 476,200 plantation acres, 79 pariſhes, 9 bar.'s, and ſends 4 members to parliament; it extends from N. to S. 33 miles, and from E. to W. 52 miles. The bar.'s are, Corcomroe, Inchiquin, Ibrickan, Moyferta, Clanderlagh, Iſlands, Bunratty and Tullagh; theſe contain about 17,396 houſes and 96,000 inhabitants. Ennis is the co. and aſſizes town, which is large and populous, and has the advantage of a ſmall port at the *town* of Clare, which is a poſt town and is ſit. a few miles lower, on the river *Fergus*; the tide bringing up large boats from thence to *Ennis*. An abbey was founded here about 1195, for canons regular, following the order of St. Auguſtin; by *Donald O'Brien* the great, king of Limerick, who appointed Donatus abbot, and richly endowed the abbey. A great battle was fought here in 1278, by *Donell*, ſon of *Tiegue Caoluiſhe O'Brien*, againſt Mahon O'Brien, who was defeated with a great ſlaughter. Lat. 52:42, lon. 9:22.—*Clare* is alſo the name of a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; in which is a village of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—There is alſo a river of that name in this bar. which unites with the Moyne, under ground, their waters alternately appearing and retiring from view in the *Turlachmores*, which in winter, forms a lake, and in ſummer, a beautiful and ſound ſheep walk, upwards of 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth.—Likewiſe the name of a fair town in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, near 65 miles from Dublin; fair day, 12 May: at which place is *Clare-caſtle.*—Alſo the name of a fair town in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 103 miles from Dublin, at which are fairs on 24 May, 22 June, 17 Aug. 27 Sept. and 23 Nov.—Likewiſe a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fair day, 12 Nov.

Clare-abbey, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it was founded about 1195 for canons regular following the order of St. Auguſtin, by Donald O'Brien the great, king of Limerick, who appointed Donatus abbot, and richly endowed the abbey.

Clare-castle, ſit. near *Ennis*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clare-galway, ſit. about 5 miles from the town of Galway, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Here are the ruins of an abbey, and oppoſite to it ſtands the antient caſtle of Clare-Galway. There is a weekly market for cattle here, on the 4 Thurſdays next preceding Chriſtmas. The abbey was built by *John de Cogan*, about 1290; the high tower in the middle of the church erected on arches is a curious work: and the chapel is now the Romiſh maſs-houſe.

Clare-hill, a mountain in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Clare-island, ſit. in the bay of Baltimore, bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs.--Alſo an iſland ſit. in bar. Moriſk, on coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, otherwiſe called *Clara-Iſland*; *(which ſee.)*

ite of a bluiſh grey
maſsive, mixed with
& mica is found here.
Clara Island.

Claremore, or *Clarmore*, a fair town in co. *Galway*, prov. Connaught; fair days 26 May, 9 Aug. 26 Sept. and 20 Dec.

Claretown, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held Saturday before Whitſun Tueſday, and 11 Nov.

Clare-tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Clarisford, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter: near a mile beyond *Killaloe.* This was the old Engliſh name of this place, given it by the firſt ſettlers, in or about the time of *Thomas de Clare*, earl of Glouceſter; and was ſo called from being the only ford over the *Shannon* into the co. Clare.

Clarleille, ſit. near Tullamore, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Clashacrow, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Clashibawn-bog, a large tract of boggy ground, ſit. near *Proſperous*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Clashmore, a pariſh and village in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; here was antiently an abbey of canons regular, founded in the 7th century, by St. *Cronan Mochua*, the lands whereof, on the diſſolution, were granted to ſir *Walter Raleigh*, in fee farm. Some ſay the abbey was founded by *Cuanchear*, at the command of *St. Mochua* or *Mochoemoc*, who had raiſed Cuanchear from the dead; that St. died 13 Mar. 655. This place is now a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

Clay-castle, ſit. on *Youghal ſtrand*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a very bold ſudden riſing ground, or rather a ſmall promontory of a looſe ſandy clay, which has been incroached on very conſiderably by the ſea; this hill ſtands about a mile S. W. from the town of *Youghal*, and affords a very pleaſing ſcene to the curious naturaliſt: for the pieces of the bank which break off and are waſhed down by the ſea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit, as ſolid as any ſtone; the hill ſeems perfectly dry, nor is there any ſpring in which this petrifying quality can reſide; but it ſeems to exiſt entirely in the clay.

Clay-lough, a lake in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Clean-lough, a lake in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Cleenish, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Cleer, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Clegin, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Clegyrotty, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Clencarre, ſee *Glencarre.*

Clenduff, ſit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Clenore, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Clentibret *church*, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 57 miles from Dublin.

Clermont, ſit. near Glaſnevin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, which gives titles of earl, viſc. and baron to the family of *Forteſcue.* Here is the ſeat of lord Clermont.

Clew-bay, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. This bay being ſheltered on the N. and S. by the mountains of Burriſhoole and Moriſk, and defended from the Weſtern ſtorms by the high and rocky iſle of Clare, affords a deep and ſafe anchorage among the innumerable iſlands which are ſcattered hereabouts.

Cleyduff, ſit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

CLIFDEN, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it gives title of viſc. and baron to the family of *Agar*. — Alſo a place ſit. near Ennis, prov. Munſter.

CLIFFONY, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 18 May and June, 5 Oct. 6 Nov. and 15 Dec.

CLINISH-ISLAND, ſit. in Lough Earn, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. St. *Synell* preſided over an abbey here, about the middle of the 6th. century.

CLINTON'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CLOADY, a river in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CLOAN-ROE, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

CLODAGH, a caſtle now in ruins, ſit. in the pariſh of Kilmurry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſaid to have been built by the *Mac Swineys*, who were antiently famous for Iriſh hoſpitality. On the W. ſide of the high road near *Dunuſky*, there was a ſtone ſet up, (which now lies in a ditch) ſignifying to all paſſengers, to repair to the houſe of Mr. *Edmond Mac Swiney* for entertainment.—*Clodagh* is alſo the name of a river in bar. Ballicowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.—And of another in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh prov. Ulſter.

CLODAN, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLODY, a village in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a *river* in ſame bar.

CLOGA, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Thurſday after Trin. Sund.

CLOGH, a fair town in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of 2 caſtles; fairs held 5 Aug. 8 Nov. and 9 Dec.—Alſo the name of a fair town in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin; having fairs on 5 June, 5 July, 3 Friday in Oct. 22 Nov. and 24 Dec. Not far from this place are the ruins of *Dundrum caſtle*; and alſo a ſeat of lord Glerawly, called *Mount-panther*. Near *Clogh* is a Daniſh rath, ſurrounded by a broad deep foſſe, and (which is ſomething ſingular) on the top of it, a plain ſtrong caſtle of ſtone.

CLOGH-A-MEATHER, ſit. near *Johnſton's-fews*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; near which is to be ſeen the trace of an encampment, upward of a mile in circumference; where it is ſaid, part of the Engliſh army under *Cromwell* were obliged to continue for a whole winter, having been hemmed in by the Iriſh on all ſides.

CLOGHAMON, a ſmall village ſit. near the river *Cloady*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Here is one of the caſtles which formerly belonged to the kings of Leinſter. Fairs held here on 11 June.

CLOGHAN, a fair town in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 62 miles from Dublin; near which are the ruins of a church; and 3 miles beyond Cloghan are thoſe of a caſtle, on the ſide of *Moyſtown* road.—Alſo a place in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 118 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a village in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CLOGHANBEG, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fair days 1 Feb. 19 May, 25 Aug. and 19 Nov.

CLOGHAN-CASTLE, ſit. near Kilglaſſan, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CLOGHANES, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANLEA, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 152 miles from Dublin. It is now called *Dunglo*.

CLOGHANS, ſit. in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHARNEY *church*, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, near 92 miles from Dublin.

CLOGHBEMAN, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CLOGHCLAGH, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CLOGHEA, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CLOGHEEN, a ſmall poſt town in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 91 miles from Dublin, ſit. on the great Munſter road; it has fairs on Whitſun Tueſday, 1 Aug. 28 Oct. and 12 Dec.

CLOGHE-MOUNTAINS, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

CLOGHER, a bar. in which is a biſhoprick and borough of ſame name in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, ſit. near 77 miles from Dublin; the borough is a poſt town, and has fairs on 6 May and 26 July: lat 54: 23, lon. 7: 44. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the biſhop of Clogher. It is called *Regia* by Ptolemy, and in a very early age an abbey of regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here. St. Patrick is ſaid to have preſided over the church of Clogher; and having appointed St. *Kerteen* to be his ſucceſſor, he reſigned this government and went to Armagh, where he founded his celebrated abbey. Tho' 'tis ſaid the monaſtery and biſhoprick here was founded by St. *Macartin* or *Kerteen*, by order of St. Patrick in 490. In 1041 the church of Clogher was rebuilt, and dedicated to the memory of St. *Macartin*, ſince which time it received many alterations and improvements, eſpecially by *Mathew Mc. Cataſaid*, who in 1295 rebuilt the cathedral, erected other buildings, and granted ſeveral valuable donations to it. On the 20 April 1396, a dreadful fire burnt to the ground the church, two chapels, the abbey, the court of the biſhops, and 32 other buildings, with all the ſacerdotal veſtments, utenſils, &c. belonging to the biſhops, chapter and church. In the year 1610, on the 24 July, whilſt George Montgomery was biſhop of Clogher, king James annexed this abbey and its revennes to that ſee. Here was alſo ſit. the royal ſeat of the antient kings of *Ergal*, which place comprehended the preſent co.'s of Fermanagh and Donegal. The ſee of *Louth* was united to this biſhoprick about the middle of the 11th. century, together with the deanaries of Drogheda, Atherdee and Dundalk. *Clogher* ſignifies the place of the ſtone, and lies by the river *Launy*: during the times of paganiſm it was a Druidic ſanctuary, in which was kept a ſtone of divination, called the golden ſtone, which ſome antiquaries have ſuppoſed to be the famous *Lec Fail*; but from its name it appears to have been a gem of a yellow colour, probably of that ſpecies which *Pliny* calls *Ananchites*; by which the Greeks, Romans, and all the aborigines of Europe divined, reſembling the *Urim* and *Thummin* of the Hebrews. The ſee of Clogher compriſes ſome portion of 5 co.'s viz. Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Monaghan and Louth. The cathedral, which is at the ſame time the pariſh church, is a plain handſome modern ſtructure; the biſhop's palace is large, with a fine park and demeſne. — *Clogher* is alſo the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—And a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Clogheran, ſee *Cloghran*.

Clogherbrin, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry. prov. Munſter.

Clogher-head, a promontory ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Clogherintemple, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Cloghernagh, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Clogherny, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Cloghgrenan, a ruined ſeat of the *Butler's*, ſit. near the river Barrow, in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; it is a very antient caſtle, almoſt covered with trees, and juſt hanging over the river, which makes the ſituation very elegant and pictureſque; but it is now in ſo ruinous a ſtate, that it muſt ſhortly be entirely loſt.

Cloghjordan, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 12 May, Aug. and 1 Dec.

Cloghleagh, a ſtrong caſtle on the river Funcheon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; from whence there is a ſubterraneous paſſage to the river.

Cloghlemon, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Cloghmantagh, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Cloghmeskeen, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Cloghmills, a village in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cloghnakelty, ſee *Cloghnikelty*.

Cloghnallis, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Cloghnikelty, or *Cloghnakilty*, and ſometimes written *Cloghnakelty*, and *Clonekilty*, a borough, poſt and fair town, (antiently called *Clowncallow*) ſit. in the bar. of Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 146 miles from Dublin: it is built in the form of a croſs, and has a decent church on a riſing ground. Here is a good market for linen yarn; alſo fairs held 6 Apr. 10 Oct. and 12 Nov. This place ſupplies Cork, Kinſale and the neighbouring parts with conſiderable quantities of turkeys, geeſe, &c. It was incorporated by the intereſt of the firſt earl of Cork, anno 2 Jac. Iſt. a new charter was granted by king James IId. dated 12 July, 1688; but this charter has become void. This town flouriſhed greatly before the wars of 1641, but being entirely burned down, it has ſince but ſlowly recovered. About a mile to the N. E. at *Temple Brien*, are the remains of an antient heathen temple. Here is a bay alſo called *Cloghnakilty bay*, but 'tis dangerous and ſandy, and inconvenient for veſſels. *Cloghnakilty* ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Shannon*.

Cloghogall, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Cloghonan, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Cloghprior, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

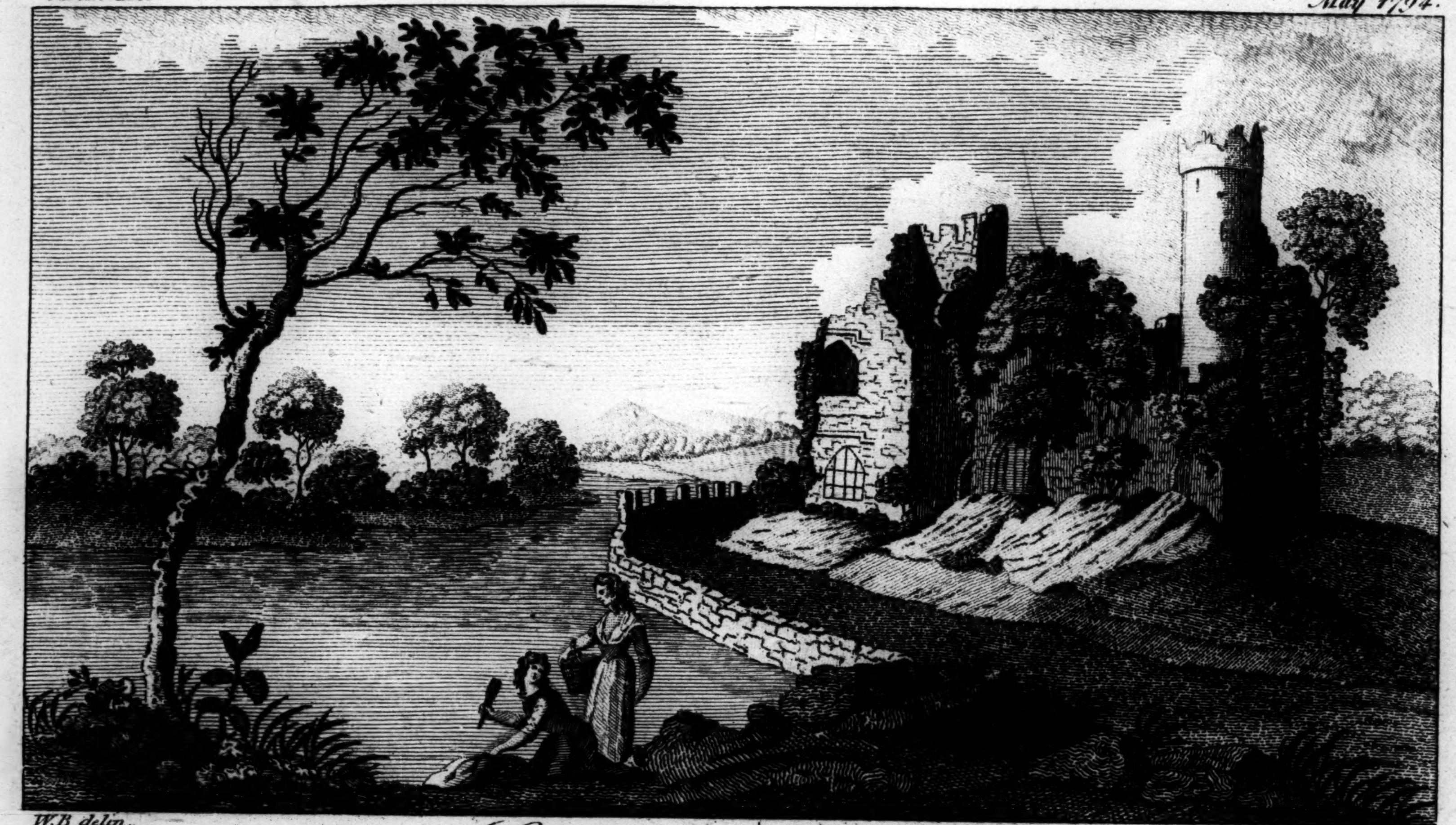
Cloghran or *Clogheran*, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. The church of Cloghran ſtands by the direct road from Dublin to Swords, it is diſtant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the latter, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ from the former: the ground about is high and rocky.

Cloghroca, ſit. in bar. Doonkillen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Cloghroe, a village in co. Cork, prov. of Munſter.

Anth. Hib.

May 1794.



W.B delin.

Clayton sculp.

Cloghgrenan Castle.

26 SE 60

Cloughleagh. on the river Funcheon. in the demesne of Moore Park & parish of Kilworth. was an ancient of the Condons, taken by English under Sir Chas: Vavasour, 4th June 1643: Who immediately after was set upon by the Irish Army between that and Fermoy, where being overpowered by numbers he lost 600 men from this Castle there is said to be a subterraneous passage to the river Funcheon.

Clonakilty (Mrs Pine's Lodgings)

CLOGHY-BAY, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CLOLUGH *river*, in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

CLOMEDON, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

CLOMINES, ſee *Clonmines*.

CLOMOGH, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CLONABRENY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CLONAGAM, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 28 May and 26 Aug.

CLONAGH, a town-land, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: in which is a piece of ground containing 1 acre ſurrounded by a ditch. We are told that at the time of the general ſuppreſſion, there was a religious houſe or chapel here, dedicated to St. Finian; in the centre of the circle was a ſtone croſs, and two yew trees, from one of which hung a bell. This was in being in 1396, but *John Lye* of Rathbride, being afterwards ſeized of this town-land, threw down and deſtroyed the whole, and erected a tower or ſmall caſtle, with other buildings.

CLONGHEEN, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

CLONABRENY, ſit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinſter.

CLONAGANA, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Munſter.

CLONAGOOSE, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CLONAGOWN, a village in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

CLONAKENNY, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; 78 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of a caſtle.

CLONAKILTY, a village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CLONALLEN, ſit. near *Newry*, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore.

CLONALVY, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CLONAMEXY, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

CLONARD, a poſt town, ſit. near the river Boyne, in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 25 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. *Clonard* is the ſame as *Cluainiraird*, i. e. the retirement on the weſtern height, a religious houſe deſtroyed by *Callaghan* in 939. Tho' now an inconſiderable place, it was formerly a biſhop's ſee. In 506 or according to others 520, an abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. *Finian*, who was of noble extraction and an eminent philoſopher; he died of the plague, 12 Dec 548, before which he eſtabliſhed a ſchool here, celebrated for producing ſeveral learned men. Some ruins of the abbey ſtill remain; at a little diſtance from the E. window in the burial ground, ſtands a ſmall chapel, in which there is a table monument, ornamented with the effigies of a man and woman in a praying poſture, and decorated with the ruff wore in Queen Eliz. days; the ſides are adorned with many coats of arms, but that of the *Dillon* family is moſt conſpicuous. On the S. ſide of the altar, fixed in the wall, is a ſmall double arch, in the old Saxon manner, and divided by a pillar thro' which iron bars were fixed; this is ſuppoſed to have been the founder's tomb. There was alſo a nunnery for regular canoneſſes founded here, and endowed before the arrival of the Engliſh, by *O'Melaghlin*, king of Meath, it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The biſhoprick of Clonard, with thoſe of Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunſhaghlin, Slane and Foure, were all conſolidated before the year 1152; and united to that of Meath, about the beginning of the 13th century.

CLONARD-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; 1½ mile beyond it, are the ruins of the caſtle and abbey of *Tyrcroghan*.

CLONARNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CLONASLEE, a fair town in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Fair held 3 May.

CLONATTIN, ſit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinſter.

CLONAUL, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Here was originally a foundation for the Knts. Templars, on whoſe downfall it became a commandery, and was given to the Knts. Hoſpitalers.

CLONAWLY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

CLONBEG, a rectory in dioc. Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CLONBRAEN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONBROCK, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it gives title of baron to the family of *Dillon*, being ſo created in 1789.

CLONBRONEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

CLONBROOK, ſit. in bar. Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONBULLOCK, otherwiſe called *Purefoy's-place*, a fair town in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter; above 40 miles from Dublin: fair day 10 July. Within 2 miles of *Clonbullock* is *Millgrove*, a very pleaſant ſeat on the banks of the *Violet River*. The church at Clonbullock, ſerves as a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Clonſaſt, or Cloncaſt, in the ſame bar. the church of which is now in ruins.

Clonbulloge, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Cloncagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Cloncast, ſit. in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Clonce, ſit. in bar. Moſhill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Clonchanack, ſit. in bar. Geaſhill, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Clonchee, *Clonkee*, or *Clonchy*, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Clonchurch, a chapelry in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Phillipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Clonclare, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Cloncoragh, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Cloncorig, ſit. near *Carrigaline*, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Cloncraft, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Cloncurry, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; about 19 miles from Dublin. A carmelite friary under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was founded here by *John Roche*, A. D. 1347. Sir Nich. Lawleſs, bart. was created *baron* Cloncurry, in 1789.

Clondalkin, a village in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; near 5 miles from Dublin caſtle, and ſit. on the great road to Naas and Kildare. It is a rectory in the dioc. of Dublin. Here is a new built pariſh church, and one of the antient round towers, of the origin of which there have been various conjectures. This tower is 84 feet in height, and built of ſtones each about a foot ſquare, forming a circle of 15 feet in diameter: the walls are upwards of a yard thick, and about 15 feet above the ground is a door without any ſteps to aſcend to it, nor are there any ſteps on the inſide, and whether there ever were any, admits a doubt. The baſe is ſolid; towards the top are 4 ſmall oblong holes which admit the light; and it is terminated by a conic covering. In the church yard is a plain croſs, of a ſpecies of white granite unpoliſhed: it conſiſts of a ſingle ſtone, and is 9 feet in height. At Clondalkin are gun-powder mills, erected by Wm. Caldbeck, eſq; in the year 1783; great part of them were by ſome unknown accident blown up in April 1787, but they have been ſince renewed. Where the church ſtands, was antiently an abbey, of which St. *Cronan Mochua* was the firſt abbot; it was ſpoiled and burnt in the years 832, 1071 and 1076. The palace of Clondalkin, belonging to *Amhlaibh*, king of the Danes, was ſet on fire and deſtroyed by *Ciaran*, ſon of *Ronan*, A. D. 866. Here are ſome remains of an old caſtle.

Clondehorky, a village in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

Clondermott, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in the liberty of Derry, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Clondevaddock, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Clondra, a rectory in dioc. Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Clondrohid, (ſometimes written *Clondrohill*) ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here is an old church, and near it are ſeveral old Daniſh intrenchments, vaulted under ground. About a mile farther W. of *Clondrohid*, on the top of a hill called *Leſſecreſig*, are the remains of a Pagan altar, compoſed of 3 ſtones, pitched cloſe together, and a broad flat ſtone lying near them.

Clonduff, a vicarage in dioc. Dromore, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Clondullane, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Clone, ſit. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village near a river of ſame name, in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was founded about A. D. 570, by St. *Fraech*; it is now a pariſh church in the dioc. of Ardagh. Here are fairs on 12 Feb. 5 April, 26 May, 13 June, 10 July, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 2 Nov. and 20 Dec.—Alſo a place on the river Camlin, 2 miles E. of Longford, in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, where an abbey was alſo founded, A. D. 663.

Clonea, a vicarage in dioc. Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. The land in this pariſh produces ſome corn, but is moſtly paſture. In cutting trenches for draining a bog here, ſome cannon ball were diſcovered, they probably lay there ſince *Cromwell's* time, who might have made uſe of them againſt an old caſtle in the neighbourhood, which together with the ruins of a church, are the only remarkable buildings in the pariſh; the caſtle belonged to the lord of *Decies*, but is at preſent gone to decay. Here

Clandullane, a p. Partly in B. of Condons & Clongibbons & partly in Fermoy, Co. of Cork. situated on the Blackwater, which here receives the Funcheon & is intersected by the road from Fermoy to Lismore. 2 miles from Fermoy, which is the post town. The Ch. is a small plain building, built in 1811. The living is a V. in the Diocese of Cloyne & gift of the Diocesan. The tithes are equally divided between the Vicar & the family of Norcot, who are impropriators

Careysville. the seat of Edwd. K. Carey. stands near the site of an ancient Castle called Ballymacpatrick built by the Condons, & in the year 1642 was taken by David Earl of Barrymore after an obstinate resistce. from the garrison, who being all made prisoners were afterwards put to death.

Mt. Rivers, of Matthias Hendley Esqr. beautifully situated in the midst of thriving plantations, upon the bank of the Blkwater, where it receives the Funcheon: Bellevue. Thos. Dennehy Esqr. Rockville, the Revd. Jas Mockler. Strawhall

Carey Esqr. The whole of this neighbourhood is in a high state of cultivation, with very little bog or waste land, fuel is very scarce. Here are Flour Mills built by the late Earl of Mt. Cashel, who made a mill dam at great expense across that pt. of the Blkwater called Poulshane, which is here so deep & broad that there is water for a vessel of ~~several tons~~ some burden. — At the westwd. extremity of the parish on the Blkwater stands the ancient castle of Carrickabrick, a specimen of strong antique architecture besieged by Cromwell ~~by~~ the effects of whose Cannon one side bears evid marks — This parish is in a high state of cultivation; the Scotch system be generally introduced by the Gentry. Turf is scarce & fuel a general expensive: Coal is brought by land from Tullow — A School Room building which is to be in union with the National Board of Education. In this parish are two Limestone Quarrys.

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is a village, and near it a *bay* of the ſame name.

Clonebirn, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Clonebreny, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Clonebrone, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. St. Patrick founded a nunnery here, and placed over it 2 ſiſters of St. *Guaſact*. It is ſaid that at the time of their receiving the veil from St. Patrick, they left the impreſſion of their feet in the ſtone on which they ſtood. This abbey was deſtroyed by fire, 2 Aug. A. D. 778.

Clonecan, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Clonecoe, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Clonee, a village in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; about 3¼ miles beyond Caſtleknock, on the great road to Navan, Kells, Cavan, &c.

Cloneen, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; near 75 miles from Dublin, where is a caſtle called *Cloneen caſtle*.

Clonefad, ſit. by the adjoining borders of the co.'s Meath and Weſtmeath, in prov. Leinſter.

Clonegad, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

Clonegal, a fair and poſt town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, above 47 miles from Dublin; 3½ miles from which are the ruins of caſtle *Ryland* and *Clohaman* caſtle. There are alſo the ruins of another caſtle 5½ miles from *Clonegal*. Fairs held 30 May.—Alſo a fair town, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Wedneſday in Feb. March, Aſcenſion day, 1 Wedneſday in May, *frize*, 31 July, *cattle*, 12 and 22 Nov. *cattle*, 1 Wedneſday, and 11 Dec. *cattle*.

Clonegan, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Clonegath, ſit. near *Monaſterevan*, prov. Leinſter.

Clonegonelly, ſit. near *Cavan*, prov. Ulſter.

Clonegowan, a fair town in bar. Phillip'ſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 40 miles from Dublin; fairs held on 22 July. Within 1½ mile of this place are the ruins of a caſtle.

Cloneguin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Clonekilty, ſee *Cloghnikelty*.

Clonelty, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Clonemore, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter. A monaſtery was founded here by *St. Mochoemoc*.—Alſo a place ſit. near the river Slaney, 2 miles S. W. of Enniſcorthy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; where *St. Maidoc* founded a celebrated monaſtery. *St. Finian* the leper was abbot of it for a ſeries of years; he died A. D. 680, and was interred here. This monaſtery was ſeveral times burnt and pillaged by the Danes: here is now a pariſh church in the dioc. of Ferns.

Clonenagh, a village in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: here was an abbey founded by *St. Fintan*; it was at different times plundered by the Danes, and is now a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

Clones, a poſt and fair town in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 61½ miles N. W. of Dublin, and about 9 miles S. W. of Monaghan. 'Tis corruptly called *Clouniſh* or *Clounes*; and is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher. Here are large ruins of an antient abbey founded by St. *Tigernach* for regular canons of the Auguſtinian order, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This ſaint (who was of the blood royal) removed the epiſcopal ſeat from *Clogher* to this place. The manor of this abbey is now called the manor of St. Tierny, which, at the ſuppreſſion of monaſterys, was granted to ſir Hen. Duke, and ſince became the property of lord Dacre. There is ſtill remaining here one of the antient round towers, and 2 Daniſh raths. St. *Tigernach* (who in his old age loſt his ſight) died of the plague 4 Apr. 548, and was interred here. Fair days 15 Apr. laſt Thurſday in May, June and July, 2 Sept. 1 Thurſday Oct. Nov. and Dec. Lat. 54 : 18, lon. 7 : 45.

Cloney, a *lake* in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clonfad, ſit. in bar. Ferbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; here was an antient abbey, and we find that *St. Ethchen*, who died in 577, was once biſhop of this place.

Clonfadforan, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Clonfeckle or *Clonfeakle*, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. The name ſignifies the church of the tooth; it was ſo called from a tooth of St. Patrick, ſaid to have been preſerved here. 'Tis ſit. about 5 miles from Armagh.

Clonfert, a biſhop's ſee and fair town in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, diſtant from Dublin about 65 miles. Lat. 53 : 15, lon. 8 ; 32. The ſee is ſaid by ſome to have been founded in the beginning of the 7th. century; tho' we are told that an abbey, church, and biſhoprick was founded here in 558 by St. *Brendan*, who was interred in his own church in

May 577: the name ſignifies "the holy retirement." During the middle ages, this church was celebrated for its 7 altars; and the W. front ſuppoſed to have been erected by John biſhop of Clonfert about 1270, is ſtill beautiful. The biſhoprick of *Chilmacduagh* or *Kilmacduah* was united to this ſee in 1602. Clonfert was often burned and pillaged by the Danes. Fair days are on 12 May, Aug. and 22 Nov. It lies about 65 miles S. W. of Dublin.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Clonfertmulloe, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; a monaſtery was founded here in the 6th century by *St. Molua*; it is now a pariſh church in the antient dioc. of *Roſcrea*, now united to Killaloe. St. Chrittan, St. Lonan, St. Mellan, Sœrgalus and Mœnachus, all reverend abbots of this houſe, were interred here.

Clonfinlogh, a chapelry in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Clongeen, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter

Clongerah, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Clongesh, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Clongibbon, a bar. joined with that of *Condons*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; otherwiſe written *Clangibbon*.

Clongill, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Clonie, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clonmin, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. near *Fethard*, in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Clonine, ſee *Clonin*.

Clonkee, ſee *Clonchec*.

Clonkeehan, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Clonkeen or *Clonkin*, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: the pariſh church was once converted into a monaſtery for friars of the 3d. order of St. Francis, by *Thomas O'Kelly*, biſhop of Clonfert, about the year 1435.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. about 36 miles from Dublin, in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Clonkelly, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Clonkinny, a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Clonla, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Clonlea, an inſignificant village in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clonlead, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in the liberty of Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Clonleigh, ſit. on the river Foyle, two miles N. of Lifford, in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. A church was founded here by St. Columb: and we find St. *Carnach* was abbot and biſhop here, about A. D. 530; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

Clonlisk, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Clonloghan, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Clonlogher, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Clonlonan, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter: ſometimes written *Clunlonan*.

Clonlost, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; near 45 miles from Dublin.

Clonlyon, ſit. near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Clonmacduff, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Clonmacknois; or *Cluainmacnois*, i. e. the retirement or reſting place of the ſons of the chiefs; on account of its being the cemetary or burying place of a number of the antient Iriſh chriſtian kings; it is ſit. on a riſing ground on the E. bank of the Shannon, in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter: and was antiently denominated *Druim Tipraid* or *Druim Tipraic*, i. e. the church of the nobles, or the church in the centre, it being ſuppoſed to ſtand in the centre of Ireland. An abbey was founded here in 548, by St. *Kiaran*, which abbey church was converted into a Cathedral, and to which in proceſs of time, 9 other churches were added by the kings and petty princes of the country, as places of ſepulture; all erected in one incloſure of about 2 Iriſh acres; ſince which time the churches, epiſcopal palace and other buildings have been ſuffered to decay, being at preſent little better than a heap of ruins, entombing a number of the ſepulchres of the nobility and biſhops; it is however obſervable, that many pieces of cut ſtone are to be found in the walls of the antient ruins, that have been evidently uſed in former buildings. The learned *Tigernach* was abbot of Clonmacnois and Roſcommon, and died in 1088; ſeveral tranſcripts from his works are in Mr. O'Connor's copy of the *annales quatuor magiſtrorum*.

Clondrohid. or the ~~Stone~~ Bridge Pound a parish, in the Barony of West Muskerry, Co of Cork & Provce. of Munster; intersected by two Main Roads from Macroom to Killarney: the North road, which the Mail Coach travells via Mill Street; the South also travelled by a Stage Coach through Ballyvourney & Glanflesk and situated on the river Sullane: 2½ N.W. from Macroom In the year 1822 a skirmish between the military and a party of White Boys took place at Carriganimy The living is a Rectory & Vicarage, in the Diocese of Cloyne & gift of the Bishop of Cloyne: The Tithes are under composition for £1034, of wh. £975:10:6 belongs to the Rector, the Remainder to the Dean & Chapter of Cloyne The church is a plain building in good repair rebuilt in 1774. There are two R.C. Chapels one about a mile from the church connected with which is a National school for both sexes ~~[illegible]~~ receiving £19 pr. ann from the Natl Board of Education; the other chapel is a small modern building at Carriganimmy. The R.C. parish is not quite so extensive as the protest. parish that pt. lying S. of the Sullane being attached in the R.C. Divisions to Kilnemartery & another portion to Macroom There are 5 gentlemens residences Forest, Ashgrove Yew Hill, Mountcross & Hanover Hall, besides the Glebe House. There are two slate quarries: Stone is abundant & superficial — Agriculture is improving chiefly by the facility of introducing lime & limestone, caused by the improvement of roads The Waste ground is rocky, there is also abundance of turf bog A parochial supported chiefly by the incumbent aided by donations — The Castle of Carrigapouky or Carrigapooke is a lofty square tower about 75 ft. high; the staircase is entire & from the battlements is a very romantic view: from a remarkable rock about a quarter of a mile to the eastward, surmounted by a huge mass of stone Oliver Cromwell is said to have battered the Castle: it stands 150 yds from the North bank of the Sullane & being built upon a rock about 35 ft from the level of the surface was difficult of access — There are several earthworks commonly called Danish Forts, several circles of stone probably Druidic ~~and~~ as well as Cromlechs.

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rum. The abbey was frequently plunder'd by the Danes and others, and ſeveral times burn'd. In 1198 *Roderick O'Connor* king of Ireland was interr'd here, in the great church, on the N. ſide of the high altar. The landed property of the monaſtery was ſo great, and the numbers of the other religious places ſubject to it were ſo numerous, that almoſt half Ireland was ſaid to have been within the bounds of Clonmacnois. This biſhoprick was united to that of Meath by authority of parliament in 1568. In 1214 a caſtle was erected here by the Engliſh: here are two of the antient round towers, and many inſcriptions of the *Greek*, *Latin*, *Hebrew and Iriſh* languages have been dug up here. Clonmacnois is now a vicarage in the dioc. of Meath.

CLONMACOWEN, or *Clonmacow*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONMAGEE, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CLONMAGORMACUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Half-ballimoe, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONMANIN, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

CLONMANY, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. St. Columb founded an abbey here, which was formerly very rich; this place is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

CLONMEL, a borough, poſt and market town, in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, ſit. on the river Suir, about 19 miles S. W. of Tipperary town, and 85 from Dublin. It has a barrack for 2 troops of horſe, and holds fairs on 5 May and Nov. it ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Mountcaſhel. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs and town-clerk: and a manufacture of woollens is carried on here, but not very conſiderable. The Rt. Hon. John Scott, chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of King's bench in Ireland, was created earl of Clonmel in 1793. This town conſiſts of four croſs ſteets; it has a bridge of 20 arches over the *Suir*, which is navigable from hence to Carrick and Waterford. Here is a well built market houſe, and a charter-ſchool for 40 children which was opened in 1748, towards the ſupport of which the late *John Dawſon eſq.* bequeathed 500*l.* to purchaſe lands, and alſo gave an eſtate of 82*l.* per ann. for ever; the late ſir *Charles Moore* bart. alſo granted 24 acres and a half of land at 12*l.* per ann. whereon the ſchool is built, and gave 100*l.* towards building thereof. There is a ſpring here which iſſues out of a riſing ground, and has been found very beneficial in ſcorbutic and chronic diſtempers. This town gave birth to the Rev. *Laur. Sterne*, the celebrated author of *Triſtram Shandy*, &c. he was born 24 Nov. 1713. A dominican friary was founded in 1269, and dedicated to St. *Dominick*. In the ſame year *Otho de Grandiſon* erected here a Franciſcan friary, the church of which was eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent in Ireland: in it was kept the image of St. *Francis*; the church of this friary is now the meeting houſe for diſſenters. This town is very antient, having been built before the invaſion of the Danes; it was formerly defended by a ſtrong wall. Oliver Cromwell met with greater reſiſtance here than in any other part of the kingdom; he demoliſhed the caſtles and fortifications, of which now only the ruins remain. The gothic church here is ſtill kept in good repair. Lat. 52 : 15, lon. 8 : 00. *Clonmel* is alſo the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CLONMELLAN, a fair town in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; above 32 miles from Dublin. Here is an elegant church, with a ſteeple and ſpire, lately built in the gothic taſte; in the vicinity of Clonmellan is a ſmall lough, nearly of an oval figure; alſo the ruins of a church and caſtle. Fair days 28 Jan. 2 May, 25 July and 29 Sept.

CLONMELLANE *caſtle*, now in ruins; ſit. in the pariſh of Agliſh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, towards the banks of the river *Mang*; near it are the caſtles of *Mulahaff* and *caſtle Fiery*; they formerly belonged to the *M'Carties*, and are now the eſtate of lord *Kenmare*.

CLONMENE, a pariſh in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the caſtle of which was ruined in the wars of 1641. At *Clonmene*, was antiently (according to *Colgan*) a monaſtery of Auguſtinian friars founded by O'Callaghan. Not far from Clonmene is the hill called *Knockniol ſhy*, celebrated for a defeat given to *Donough*, then lord *Muſkerry*, (who with 4000 Iriſh was marching to raiſe the ſiege of *Limerick*) by the lord *Broghill*, with 1000 Engliſh, in July 1651.

CLONMESS *Iſland*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, by the coaſt of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CLONMETHAN, a village in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

CLONMINES, a borough town in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; it is governed by a portrieve, and ſtands about 6 miles W. of Wexford town. Lat. 52 : 18, lon. 6 : 30. It ſends 2 members to parliament, patron, earl of *Ely*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns. The family of *Cavenagh* founded a monaſtery here for Eremites, following the rule of St. Auguſtin; it was enlarged and beautified in 1385; and the friars of the order of St. Dominic afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of it.

CLONMOGHAN, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

CLONMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—

Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CLONMORE-CASTLE, ſit. near *Hacket's-town*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CLONMORRIS, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the ground here is arable and champaign, and tho' not yet arrived at a high degree of cultivation, produces corn and flax ſufficient for home conſumption; and ſupples other parts with fat and ſtore cattle.

CLONMOYLE, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CLONMULSH *church*, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; 43 miles from Dublin.

CLONMULT, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CLONNEGAD, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CLONOE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

CLONOGHILL, a rectory in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CLONOKINNY, a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CLONONASLEE, ſit. in the Queen's co, prov. Leinſter; 48 miles from Dublin, 2 miles from which are the ruins of *Caſtlecuff*, pleaſantly ſit. in the midſt of a fine plantation of trees, belonging to the earl of *Montrath*.

CLONONY, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 16 Aug.

CLONOULTY, a fair town in bar. Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fair days 5 July and 12 Nov. It is a curacy in dioc. of Caſhel.

CLONPITT, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CLONPRIEST, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CLONRAHAN, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught: *O'Connor Roe* built a monaſtery here, in the reign of Hen. 7th, for Franciſcans of the 3d order.

CLONROCH, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; 65 miles from Dublin; 5 miles beyond which is a fine ſeat called *Robin's-town*.

CLONRUSH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLONSAST, or *Cloncaſt*, a pariſh in King's co. prov. Leinſter, the church of which is in ruins; and is ſit. about 1 mile beyond *Millgrove*.

CLONSHAMBO, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

CLONSHANVILL, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; it is a ſmall village, where an abbey was founded by St. Patrick. It was rebuilt and new founded by *M'Dermot Roe*, in 1385; the walls of the friary and church may yet be ſeen. On the ſuppreſſion, it was granted to lord *Dillon*.

CLONSHOUGH, a village 2½ miles beyond *Artane*, and 4½ from Dublin caſtle, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

CLONSILLAGH, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

CLONSINLAGH, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CLONSKEERE, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

CLONTARF, ſit. above 2 miles from Dublin, on the ſea ſide, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; and much reſorted to for the purpoſe of ſea bathing. Here is the "*Royal Charter-ſchool*," which was opened in 1749, for the reception of 100 boys. The late Mr. Phil. Ramſay bequeathed 200*l*. the intereſt whereof he appropriated towards the maintainance of the children in this ſchool: and his grace, the then lord primate, made a preſent of a clock to it. Here is alſo a caſtle well preſerved and elegantly improved, which is the reſidence of the *Vernon* family. In April 1014, there was a long and bloody battle fought at Clontarf, between the Iriſh and the Danes, which terminated in favour of the former; who ſoon after were enabled to expel their proud oppreſſors. Near the caſtle ſtands Clontarf church. About ¼ of a mile from Clontarf, ſtand the *Sheds of Clontarf*, ſo called from ſeveral Sheds or pent-houſes, originally erected there for perſons employed in preſerving fiſh, of which great quantities were formerly cured here. A monaſtery was founded at Clontarf, A. D. 550.

CLONTHUSKERT, ſit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 6 miles N. W. of *Clonfert*. Here a monaſtery for Auguſtin canons was founded by *Boadan*, who died about 809.—Alſo a place in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, where an abbey was founded in the earlier ages, by St. *Faithlec*.

CLONTIBRET, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

CLONTUBRID, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Clonturk, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the church of which is at *Drumcondra*.

Clontuscart, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Clonymeaghan, formerly a village of note, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery was founded here by *Bernard M'Donogh*; the church was dedicated to St. Dominick; and ſome ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen.

Cloon, a fair town in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 Feb. 5 Apr. 26 May, 13 June, 10 July, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 2 Nov. and 20 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.

Cloonagh, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Cloonakenny, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; 118 miles from Dublin.

Clooncurry, ſee *Cloncurry*.

Cloonick-coyle, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Clopoke, ſee *Dun-cluin-poke*.

Clorne, ſit. in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53 : 46, lon. 8 : 18.

Clough, a village in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. — Alſo another in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. — likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Clough-castle, ſee *Agliſh*.

Cloughe, ſit. in bar. Talbot'stown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Clough-mills, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Clover-hill, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; 72 miles from Dublin; within ½ mile of which are the ruins of a church.

Clown-callow, ſee *Cloghnikelty*.

Clownish, ſee *Clones*.

Cloydoh, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Cloyne, a ſmall town in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſit. 125 miles S. W. of Dublin, 10 miles W. of Youghal, and about 12 miles E. of Cork, and one mile from the ſea coaſt. Lat. 51 : 43, lon. 8 : 19. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, which is a biſhop's ſee likewiſe, being ſo erected, and a church built here by St. *Colman*, who died 4 Nov. 604. The biſhoprick of *Cluain-vamah* (the antient name of Cloyne, which ſignifies "the ſequeſtered cave or habitation") was united to that of Cork in 1430, which union continued until 11 Nov. 1638, when *Geo. Synge* D. D. was conſecrated biſhop of Cloyne. From that time Cloyne has been governed by its own prelates. The cathedral is a decent gothic building; the nave is about 120 feet long, having lateral ayſles, beſides the croſs ayſles, divided by gothic arches, 5 on each ſide; in the choir there is an excellent organ; and at the entrance of it is a handſome portal of wood. The biſhop's palace, which was rebuilt at the beginning of the preſent century, is large and convenient. Near the cathedral *is* a Daniſh rath, and a round tower 92 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. The door faces the W. entrance of the church, and is about 13 feet from the ground. N. W. of Cloyne is a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. *Colman*, whoſe patron day is 24 Nov. ½ mile beyond Cloyne is Ballynaloe caſtle.

Cluainaineach, a church or monaſtery in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: it was deſtroyed in 939 by *Gallaghan*, king of S. Munſter.

Cluaincagh, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; here a religious houſe was built by St. *Maidoc* of Ferns, who died A. D. 624. It is now a pariſh church not far from Rathkeale.

Cluain-enach, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; an abbey was founded here by St. *Columb*; it is now a chapel in bar. Iniſhowen, ſit. near *O'Cahane's caſtle*, about 3 miles N. of Londonderry.

Cluainfois, an abbey founded by St. *Iarlath*, in which there was a celebrated ſchool in the year 540. It is now a chapel not far from Tuam, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, and at preſent called '*the high temple*'.

Cluain-vamah, ſee *Cloyne*.

Cluggin, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 13 May, and 24 Sept.

Clunlonan, ſee *Clonlonan*.

Cnamhchoill, ſee *Knawhill*.

Coagh, a village in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, about 81 miles from Dublin: here are the ruins of a church. — Alſo a place in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Coal-island, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin; where are coal works, and a canal from *Lough Neagh*, which paſſes by this place towards *Dungannon*.

Coalmines, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Coalp, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter.

Coal-pit-hill, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Coalpits, ſit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Coalworks, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Cock-hill, ſit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Cod's-head *cape*, ſit. at the Southern point of Quolagh bay, in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Dr. Beaufort's *memoir* places it in co. Leitrim.

Cohirmogill, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Coigea-lagean, a name given antiently to the prov. of Leinſter ; the people of which were called *Lagenians* from the *Lagean*, an inſtrument like a broad edged launce or javelin, which was introduced amongſt them by *Labra Longſech* after his return from his exile in Gaul, about 266 years before the birth of Chriſt.

Coil-bridge, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, being the paſſage from Downpatrick to the iſland of *Inch*. The bridge is compoſed of 6 arches, and has a gate-way over one end of it ; perhaps it ſhould be called *Coyne bridge*, as it affords a ſafe way over a branch of the lake antiently called *Lough Coyne*, and gives a ſhort paſſage from *Downpatrick*, in the bar. of *Lecale*, into the bar.'s of *Dufferin* and *Caſtlereagh*. The quay for ſhipping to the port of *Downpatrick*, is a quarter of a mile below this bridge, and about 1 mile from the town ; ſhips of 50 tuns and upwards can come up to it, and there are good ſtore houſes erected at the quay.

Coilogh, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Colbdi or *Colp*, ſee *Invercolpa*.

Coldcutt, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Coledagh-head, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter

Coleduff, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Coleman, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Cole-hill, a poſt town, ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter ; 50 miles from Dublin, 1¼ mile beyond which is *Taſhiny* church.

Colerain, a bar. having in it a borough, fair and poſt town of ſame name, ſit. 114 miles from Dublin, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 10, lon. 7 : 00. Fairs held on 12 May and 5 July. This town lies on the river *Ban*, 4 miles S. of the ocean, and about 23 N. E. of Londonderry ; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor, and is noted for its Salmon fiſhery ; it returns 2 members to parliament ; patron, the marquis of Waterford. Here is a barrack for three companies of foot. This town is of a tolerable ſize and very well built : it was once a place of great conſideration, being the chief town of a co. erected by ſir *John Perrot*, during his government of Ireland ; but it is now only the head of the bar. it gives title of *baron* to the family of *Hanger*. The port is indifferent, occaſioned by the rapidity of the river, which makes the coming up to the town difficult. St. *Carbreus* a diſciple of St. *Finian* of Clonard, was the firſt biſhop of *Coleraine*, and flouriſhed about the year 540. He was ſucceeded by St. *Eonall*, who was biſhop in the time of St. *Columb*, the famous founder of the abbey of *Derry*. *Ardmedius* abbot of Colerain, was put to death by the Danes, in 930 ; *Manus M'Dunlave*, in 1171, plundered the church here, and ſeveral others. *Thomas M'Uchtry*, and the Galls of Ulſter, built a caſtle here in 1213, for which purpoſe they raiſed all the pavements, and deſtroyed every part of the abbey, the church only excepted. A Dominican friary, which was alſo called the monaſtery of the *Bann*, was founded here in 1244, by the *O'Cahanes*, or by the *M'Evelins* ; and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Sir Robert Savage of Ulſter, Knt. an excellent ſoldier, who died in 1360, was buried here. Near Colerain is a ſmall kearn or mount, eaſily diſtinguiſhed from a *rath*, by not being ſurrounded by ditches or intrenchments : here a conſiderable linen manufacture is eſtabliſhed. This is alſo the name of a village in King's co. prov. Leinſter, about 48 miles from Dublin.

Colgan-river. This river which is very inconſiderable, collects other ſmall ſtreams, and runs from Galway, prov. Connaught, into the Grand Canal at Portumny, in a courſe of about 20 miles E. S. E. and is adjacent to Galway, Dunkellin, Kilcongan, Loughrea, Pallice, Leitrim and Woodford.

Colgan's-town, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Colgogh, ſit. near *Kilcock*, prov. Leinſter.

Colin-mountain, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Leinſter.

Colligan, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter ; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

Collin's-town, a village in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It holds fairs 8 May and 30 Oct.

Collon, a poſt and fair town in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter ; 29 miles from Dublin. Fair days 3 June and 24 Nov ; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh. This is a neat, well built town, with a church and handſome ſpire, and here is the much improved ſeat of the Rt. Hon. John Foſter, the preſent ſpeaker of the houſe of Commons, who has eſtabliſhed here an excellent ſtocking manufactory, and for the uſe of the company, has compleated an extenſive bleach green. Three miles beyond Collon, is *Millcxtown*, where there is a church, which greatly attracts the attention of the public, on account of the extraordinary poſition of one of its gable-ends.

26 SE 60

Condons & Clongibbon, a Bar. Co of Cork: The former portion, originally belonged to O'Kief and was included in the ancient District of Fermoy, it was afterw possessed by the Condons or Contons Countons, an English family. Glongibbon, originally Ive Lebane i.e. White or Fair Territory and has its denomination from Gilbert alias Gibbon commonly called the White Knight; the lord of it in Elizabeths reign was Joh Fitzgerald called John Oge Fitz John Fitzgibbon called says Camden from the grey hair of his head the white Knight.

Confey is about ½ a mile North of Leixlip, to which it is ecclesiastically united; the ruins of the church and castle form conspicuous & highly interesting relics of antiquity: the former, which consists of the 4 roofless walls, with the partition wall of the nave & chancel arising considerably above the rest and capped with ivy, makes a most picturesque appearance: the windows are all on the S. side & mere loop holes, the arch opening from the nave into the chancel is a plain & round headed.

The remains of the Castle is a massive square tower, the walls about 6 ft thick, of 5 stories each perforated with square headed double windows diminishing in size as they ascended. The N.W front is flanked with two sq: angular turrets, the one forming the staircase now much mutilated and opening by an equilateral point arch on each floor, from which a similar arch, opens into a small recess in the tower at the other angle a parapet & platform went all round the uppermost story

Colloville, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. Fair days 27 Apr. and 26 Oct.

Collumkill, ſit. near Thomaſtown, in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Colman, an antient name of the preſent co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Colmolin, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Coloony, a fair town in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, near 99 miles from Dublin, having fairs on 3 May, 5 Sept. 21 Nov. and 16 Dec. There is a pariſh church to this place, and within 1½ mile of it, is *Mercrea*, a very fine ſeat. The family of Coot, (now *earl Bellamont*) was created baron Coote of Coloony, 6 Sept. 1660.

Colp, ſee *Invercolpa*.

Colpe, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Colt, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Coltiegh-town, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Coltrain, a village in bar. Magheraſtephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Coltrain Church, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, near 85 miles from Dublin.

Comber, or *Cumber*, a fair town in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; fair days 1 Thurſday O. S. Jan. 5 April, 28 June and 19 Oct. It is a curacy in dioc. of Down. This is a poſt town, and diſtant 88 miles from Dublin It ſtands on a branch of the lake *Strangford*; at low water there is a pleaſant ſtrand of ſome thouſands of acres, and near the town a horſe-courſe of a noted fine ſod, 2 miles in circuit. Here was formerly an abbey of *Ciſtertian monks*, founded in 1199, by *Brien Catha-Dun*, i. e. Brien of the battle of Down, who was ſlain there by ſir *John de Courcy*, about the year 1201. Of this *Brien* were deſcended the *O'Neils* of Upper and Lower *Claneboys*. The ſite and poſſeſſions of this houſe, were granted to *James Hamilton*, lord *Claneboys*, at the rent of *2l.* *2s.* *2d.* Iriſh money, and from him came by aſſignment to the lord viſc. *Ardes*. There is now in the town, a large meeting houſe, and a decent church with a parſonage houſe. Here alſo are the ruins of *Mount Alexander caſtle*, the antient ſeat of the earls of Mount Alexander.— There is alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Tyrkerrin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, which is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

Comhola, a *river* in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Commeragh *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Commont, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Comolin Park, the elegant ſeat of the earl of *Mountnorris*, ſit. near *Gorey*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Near it is the village of *Comolin*, which is ſometimes written *Camolin*.

Compsy, a diſtrict joined with that of *Stewarda*, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; and forming the *bar.* of *Stewarda* and *Compſy*.

Conaglour, otherwiſe called *Oonaglour*, and "*the pigeon's hole*;" ſit. in the pariſh of White-church, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. It is a moſt ſtupendous cavern, above 150 feet in length, with a curious ſubterraneous rivulet. In the cave are different chambers, where the ſtallactical matter deſcending from the roof, preſents a great variety of ſhapes and figures. A little to the Northward is a ſmaller cave, called *Oonamort*; and in this neighbourhood are ſeveral others.

Conce, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Condons, a diſtrict joined to that of Clongibbon, and called the bar. of *Condons and Clongibbon*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Coneval, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Coney-Island, an iſland ſo called in *Bantry bay*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a ſmall iſland in St. George's channel, near the coaſt of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—And another in Lough Neagh, near the coaſt of co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Confoy, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. N Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Cong, once the chief city of the prov. Connaught, but now a ſmall village in bar. Kill-main, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; and ſit. about 5 miles S. W. of *Ballinrobe*; on the edge of Lough Corrib; the views from it are the moſt pictureſque that nature can form; the late biſhop *Pococke* often declared, they exceeded any thing he had ever ſeen in his travels. Here is a handſome ſeat; alſo the ruins of a large abbey, erected by St. *Fechan*, in 664. *Roderick O'Connor* the laſt monarch of Ireland, died in it the 16 May 1150, in the 75th year of his age, and was interred at *Clonmacnoiſe*. Near it is a ſubterraneous cave, to which there is a deſcent by 63 ſteps; at the bottom runs a clear ſtream, where the trout may be ſeen ſporting in the water. *Cong* was for ſome time the reſidence of the kings of Connaught, and the ruins of ſeveral churches may ſtill be ſeen here. At the back of this village, a very broad river ruſhes at once from beneath a gently ſloping bank, and after a rapid courſe of about a mile, loſes itſelf in Lough Corrib. It is ſuppoſed to be the outlet of a ſubterraneous channel

nel, thro' which the ſuperfluous waters of *Lough Maſk* and *Lough Carrah* are diſcharged into *Gorrib*.

Congill, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Conmacne, a diſtrict ſit. on the Shannon, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were corruptly called *Magrannals*, or *Machannals*, ſome of whom were in the poſſeſſion of the country in the beginning of the laſt century.

Conmacne-cuilt-ola, an antient diſtrict, which comprehended the preſent co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, the principal reſidence of the Olnegmachts. Alſo *Magh-nay*, the preſent co. of Roſcommon, in ſame prov. The hereditary chiefs of this diſtrict were the *Conairs*, kings of all Connaught, and whoſe principal ſeat was at Croghan. From *Conmacne* is derived Connaught, or Conaught, the Weſtern prov. of Ireland.

Conmacne-de-dunmore, a diſtrict which antiently comprehended the Northern and Eaſtern parts of the co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were the *Hy Cellaghs* or *O'Kellys*; a number of whom were in poſſeſſion of it, at the beginning of the laſt century; except a conſiderable part which was occupied by the Engliſh ſettlers, the *Birminghams*, *Burks* and others.

Conmacnemara, an antient diſtrict formerly called *Iar-connaught*, or Weſt Connaught; it contained the preſent bar.'s of Moragh, Moycullin and Ballinahinch, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were denominated *Hy Flagherty* or *O'Flagherty*.

Conn *Lake*, ſit. in bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Conna, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 14 May.

Connalla, or lower Connal, in the co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; it was alſo called *Thyhan*, or the N. country; the chiefs of which were the Hy Thyhans, or *O'Thyhans* called *Hy Cinealagh* or *O'Kinealy* and *O'Collins*: diſpoſſeſſed by the *Fitzgeralds*.

Connamara, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is remarkable for a manufacture of coarſe and very warm ſtockings, called *Connamaras*.

Connaught, the moſt Weſtern prov. of Ireland, containing 5 counties, viz. Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roſcommon and Galway; they are ſubdivided into 42 bar.'s and 296 pariſhes. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the river *Shannon* and the Weſtern ocean. It extends from 53, to 54 : 20 N. lat. and from 8 : 4 to 10 : 35 W. lon. including the co. *Clare*, which was once annexed to Connaught, but is now conſidered as part of *Munſter*. This country is ſaid to increaſe in numbers, owing to the introducing the linen trade into the parts bordering on *Ulſter*; tho' its capital is declining, and its moſt fertile parts like thoſe of Munſter, are verging to depopulation. Its chief town is *Galway*. There are many loughs in this province, and its moſt noted rivers are the *Moy*, *Duffe*, *Gora*, *Cara*, *Conn*, *Owenbwee* and *Allin*. Its antient name was *Olnegmacht*, or *Conmachtne*, being inhabited by ſeveral powerful tribes of the *Belgians*, viz. the *Olnegmacts*, *Galenians*, *Damnonians*, *Cathragians*, *Gamanradii*, &c. and their ſeveral countries were known by the names of *Tuatha-Taidan*, *Maonmoy*, *Breffny*, *Coran*, *Galeng*, *Errus*, *Muriſg*, and *Moy Nay*: in this latter territory ſtood *Drum Druid*, famous for its great cave and Druidical rites; a place which long before *Ptolemy's* time, got the name of *Croghan*, where the ſtates of *Connaught* aſſembled, and where *Eochy-Feylogh* erected a celebrated *rath* in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*.

Connell, or *Great Connell*, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; in which are the ruins of Great Connell abbey.

Connello, or *Connillo*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; the antient chiefs of which were the *O'Kinealys*, *O'Collins's*, and *O'Thyans*, now called *Thayns*; who were diſpoſſeſſ'd by the *Fitzgeralds*.

Conno, a village in bar. Kilnatalown, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Connor, a biſhop's ſee, and village of ſame name in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. This village holds fairs 2 Aug. and 28 Oct. It is diſtant 89 miles from Dublin; Lat. 54 : 48 lon. 6 : 47. The biſhoprick was (according to ſome writers,) founded by St. *Macniſius*, in the beginning of the *ſixth* century, and united to that of Down in 1442 or 1454; but Dr. Beaufort in his memoir, ſtates both ſees to have been founded in the 5th century. The cathedral of Connor is now a ruin.

Connor-castle, ſit. near Ballina, in co. Mayo, prov Connaught.

Connor-ville, an inconſiderable village in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, between *Dunmanway* and *Bandon*.

Connors *mountain*, ſit. in the bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; otherwiſe called *the Connors*.

Conry, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Convoy, a village in bar. *Boylagh* &c. co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. *Dr. Beaufort*: 'tis placed by others in bar. *Raphoe*. (Scalè.)

Conwall, ſit. near the river Swilly, in bar. Kilmacrenan, co, Donegal, prov. Ulſter; here [illegible] Molyr, over which St. [illegible] preſided, [illegible] the year 587; it is now a pariſh church [illegible] [illegible].

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Maghredernon, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Cookstown, a fair and poſt town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin; lat. 54 38' 20" lon. 6 [illegible] fair days [illegible] in Feb. 18 Mar. 1 Sat. in May, Whit. O. S. June, 1 Sat. in Aug. 4 Sept. 10 Oct. [illegible] Nov. and laſt Sat. in Dec. Within [illegible] of the place is Killymoon, the very handſome ſeat of James Stewart, Eſq.—Alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Meath, in bar. K[illegible], co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Coo, ſt. in bar. Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Offory, ſt. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fair held 25 July.

Coolany, a town in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

C[illegible] Castle, ſt. 21 miles [illegible] of [illegible], in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fair days 20 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

Coolavin, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, the greateſt part of which is covered by the Curlew and other mountains.

Coolboy, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fair days laſt Wedneſ. Jan. 1 Wedneſ. O. S. Mar. laſt Wedneſ. April, 1 Wedneſ. O. S. June, laſt Wedneſ. July, Sept. [illegible] and Wedneſ. in Ember week.

C[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, ſt. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], ſt. near Roſs, prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Offory, ſt. in bar. Faſſadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Faſſadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Coole, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. [illegible], a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held [illegible] May and Nov.

C[illegible]stown, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

C[illegible] or C[illegible], a village in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a fair town in co. Kil[illegible], prov. Leinſter; fairs held on Whitſun-Mond[illegible]

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], ſt. [illegible], prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a [illegible] town in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, [illegible] miles from Dublin; fairs held [illegible] May, Aug. and Nov. Here is a pariſh church, and a [illegible] barrack.

C[illegible], a village in [illegible] ſt. in bar. upper [illegible], Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], [illegible], prov. Munſter; [illegible] in dioc.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Coolock, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſt. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and lies 3 miles beyond Drumcondra, and 4 miles from the caſtle of Dublin; it has a ſmall but neat church.

C[illegible], ſt. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſt. in bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Coony, ſt. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

C[illegible], a [illegible] in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

C[illegible], a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Cootehill, a poſt and fair town in bar. Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, about 57 miles from Dublin; the linen buſineſs is carried on here conſiderably. Fairs are held 12 Mar. 1 June, 9 Sept. and [illegible].

Copeland Islands, ſt. in [illegible] Ards, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, [illegible] at the entrance of Carrickfergus bay; they are ſo called from a family of the [illegible] in the time of John de Courcy [illegible] called Muck iſland, [illegible]. They are [illegible] and [illegible], on the [illegible] of which is a light-houſe. [illegible]

C[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], prov. Leinſter.

Coran,

and Orry, within the [illegible] [illegible] of Louth, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], prov. Leinſter.

CON[illegible], a diſtrict [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], in co. [illegible], prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Some of whom were in the poſſeſſion of the country in the beginning of the laſt century.

CON[illegible], an antient diſtrict which comprehended the [illegible] of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the antient inhabitants of the Conmacnies [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Roſcommon, [illegible] [illegible]. They were the chiefs of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Connaught, or Conacia, the Weſtern part of Ireland.

CON[illegible], a diſtrict which antiently comprehended the Northern and Eaſtern parts of co. of Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were the *Hy Kellys* or *O'Kellys*, a number of whom were in poſſeſſion of it, at the beginning of the laſt century, except a conſiderable part which was occupied by the Engliſh ſettlers, the *Bermingham*, *Burk* and others.

CONNACNEMARA, an antient diſtrict formerly called Iar-connaught, or Weſt Connaught. It contained the preſent bar's of Moycullin and Ballinahinch, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the chiefs of which were denominated *Hy Flaghertys* or *O'Flaghertys*.

CONN *Lake*, ſit in bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CONNA, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, fairs held 25 May.

CONNALLA, or Lower Connello, lie in the co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It was alſo called *Tuatha*, or the N. country; the chiefs of which were the Hy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] called *Hy [illegible]* or *O'[illegible]* [illegible] [illegible], diſpoſſeſſed by the *Fitzgeralds*.

CONNAMARA, [illegible] [illegible] Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is remarkable for a manufacture of ſtrong and very warm ſtockings, called *Connemaras*.

CONNAUGHT, the moſt Weſtern prov. of Ireland, containing 5 counties, viz. Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roſcommon and Galway. They are ſubdivided into [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] pariſhes. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Shannon and the Weſtern ocean. It extends from [illegible] to 54. 18 N. lat. and from [illegible] to 10. [illegible] W. lon. including the iſl. [illegible] which was once [illegible] Connaught [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a pariſh *Moyſe*. This county is ſaid to be [illegible] in [illegible], owing to the introduction [illegible] [illegible] into the parts bordering [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] is rapidly declining, and its [illegible] [illegible], like thoſe of Munſter, are [illegible] of [illegible]. Its chief town is Galway. There are many lakes in this province, and the moſt noted rivers are the *Moy*, *Duff*, [illegible], *Conn*, [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] was *Connaught*, or *Connacia*, being inhabited by ſeveral potent tribes of the *Belgæ*, viz. the *Damnonii*, *Gangani*, [illegible], *Gamanradii*. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] countries were known by the names of *Tuatha-[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *[illegible]*, *Breiff*, and *M[illegible]*. In this [illegible] ſtood *Down Druid*, famous for its ſacred cave and Druidical rites, a place which long before *Patrick's* time, [illegible] the name of *Cruachan*, where the ſtates of Connaught aſſembled, and where *Eocha-Feidlioch* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*.

CONNELL, or *Great Connell*, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, in which are the ruins of Great Connell abbey.

CONNELLO, or *Conillo*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, the antient chiefs of which were the *O'Kinealys*, *O'Collins's*, and *O'[illegible]* [illegible] called *Tuatha*; who were diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Fitzgeralds*.

CONNER, a village in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CONNOR, a biſhop's ſee, and village of ſmall note, in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. The village holds fairs 21 Aug. and 18 Oct. It is diſtant 89 miles from Dublin; Lat. [illegible] lon. 6. 42. The biſhoprick was, according to ſome [writers,] founded by St. *Mac[illegible]* in the beginning of the *ſixth* century, and united to that of Down in 1442 or 1443. Dr. Beaufort in his memoir, ſays [illegible] to have been founded in the 5th century. The cathedral of Connor is now a ruin.

CONNOR'S CASTLE, lies near Ballin[illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CONNORSVILLE, an inconſiderable village in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, between *[illegible]* and [illegible].

CON[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] in the bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Munſter, [illegible] called [illegible].

CON[illegible] [illegible] in diſt. of Meath, ſit in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CONWOY, a village in bar. *Raphoe*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Dr. *Beaufort* [illegible] placed by miſtake in bar. *Raphoe*. (Scale.)

COOKSTOWN, lies near the river Swilly, in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

was an abbey, over which St. *Fiachry* preſided, about the year 587; it is now a pariſh church in dioc. of Raphoe.

COOK'SBOROUGH, ſit. in bar. Magheredernon, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

COOK'STOWN, a fair and poſt town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 81 miles from Dublin; lat. 54 : 38' : 20" lon. 6 : 40; fair days 2 Sat. in Feb. 28 Mar. 2 Sat. in May, 1 Tueſd. O. S. June, 2 Sat. in Aug. 4 Sept. 10 Oct. 2 Sat. Nov. and laſt Sat. in Dec. Within 1 mile of this place is *Killymoone*, the very handſome ſeat of James Stewart, Eſq.—Alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoah, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

COOL, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

COOLACORKE, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

COOLAGHMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

COOLAGURAGH, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 13 July.

COOLANY, a *river* in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

COOLASTIGUE-CASTLE, , ſit. 2½ miles beyond *O'Brien's bridge*, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

COOLATIN, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fair days 26 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

COOLAVIN, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, the greater part of which is covered by the *Curlews* and other mountains.

COOLBOY, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fair days laſt Wedneſd. Jan. 1 Wedneſ. O. S. Mar. laſt Wedneſ. April, 1 Wedneſ. O. S. June, laſt Wedneſ. July, Sept. Oct. and Wedneſ. in Ember week.

COOLCASHIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

COOLCLIFFE, ſit. near Roſs, prov. Munſter.

COOLCRAGHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

COOLCULLEN, ſit. in bar. Faſſadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

COOLDROMMIN, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

COOLE, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 20 May and Nov.

COOLE'STOWN, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

COOLFIN, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

COOLGRANY or *Coolgreny*, a village in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

COOLINANTA, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held on Whitſun-Mond.

COOLINAY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

COOLISTOWN, ſit. near *Dunleer*, prov. Leinſt.

COOLKENNO, a fair town in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, about 28 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. Here is a pariſh church, and a handſome ſeat.

COOLKERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

COOLMAIN *caſtle*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; oppoſite to *Courtmacſherry*: it is now in decay.

COOLNAGOPOGE, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

COOLNAHARGELL, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

COOLNAKENNY, a village in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

COOLNEHORN, ſit. in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

COOLNEMUCKY, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

COOLOCK, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter: the latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and lies 1 mile beyond *Donnycarney*, and 3 miles from the caſtle of Dublin; it has a ſmall but neat church.

COOLRAHERY, ſit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinſter.

COOLSTUFFE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

COOLY, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

COOLY-POINT, a *cape* in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

COONAGH, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

COOTE-HILL, a poſt and fair town in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, about 52 miles from Dublin; the linen buſineſs is carried on here conſiderably. Fairs are held 12 Mar. 9 June, 12 Sept. and 6 Dec.

COPLAND-ISLANDS, ſit. in bar. Ardes, on coaſt of co. Down, prov. Ulſter, at the S. entrance of *Carrickfergus bay*; they are ſo named from a family of the *Coplands*, who ſettled there in the time of *John deCourcey*, in the 12th century, of whom are ſome remains in the adjacent tract called *Bally-copland*, on the continent. They are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *Big*, *Croſs*, and *Mew iſland*; in the ſecond of which is a light-houſe. The *Big iſland* is inhabited by about half a dozen families, who are all *Diſſenters*. Lat. 54 : 43, lon. 5 : 55.

COPPER-MINES, ſit. near Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Coran, an antient diſtrict, in which was the reſidence of the chiefs of Luigny, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Corandulla, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Corballis, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place near Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Corbally, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a ſeat near Caſtletown and Celbridge, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, belonging to Sam. Kathrens, eſq; near which are the old church and tower of *Teghadoe*.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Likewiſe a place 2 miles S. of Roſcrea, in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; in which was an antient chapel appendant to Monaincha, in ſame co.—Alſo a place near *Athy*, prov. Leinſter.

Corbet'stown, ſit. in bar. Faſſadining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Corcaguinny, ſee *Corkaguinny*.

Corcahlann, a diſtrict in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Hanlys* and *O'Briens*.

Corcaluighe, i. e. the woody moraſs on the water; an antient diſtrict in the S. part of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter; containing the preſent bar. of Carberry, the antient chiefs of which were called *Magh Cor Teagh*, or the chief of the habitation of the moraſs, by corruption *Mac Carty*, by which means they have been confounded with the *Mac Cartys* of *Kerry*. The leſſer diſtricts of this country were Hy Leareigh, Hy Maghoneigh, and Hy Driſcuil, under the dominion of their reſpective chiefs, *O'Leary*, *O'Mahony*, and *O'Driſcol*, all dynaſts and ſubordinate chiefs to *Mac Carty*, king of *Corcaluighe*, who in proceſs of time became the ſovereign of all the petty ſtates in the preſent co. of Cork, and was therefore denominated *Mac Carty Reagh*, or Mac Carty the king; ſome of whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion at the commencement of the laſt century; tho' the Engliſh families of the *Courcies* and *Barrys* had eſtates therein.

Corclone, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Corcomohide, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Corcomroe, or *Corcumruadh*, a bar. ſit. on the Weſtern coaſt of the co. of *Clare*, prov. Munſter; in which is the antient biſhoprick of *Fenebore* or *Kilfenora*. In 1317, a battle was fought here, in which were ſlain *Mortogh Garbh* and *Tiegue O'Brien*. The antient families of this diſtrict were the *O'Connors* and *O'Laughlins*. Alſo a village of ſame name, ſit. in bar. Burrin, in ſame co. where a very ſumptuous abbey was founded in 1194, by *Donald* king of Limerick; it was afterwards made ſubject to the celebrated abbey of Furnes in Lancaſhire. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora.

Corcreagh, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; near 42 miles from Dublin.

Corcumruadh, ſee *Corcomroe*.

Cordalla, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Corden'stown, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Cordercy, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Cordriny, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 Aug.

Cordrohy, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 Jan. May, 24 June, Aug. 29 Sept. and 18 Dec.

Cork, the largeſt co. in Ireland, ſit. in prov. Munſter, having a city in it of ſame name, which is a biſhop's ſee. This co. has the co. *Limerick* on the N. the ſea on the S. *Kerry* on the W. and *Waterford* on the E. and is ſaid to have more good and bad land in it, than any other co. in the kingdom. The lands-end of *England* bears S. E. from the harbour of Cork, at about 120 miles or 40 leagues diſtance. The greateſt length of the co. is about 110 Engliſh, or 93 Iriſh miles, and its greateſt breadth 56 Engliſh, or 44 Iriſh miles. It contains 269 pariſhes, in which are 105 churches, 16 bar.'s 12 boroughs, and returns 26 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the elder branch of the illuſtrious family of *Boyle*. It abounds with excellent harbours well fitted for foreign trade, and with many fine rivers, as the *Blackwater*, *Lee*, *Bandon*, *Ilen*, &c. and being inhabited by an induſtrious people, is rich and populous, tho' tillage is too much neglected, the lands being chiefly under paſture, the caſe of many other co.'s of Ireland. It is plentifully ſtored with all kinds of game for fiſhing and fowling. The firing is generally turf, but the ſea-port towns uſe coal brought from *England*, tho' conſiderable quantities of this ſubſtance have been diſcovered in many parts of the country. Before the arrival of the *Strongbonian* conquerors, this co. was a kingdom in itſelf, the kings of which were the *Mc. Cartys*. In 1210 it was made ſhire ground by king *John*, who appointed ſheriffs and other officers. In this co. are the ſoft *Mallow* waters, whoſe degree of heat compared with thoſe of a neighbouring cold ſpring, and the *Briſtol* waters, is by *Farenheit's* thermometer as 68 to 50. Here are alſo many Daniſh mounts, with hollow chambers and winding

Distilleries Messrs Wise
Hewett & Co
Callaghan & Co
Thos. Shea
Nicholas Howell (not worked
Raine ~~of~~ Ring not worked
Keefe O'Keefe
Jas. Daly --- 100 puncheons
Jno. Lyons & Co. Riverstown 47 puncheons
J. Murphy & Co } 130 puncheons
Wacker & Co. } Middleton

AD 1131 Turlogh, monarch of Ireland, father to Rodk. O'Conner reduced Munster & divided it into Desmond & Thomond, N & S. Thomond. The first he gave to Donogh McCarty, the other to Connor O'Brien. 1172 the former swore fealty to H. 2, having broke which, Cork 1177 this County was granted by H. 2 to Robt. Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan. In 1210 it was declared shire Ground by King John, who appointed the Sheriff and other officers for its governmt. AD 1185 The Irish under Desmot McCarty, titular king of Cork besieged Cork in wh. was Robt. Fitzstephen, who dispatched news of his situation to Raymond le Gros then at Wexfd, who directly set sail with 100 archers & 20 knights, with this reinforcemt Fitzsteph. made a sally, routed the Irish at the first onset and subsequently reduced the country to obedience

A.D. 1186 Dermod McCarty K. of Desmond was slain by Theobald Fitzwalter while engaged in a conference with other Irish Chiefs nr. Cork. A.D 1375 Cormac, Lord Muskerry was murdered in Cork by the Barrys and buried in Gill Abbey.

The extensive Porter Brewery, Malting and Flour Mills of Messrs. Beamish & Crawford give employment to upwards of 400 hands and the capability of the Brewery is equal to 200,000. barrels a year.

~~Cork Royal~~ Cork ~~Yacht Club, is an association~~ of gentlemen amateurs

Royal Cork Yacht Club is an institution of considerable antiquity, and was probably established at the beginning of the 18th. century ~~as the Rules & orders of the Society then bearing the name of the Cork water Club~~ In a small Duodecimo published in 1765 are the names of the Old members in 1720 & of the New in 1760 & from the quaint style of many of the Rules & Orders it may be presumed that they were written even anterior to the former date: The first notice of this Society then called the Old Cork water Club is in a tour of two English Gentlemen thro' Ireland — "A set of worthy gentlemen called the Water Club proceed a few leagues out to sea once a year, in a number of small vessels, &c. for painting & gilding exceed the King's Yachts at Greenwh. & Deptford. Their admiral is elected annually & hoists his flag on board his little vessel.

Cork City was burnt & plundered by the Danes & again 913 & 960. AD 1089 the Danes of Dublin Wicklow & Waterford united their forces to attack Cork, but were overthrown in a battle by the inhabitants of Oneachach, S. part of Carbery. according to Sir Jas. Ware. 1185. Cork was besieged by Dermot Mc-Carty, titular K. of Cork, but Raymond coming to its relief with 100 archers & 20 knights, Robt. Fitz-Stephen made a Sally, routed the Irish and subsequently reduced the country to obedience. 1498 The Earl of Kildare marched to Cork and placed a strong garrison in the city, because of the disobedience of the citizens in affording assistance to Perkin Warbeck. 1517 A great frost happened so that the river Lee was entirely frozen over. 1568 Lady St. Leger, wife to Sr. Warham Lord ~~Dep~~ Presidt of Munster was obliged to take refuge against the Munster rebels in the City of Cork. The Lord Deputy Sydney marched to her relief and found in Cork 400 soldiers newly arrived from England, with this reinforcemt. he marched into Kerriacurihy & took Carrigaline Castle AD 1575 Lord Deputy Sydney came to Cork where he was accompanied by the Earls of Desmond, Thomond & Clancare and here they spent their Xmas, the citizens supplying the army with diet, lodging & firing for half their pay. 1578 Matt. Sheyne Bp. of Cork publickly burnt the image of St. Dominick, at the High X in this city, it formerly belonged to the Dominican Abbey. 1579 Sir John Perrot arrived at Cork with 6 ships to protect this port against the Spaniards

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inlets; alſo ſubterranean caves antiently dug in clay ground.

CORK-CITY, the principal town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, diſtant 124 miles from Dublin, and about 50 miles S. of Limerick. It is a poſt, port and fair town; having fairs on the day after Trin. Sund. and on 1 Oct. It ſends two members to parliament. It is ſaid to have been founded by the Danes, and incloſed by them with walls about the middle of the 9th century. It is the ſecond city in Ireland, and lies moſtly on a marſhy ground ſurrounded by the river *Lee*, being defended only by the above-mentioned walls, and ſome round towers. It was never a place of any conſiderable ſtrength, eſpecially ſince the modern method of beſieging places was in uſe; yet it made a reſiſtance of 5 days againſt a regular army in Sept. 1690, when it was beſieged by the earl of Marlborough, who took it from king *James's army*, at which time the duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was ſlain in the attack. The garriſon conſiſting of 4,500 men, ſurrendered on *Michaelmas-day*, and were made priſoners of war. It contains upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has 12 companies of foot quartered in the barracks. Here is a ſpacious harbour, where almoſt any number of ſhips may lie with eaſe and ſafety. The ſlaughtering ſeaſon continues from the month of Aug. to the latter end of Jan. in which ſpace it has been computed that they kill and cure ſeldom fewer than 100,000 head of black-cattle; the reſt of their exports conſiſts of butter, candles, hides *raw* and *tanned*, linen cloth, pork, calves, lambs and rabbit ſkins, tallow, wool for England, linen and woollen yarn and worſted. The merchants of Cork carry on a very extenſive trade to almoſt all parts of the world, ſo that their commerce is annually increaſing. The air of this city is indifferently clear and healthy: in it, beſides the cathedral, are the churches of St. *Mary Shandon* and St. *Ann*, in the N. ſuburb, *Chriſt-church*, St. *Peter's* and St. *Paul's*, within the city and on the S. ſide, St. *Nicholas's-church*. The cathedral is dedicated to St. *Finbar*, and was founded by that Saint in the 7th century. In 1725 it was taken down and rebuilt about 10 years after. There were ſeveral abbeys founded here, and there are now many charitable inſtitutions in it. The Cuſtom-houſe is a large building and elegant, the old one having been taken down in 1724; the Exchange, which almoſt divides the main ſtreet of the city into 2 parts, N. and S. is an handſome regular ſtructure of hewn ſtone. Here are a co. Court-houſe, where the aſſizes are held, Goals, Markets, Hoſpitals, Barracks, a Theatre, and a Biſhop's palace. The biſhoprick of *Roſs* was annexed to that of Cork, by Q. Eliz. in 1586. Here was one of the antient round towers, but 'twas deſtroyed about 60 years ago. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, ſheriffs, recorder, aldermen and burgeſſes. 6 miles W. of *Cork*, upon the E. of the river *Bride*, are a vaſt number of ſubterranean caverns, compoſed of great pillars, ſupporting large arches of lime-ſtone rocks. The firſt entrance appears as if it was the work of art, but upon ſerious conſideration it is found to be all *natural*; in ſome places the entrance is very low, but the arch ſuddenly riſes from 6 to 10 feet high; the tops and ſides of which are ſmooth as if poliſhed by the hands of workmen. The antient name of this city was *Corcag*, i. e. the W. plain, marſh or moraſs, which name it took from *Corcabhaiſcin*, or the moraſs of the harbour or bay, the name given to an antient diſtrict round the harbour of Cork. The Engliſh families who ſettled in this part of the country, were the *Boyles* and *Barrys*. At 5 miles diſtance from the harbour of Cork lies *Great iſland*, on which are ſeveral villages; and Weſterly are vaſt ſubterranean caves called the *Ovens*.

CORK, *(Harbour)* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Lat. 51 : 42, lon. 8 : 35. This harbour is large enough to contain the whole navy of Great Britain; the entrance is free, open and bold; there are the remains of an old fort on the right hand, as you enter between the 2 head-lands. On the W. ſide of Cork harbour, within the mouth, is an high round land called *Corribiny-point*, on its ſummit is one of the antient tumuli, raiſed to the memory of ſome eminent warrior. The mouth of the channel is narrow, and the cannon may reach from ſhore to ſhore; where the ruins of the old fort ſtand, the cape is very high, and the channel is not above an hundred yards from the ſhore. *Dog's-noſe-point*, which is farther up the harbour, is another formidable ſituation. When you are in, you come to anchor off a village called *Cove*; here you are land locked, and ſecured from all danger. Here are 2 iſlands called *Spike* and *Hawlhowling*, that ſerve as bulwarks to protect veſſels riding at anchor, from being damaged by the tide of ebb, or floods off the land. On the latter of theſe iſlands, are the remains of an old fortification, erected about the end of queen Eliz.'s reign, and which commanded all veſſels of burthen paſſing up to Cork. One ſide of Cork harbour is formed by the *Great Iſland*, formerly called *Barrymore Iſland*, from its belonging to that family; as a defence to this paſſage, (the only one by which the iſland can be entered at low water) ſtands *Belvelly-caſtle*. The firſt earl of *Orrery* in one of his letters obſerves, that this iſland is very fertile, about 6 miles in circumference, and a paſs of ſuch conſequence, that

that were he an enemy about to invade this kingdom, it is one of the firſt places he would ſecure, as being near equally diſtant from *Cork*, *Youghal* and *Kinſale*. This iſland is ſomething more than 4 miles long, and 2 broad; the land is every where high and ſteep, and all round it is great depth of water.

CORKAGUINNY, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; the name ſignifies a fertile country. This bar. is a peninſula of about 24 Iriſh miles in length and 8 in breadth, it is waſhed on the S. ſide by the bay of *Dingle*, or Caſtlemain, and on the N. by *Tralee* bay. It contains no leſs than 20 pariſhes, which ſhews that this bar. was formerly better inhabited than it is at preſent, each pariſh having had its reſpective church, moſt of which churches were very large, as appears by their ruins. *Corkaguinny* is generally ſub-divided into 2 parts or half bar.'s; they give that name to the Southern and Weſtern part of this peninſula; and the Northern ſide, which is very coarſe and mountainous, is called *Litteragh*. In the Southern diviſion, are alſo large tracts of mountain, which have been formerly cultivated up to the top; ſeveral of them which are now but poor barren rocks, have great numbers of old incloſures and marks of culture on their ſides, which are now neglected; the country people have an opinion that moſt of the old fences in theſe wild mountains, were the work of the antient *Danes*, and that they made a kind of beer of the heath which grows there; but theſe incloſures are more modern, than the time when that Northern nation inhabited Ireland; many of them were made to ſecure cattle from *wolves*, which animals were not entirely extirpated, until about the year 1710, as we find by preſentments for raiſing money for deſtroying them in ſome old grand-jury books. The feet of theſe mountains have ſeveral ſmall brooks flowing from them, into both bays, near which the induſtrious inhabitants have cultivated ſeveral large tracts of ground, that produce good crops of barley, oats and wheat; they are encouraged to purſue agriculture, becauſe of the convenience of ſea-ſand, which is an excellent manure, and this bar. is thereby eſteemed the granary of the whole county.

CORK-BEG, the name of a handſome ſeat, ſit. near to the mouth of Cork harbour to the S. W. It is built on a peninſula, to which is a narrow iſthmus from the main land; near it are the ruins of an old caſtle and a decayed church. This is alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CORK-KENNY, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CORKERRY, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CORKMORE, ſit. in bar. Poble-O'Brien, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

CORNAGOUR, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

CORNERSTOWN, ſit. in half-bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

COROCK, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; here was a monaſtery erected in the 15th century, for Franciſcan friars of the 3d order. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to *ſir Hen. Piers*, who aſſigned it to *ſir Arth. Chicheſter*: the ruins of it diſplay a ſingular neatneſs, and an elegant ſtile of architecture.

CORONERY, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; near 48 miles from Dublin; within ¾ of a mile of which is *Knockbride-bridge*, ſit. on the banks of a ſmall lough; and 3 miles beyond *Coronery*, are the ruins of a church.

CORONODY, the name of a ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CORRAAN, a peninſula in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CORRAH. Mr. *Echard* places this as a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; but it ſeems he miſtakes it for *Carragh*.

CORRAN, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CORRELLSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CORREN, a *rock* ſo called, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; remarkable for its caves, ſometimes called *the giant's houſe*. A path is cut in the rock before the cave, 100 paces long; and after deſcending a ſteep, difficult paſſage, you enter very curious receſſes.

CORRIB-LOUGH, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This lake ſomewhat reſembles *Lough Erne* in its form, and extends 20 miles in length, being 11 miles wide in the broadeſt part; in the middle it is contracted to a ſmall channel, which is croſſed by a ferry at *Knock*. A great number of concealed rocks render the navigation of this lake dangerous, to thoſe who are not well acquainted with it. There is a freſh-water muſcle in this lake, that produces pearls, of which *Dr. Beaufort* ſays, he has ſeen ſome very fine ſpecimens.

CORRIBINNY-POINT, ſit. by Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; on its ſummit is one of the antient tumuli, raiſed to the memory of ſome eminent warrior.

CORROFIN, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; 109 miles from Dublin; 5 miles from which are the ruins of a church. Fairs are held here on the day before Aſcenſion day and 22 Nov.

CORROMANANE, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Bannow, a parish in the Barony of Bargy, Co. of Wexford & Province of Leinster; peninsulated on one side by the Scar River, also called Bannow Harbour & on the other by St George's Channel. 12 miles from Wexford by a new road along the east side of the mountain of Forth, avoiding the post town of Taghmon from which there is a daily post to Carrig 2 miles from Bannow.

This little peninsula is an extremely interesting tract of country, being part of the grant made by Dermod Mac Murrogh to Harvey de Montemarisco, who accompanied Fitzstephen's expedition in the character of Strongbow's friend; it lies on ~~the third~~ one side of the bay in which ~~they~~ the adventurous party first made good their landing & the entrenchments of Bag & Bun are distinctly visible on a clear day from the island of Bannow. It was probably peopled by a colony of English as soon as the new Proprietors had taken possession of their grants & the castle of Bannow is one of those ascribed to the first settlers.

In the reign of Edw. 1st. it had become a town of some note, privileged by its lord, for ~~[illegible]~~ in a charter of Roger Bigod to the Borough of New Ross it is referred to, wherein he grants the burgesses as extensive privileges as were enjoyed by the men of Bannow, Kilkenny or any town of Leinster. It preserved its elective franchise till the union and uninterruptedly returned two members to the Irish Parliament, in the interest of the Marquis of Ely.

Cove, a seaport, market and post town, in the Barony of Barrimore, Co. of Cork and Province of Munster situated on the North side of Cork Harbour 15½ miles from Cork by Carrigtohil 9 miles via Paſsage.

This thriving little town is of comparatively modern origin, and ~~its~~ owes its present importance to the events of the late war. Within the memory of persons still living, it consisted only of a few pilots and fishermen's huts clustered ~~and in~~ round the ruins of an old ecclsiasti~~cal ruin~~ called Kilgerwan

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Corryheen, ſit. in bar. Kerry, co. Limerick; prov. Munſter.

Cortanty, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Corville, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Munſter.

Coscradia, an antient territory in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it contained but a ſmall narrow tract, the inhabitants of which made no great figure, and probably were early ſwallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours the Deſii; for we read nothing of them after the 7th century.

Coshbride, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; joined to that of *Coſhmore*, and commonly called the bar. of *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*; in the former diviſion ſtands *Liſmore*, a biſhop's ſee and borough; and in the latter ſtands the borough of *Tallow*. It is the moſt Weſtern bar. in that co. That part of it which lies to the N. of the *Black-water* is incumbered with mountains, being coarſe and rugged, except a narrow tract running along the river. This bar. contains the pariſhes of *Liſmore*, *Mocollop*, *Tallow*, *Kilwatermoy*, *Kilkockan* and *Temple-michael*.

Coshenny, or *Cuſhina*, ſit. near Portarlington, in bar. of Portarlington, King's co. prov. Leinſter. The grounds hereabout are partly bog, and partly a light and very ſandy ſoil.

Coshlea, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Coshma, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Coshmore, a diſtrict joined to that of *Coſhbride*, and together called the bar. of Coſhmore and Coſhbride, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Costello, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the Rt. Hon. *Charles Dillon Lee*, is by deſcent viſc. Dillon of *Coſtello-gallen*. The family of Dillon being ſo created in 1622.

Costlet's-bridge, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is the entrance into the bar. of *Lower Iveach*, on the N. E. ſide from the co. *Antrim* from *Liſburn*; over a ſmall river called *Garriclogh* river, which riſes out of *Lough-heney*.

Cotland's-town, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Cot's-rock, now called *Caſtlemary*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It obtained the former appellation, from the remains of a Druid's altar ſtill to be ſeen here. This altar conſiſts of a large ſtone 15 feet long, and 8 broad, of a rough irregular figure, approaching to an oval form: the higheſt part of it is 9 feet from the ground, and it is ſupported by three other great ſtones. Adjoining to it is a large round flag or table, which was probably uſed for cutting up the victims for the ſacrifice.

Cotter's-borough, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 21 May and 15 Nov.

Cotton, a large tract of bog, commonly called the great bog of *Cotton* and *Granſhaw*, being part of the manor of Bangor, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This bog which contained at leaſt one thouſand acres, the owners began to reclaim and improve in 1743.

Cottrell's-town, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Coulyclare, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; 136 miles from Dublin: not far from which are the ruins of a caſtle and a church.

Courceys, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Cournellane, ſit. near *Leighlin bridge*, prov. Leinſter.

Court, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 3 miles N. W. of Achonry: here a ſmall monaſtery was erected by *O'Hara*, for Franciſcan friars of the third order; the ſteeple and other fine ruins of this building yet remain.

Court-and-Corragheen, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 23 Apr. 10 June, 2 Sept. and 30 Nov.

Courtel, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Court-ferry, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; 100 miles from Dublin, and above 6 from *Limerick city*.

Court-mac-sherry, ſit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a bay which affords plenty of various kinds of ſea-fiſh; formerly *Pilchards* were taken in it, and on the ſhore are ſeveral buildings, called *fiſh-palaces*, for curing that fiſh. *Plaice* are ſo good here, that when in ſeaſon, many prefer them to turbot, and ſome are near as large. Conſiderable draughts of ſalmon have been alſo taken in this bay: on both ſides are prodigious high cliffs, towards the entrance of this bay, where eagles, hawks and herons build their neſts; on the oppoſite ſide of the river from *Court-mac-ſherry*, is the decayed caſtle of *Coolmain*.

Courtown, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; it gives title of earl and viſc. to the family of *Stopford*; here is a handſome ſeat of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Courtown.

Courtra-lough, or *Coutra-lough*, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This lake is ſaid to poſſeſs all the beauties that hills, woods and iſlands can impart to water; it lies near the borders of co. Clare.

Courtstrand, a village in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Cove, a ſmall village in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſit. in an iſland called the *Great iſland* which

which forms one ſide of Cork harbour; it is about 7 miles diſtant from Cork city. This village is built under a high ſteep hill; oppoſite to which the largeſt veſſels trading to Cork, generally anchor; upwards of 200 ſail have been moored here often; with ſufficient room for twice as many in the bay. Cove is inhabited by fiſhermen and a few cuſtom-houſe officers; on the iſland are ſome good houſes and a decent pariſh church. This place is a poſt town, and uſually called the *Cove of Cork*. Near Cove are two iſlands called *Spike* and *Hawlebowlis*; on the latter are the remains of an old fortification, built about the end of Queen Eliz.'s reign, and which commanded all veſſels of burden paſſing up to Cork,

Covia-mount, ſit. in bar. St. Mullins, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Cow and Calf, *rocks* ſit. by the entrance of Dundrum bay, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 51 : 26, lon. 10 : 22.

Coyne-bridge, ſee *Coil bridge*.

Cragane-castle, ſit. about 3 miles from Kilmallock, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Craghwell *bridge*, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 94 miles from Dublin. It is otherwiſe written *Cragwell bridge*.

Craigavade, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Craigbally, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 26 June and 21 Aug.

Craigtown, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; near 114 miles from Dublin, near which is the place called *Solomon's porch*, it was formerly a very fine cave, but the rock being limeſtone, is quarried down, and the cave greatly damaged.

Cranfield, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cranfield-point, ſit. Eaſtward of Carlingford bay, in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Cranna, a village in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Crannagh, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Cranny-bridge, ſit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Cratelagh, or *Cratelow*, a fair town in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 5 July.

Crawfordsbourn, a village in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Crayford, ſit. near Bangor, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Creagh, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Moycarne, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Crecerah, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Credan-head, a *cape* ſit. about a league from the entrance into *Waterford harbour*, in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is pretty high, and runs elbowing out from the W. ſide of the harbour about a mile, forming a ſmall bay on its S. ſide, which takes its name from the head. This bay is a good road in Northerly winds, and great freſhes of the river, and in it, near the land, there are from 20 to 30 feet water; tho' the author of the *Atlas Maritimus* places a ſhoal here, where there is no ſuch thing.

Creek'stown, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 13 miles from Dublin; the church of which is in ruins.

Creely, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin.

Creeping-mountain, a name given to *Slieve Snavan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Creeve, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Creeve-rocks, ſit. within ½ mile of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, where are the remains of an old chapel whoſe name is loſt. On theſe rocks is found in great plenty, a mineral body, deſerving the attention of the metallurgiſt; it is a compound metallick ſtone, which has ſomewhat the appearance of a ſpar, with a browniſh matter, and certain ſmall black ſhining bodies cemented together, and is very ponderous; it made no ebullition with acids crude or calcined; tho' in both ſtates powdered, rubbed and mixed with ſyrup of violets, it acquired a greenneſs; upon calcination, the browniſh coloured matter becomes reddiſh, and is ſtrongly attracted by the *load-ſtone*, and the ſparlike matter continues its whitiſh colour, but the dark ſhining bodies become of the colour of gold, and are diviſible into very minute parts, by rubbing between the fingers; but on their being digeſted ſeverally by *aquafortis*, and ſpirit of *ſal armoniac*, and giving a blue tincture to this laſt, and a deep green one to the other, it is evident here is *copper* as well as *iron*.

Creevlea, ſit. near Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is ſeated on the river *Boonid*, which falls into *Lough Gille*. A houſe was founded here for Franciſcans of the ſtrict obſervance, by *Margaret* daughter of lord *O'Brien* in 1508; ſhe was wife to *Eugene*, lord *O'Rourke*, and was interred here, having died in 1512. This building however was never compleated; the walls of the abbey are ſtill entire, and the altar is nearly ſo: there are

ſeveral

Bannow a parish in the Barony of Bargy. Co. of Wexford and Province of Leinster; situated on the north side of Fethard Bay & about 12 miles from Wexford by a new road along the East side of the mountain of Forth & avoiding the port town of Taghmon, from which there is a cross post to Carrig two miles from Bannow.

This little Peninsula is a most interesting tract of Country, forming part of the original grant of Dermod MacMurrough to Hervey Montemarisco, who accompanied Fitz Stephen's expedition as the friend of Strongbow. It lies on one side of the bay in which the adventurous ~~little~~ band first effected their landing & within sight of the entrenchments of Bag & Bun, which remain entire after a lapse of nearly 700 years: From the island of Bannow the eye takes in several of the Castles of Anglonorman Erection or the settlements of its most gallant chiefs: To the S.E. lies the Castle of Hook, at one extremity of an attenuated peninsula, studded with the ruins of ancient Castles – among which is that of Fethard a grant of Raymond le Gros.

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ſeveral curious figures inſerted in the walls, and over ſome graves of the *Murroghs*, the *Cornins* (a very antient family) the *O'Roirks*, &c. The great *O'Roirk* lies at full length on a tomb over the burial ground of his family. This building, tho' of the ſame extent with the abbey of Sligo, is thought to be rather inferior in the execution.

CREGAN, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fair days 1 Apr. and 12 Dec.

CREG-CASTLE, ſit. 3 miles from *Cahirmorris*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; this is the *laſt* caſtle that was built in that co. having been erected by one of the anceſtors of *Rich. Kerwan*, eſq; in 1648, who in *Cromwell's* time received the thanks of general *Ireton*, and a permiſſion under his hand and ſeal, to carry arms, in conſequence of the protection he afforded the Proteſtants, during the rebellion of 1641.

CREGGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. Here is a charter-ſchool which was opened in 1737 for 30 children, and is endowed with 3 acres of land in perpetuity; one by the late Rev. *Hugh Hill*, D. D. when incumbent of the pariſh, who alſo ſubſcribed 5*l*. annually; another by *Francis Hall*, *eſq*; and the third by the late *Thom. Ball*, *eſq*.

CREGGS, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 May, June, Aug. and 19 Dec.

CREHELP or *Creholp*, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

CREMORGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; Dr. Beaufort's *memoir* places it by miſtake in co. *Wicklow*.

CREMOURNE, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

CREVAGHBANE, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; a friary for Carmelites was here erected by the earl of *Clanrickarde* in the 14th century.

CREVAGHMORE, ſit. in bar. Shroole, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

CREVENIS, ſit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

CREWSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CROAGH, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; this was formerly a corporation town, where we find a very large church, which is ſaid to have been in former ages collegiate; 'tis a rectory in dioc. of Limerick.

CROAGH-BURGESS, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Mar. May, 3 Aug. and 1 Nov.

CROAGH-PATRICK, an high mountain in the bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; from whence (as tradition ſays) St. Patrick drove all venemous creatures, ſuch as ſerpents, &c. into the ſea. Its antient name was *Cruachan Achuil*, or mount Eagle: it obtained its preſent name of *Croagh-Patrick*, from St. *Patrick's* faſting here during lent, in imitation of *Jeſus Chriſt*. This mountain may be ſeen at 60 miles diſtance, and has the form of a ſugar loaf, and an altar or Cairn ſtands on its ſummit. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has been much frequented by thoſe of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion. From *Croagh-Patrick* there runs a continued chain of lofty mountains between the Atlantic ocean and the Loughs, Curra, Maſk, and Corrib, to Galway bay. This is eſteemed the higheſt mountain in Ireland, and riſes 2,666 feet above the level of the ſea.

CROAN, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a place ſit. near. *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinſter.

CROBANE, the name of a ſeat 2 miles E. of *Newry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CROFTY-HILL, ſit. near Drogheda, about 21½ miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

CROGHAN, a fair town in bar. Boyle, co Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held Wedneſ. after Trin. Sund. and 28 Oct. This was a royal reſidence, and the antient capital of that prov. It was antiently denominated *Atha*, *Cromchin*, *Drum-Druid*, and *Rath-Crayhan*. It is ſit. near *Elphin*. The Iriſh annals mention a *rath* or fort being erected here by *Eochy Feylogh*, in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. It took the name *Croghan* from its ſit. near a hill, and *Cromchin* in conſequence of a ſacred Druidic cave in the adjacent mountain dedicated to *fate* or *providence*, which in old Iriſh was called *Crom*. The only remains of this famous antient city, where one *Cathmor* the friend of ſtrangers exerciſed his unbounded hoſpitality, are the celebrated rath already mentioned, the *Naaſteaghan* where the ſtates of Connaught aſſembled, and the ſacred cave. Near *Croghan* ſtands *Relig-na-Riagh*, or the reſting place of the kings of *Conmacne Cuilt Ola*. It conſiſts of a circular area of about 200 feet in diameter, ſurrounded with a ſtone ditch greatly defaced. Several tranſverſe ditches are within the area; alſo heaps of coarſe ſtones piled upon each other, ſpecifying the graves of the interred perſons. From the conſtruction of this cemetary, it appears to have been erected in the latter ages of Paganiſm, about the cloſe of the firſt century. *Dathias* the laſt of the heathen kings, having died abroad, his corps was carried to this place from the foot of the *Alps*, in the year 429.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Philipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter. — Likewiſe the name of a river, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Croghan-bog, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Croghan-hill, ſit. near *Tubberdaly*, in bar. Philipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter: it is ſaid there are ſome rich mines about this place.

Crohane, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Crokane *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Crom, an antient diſtrict in co. Kildare and part of the co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter: being ſit. in the bend of the river Liffey, from whence it was called *Ibh crom abh*, or the diſtrict on the crooked water, and the hereditary chiefs were denominated *Crom-abh-ibh*, corruptly written *Crom a bhoe*. In the early ages this diſtrict extended over the greater part of Hy Allain, and after the arrival of the Engliſh, fell to the ſhare of *Hugh de Lacey* and *Gilbert de Borard*; but ſome time after came into the poſſeſſion of the noble family of the *Fitzgeralds*, in whoſe hands it ſtill remains. This family on obtaining the above property, obtained among the native inhabitants the original title of *Crom a bhoe*, or chiefs of the diſtrict on the crooked water; a title ſtill retained as a motto to their arms, and in former ages was the *war-cry* of the ſept, according to the cuſtom of the old Iriſh clans. Hence the Iriſh Stat. 10 Hen. 7 ch. 22, recites and enacts as follows, viz.—"Foraſmuch as there hath been great variances, malices, debates and compariſons, between divers lords and gentlemen of this land, which hath dayly increaſed, by ſeditious means of diverſe falſe and illdiſpoſed perſons, utterly taking upon them to be ſervants to ſuch lords and gentlemen, for that they would be borne in their ſaid idleneſs, and their own unlawful demeaning, and nothing for any favour or entire good love and will that they bare unto ſuch lords and gentlemen, *Therefore*, be it enacted, &c. that no perſon or perſons, of whatſoever eſtate, condition or degree, he or they be of, take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold any ſuch variances or compariſons in word or deed; as in uſing theſe words, "*Cromabo, Butterabo*," or other words like, or otherwiſe contrary to the king's laws, his crown, dignity and peace, &c."

Cromartin, ſit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinſter.

Crom-castle, ſit. about 14 miles W. of Limerick, prov. Munſter; 'twas founded by the *O'Donevans*, but is ſaid to have been for many years the reſidence of the *Fitzgeralds*.

Cromla, or *Crommal*, a mountain or hill, ſit. between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. From the Eaſtern ſide of this mountain proceeded the river Lubar, called by the Iriſh *Bredagh*; and from the Weſtern ſide proceeded the *Lavath*, near the ſource of which, on the declivity of the mountain, was the cave of *Cluna*, where reſided *Ferad Artho*, and the bard *Condan*, after the murder of *Cormac Mac Art*, his nephew. In the neighbourhood of *Cromla*, ſtood the rath or fortreſs of *Tura*, called by the Iriſh writers *Ailich Neid*, celebrated by all the antient Iriſh hiſtories, as the principal reſidence of the Northern kings of Ulſter.

Cromla Sliabh, the antient name of the preſent *Hill of Allen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Cromlin, or *Crumlin*, i. e. the temple of *Crom*, where the Heathen Iriſh ſacrificed to that Deity. A village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; near 3 miles from the metropolis, and almoſt the ſame diſtance from Tallagh; ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſit. in a very wholeſome air, but is not nearly ſo much frequented by the citizens of Dublin, as it uſed to be. The church is a very old building. Tradition ſays, part of king William 3d's forces were encamped hereabout in 1690. This place is ſtill a great thorough-fare, as it lies on the high road to Bleſſington, Baltinglaſs, &c. Here is a large extent of waſte ground, called the *Commons* of *Crumlin*, on which horſe races were formerly frequent. *Cromlin* was one of the 4 antient manors in this co. annexed to the crown; of which *Hollinſhed* in his Chron. tells us, "*the manor of Crumlin paieth a greater chief rent to the prince, than any of the other three, which proceedeth of this. The Seneſchall being offended with the tenants for their miſdemeanor, took them up very ſharplie in the court, and with rough and minatorie ſpeeches, began to menace them. The lobbiſh and deſperate clobberiouſneſſe, taking the matter in dudgeon, made no more words, but knockt their ſeneſchal on the coſtard, and left him there ſpralling on the ground for dead. For which deteſtable murther, their rent was inhanſed, and they paie at this daie nine pence per acre, which is double to any of the other three manors.*" The three other manors he mentions were, *Newcaſtell*, *Maſſagard* and *Eſchire*.—*Crumlin* is alſo the name of a village, ſit. in bar. Maſſareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; 78 miles from Dublin; it holds fairs 23 July and 20 Nov. Near this place is a large flour mill.—Alſo the name of a pariſh in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Cromoge, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Cromwell's fort, ſit. in Valentia Iſle, off the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Cronagh river, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Bannow, a parish in the Barony of Bargy, C. of Wexford and Province of Leinster; bounded on one side by an Estuary of Fethard Bay, sometimes called Bannow Harbour & the Scar River, and on the other by St George's Channel: 12 miles nearly S. from the town of Wexford by a new road, along the east side of the mountain of Forth, avoiding the post town of Taghmon from which there is a daily cross post to Carrig, two miles from Bannow.

This interesting Peninsula forms part of the original grant of Dermod Macmurrogh to Harvey de Montemarisc who accompanied Fitzstephen's expedition as the friend of Strongbow: It lies on the North side of Fethard Bay within view of the landing place of the first hardy adventurers, whose entrenchments are distinctly visible from the beech upon the little promontory of Bag & Bun Around it are scattered several of ~~the Castles~~

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Cronebane, ſit. near *Arklow*, in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. This is an hill of 2 miles in circumference, and about 1000 feet in heigth. It is on all ſides full of rich mines, the principal of which lie on the E. ſide, about half-way up the hill, where are ſeveral ſhafts ſunk from 50 to 70 fathoms deep. In ſinking theſe ſhafts, the firſt mineral met with, is an *iron ſtone*; beneath this they arrive at a *lead ore*, which ſeems mixed with clay, yet yields a large quantity of lead and ſome ſilver. Underneath this, lies a rich rocky ſilver ore, which ſparkles brightly, and yields 75 ounces of pure ſilver out of one ton of ore, beſides a great quantity of fine lead. Having pierced ſome fathoms thro' this, they arrive at the *copper ore*, which is very rich and may be purſued to a great depth. In order to carry off the water from the mines, there are levels conducted a great way under ground to the lower part of the hill; out of theſe levels iſſue large ſtreams of water, moſt ſtrongly impregnated with copper.

Cronelusk, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Cron-row, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 May and 2 Oct.

Crooby-mount, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Crook, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 4 miles E. of the city of Waterford; it is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford. Here is a ruined caſtle, which belonged to the knts. of St. John of Jeruſalem; and was erected in the 13th century, by the baron of *Curraghmore*.

Crook-haven, ſit. 2 leagues N. W. from *Cape-clear*, in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. A ſhip bound in there from the E. muſt run in along by *Cape-clear*, ſo far to the N. as you may ſee the ocean through, between the cape and the main, as thro' a hole, and then ſteer W. N. W. keeping the ſaid hole to the N. of *Cape-clear* open; then you ſhall fall in right with *Crook-haven*, which lies W. S. W. and there you may anchor before the town, in 18 or 20 fathom water; it was formerly deeper, but has been filled up with ballaſt; further out, there is deeper water and clean anchoring ground. Lat. 51 : 19, lon. 9 : 55.

Crook's-town, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fair days 14 May, 26 Aug. and 17 Nov. On the W. ſide of the road from *Crook's-town* to *Bandon*, is a large ſtone monument, of great length and breadth. Tradition ſays it was erected to the memory of one of the *Nial's*, who is ſaid to have been ſlain in battle near this place.

Croom, a village in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

Crosbie-park, a highly improved farm, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, where is the ſeat of ſir *Edw. Croſbie*, bart.

Cross, a fair town in co. *Armagh*, prov. Ulſter. Fair days 30 May, 5 Aug. 4 Sept. and 27 Dec. — Alſo a fair town in co. *Cavan*, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 17 Mar.—Alſo a village in bar. Tyrckerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. Likewiſe a place in the *Mullet*, (a peninſula, in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught,) and oppoſite Ennis Glory Iſland: in which we find the religious houſe of the *Holy croſs*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the ruins of which ſtill remains.

Cross-a-keel, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; above 54 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 9 May, 16 Aug. and 15 Dec.

Crossboyne, ſit. in bar Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

Crossdony, a fair town in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; 56 miles from Dublin. Fair days 5 Apr. 27 May, 26 Aug. and 17 Nov.

Crossdrum, ſit. near *Oldcaſtle*, prov. Leinſter.

Crosserlogh, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Cross-ferry, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; above 119 miles from Dublin.

Cross-haven, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a ſafe creek, lieing on the W. ſide after you enter Cork harbour, where a veſſel may go in to ſtop a tide occaſionally; and here alſo you are land-locked, and free from all winds. Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1559, having a ſmall ſquadron of five ſhips of war, was chaſed into Cork harbour, by a ſuperior fleet of *Spaniards*, he ran into *Croſs-haven*, and moored his ſhips behind the ſhelter of *Gorribiny-hill*, in a ſafe baſon; the Spaniards ſailed up the harbour of Cork, and were ſurpriſed not to ſee the ſhips they had juſt before chaſed into it. Thus having miſſed their prey, they came out again without doing ſir Francis the leaſt harm.

Cross-island, one of the *Copland-Iſles* ſo called; ſit. in the bay of Carrickfergus, near the coaſt of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it contains about 30 acres; and on it ſtands a light-houſe, (for which it is called by ſome *Light-houſe Iſland*) built of lime-ſtone, which the Iſland affords in abundance. It is of a ſquare form, 70 feet high to the lanthorn, and the walls of it 7 feet thick. It conſiſts of 3 ſtories, of which the lower and ſecond are laid with beams, and boarded; but the third is arched and covered with large flag ſtones 7 or 8 feet in length. In the middle of the houſe is erected a round tower, on which the grate is

fixed

fixed on a thick iron ſpindle. *Scotland* ſupplies it with coals, of which in a windy night it conſumes a ton and a half, burning from evening to day-light, both winter and ſummer. It ſheds its light to the S. E. to ſave ſhips from the N. and S. rocks, (about 3 leagues and half diſtance from it) and to the N. and W. to warn ſhips from the danger of the *Whillans* (rocks ſo called) that lie between the mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* bays, and are alſo called the *Maidens*, about 4 or 5 leagues diſtant from it. The light is plainly ſeen at *Port-patrick*, and the Mull of *Galloway*, which laſt place ſtands near 10 leagues diſtant from it.

CROSS-KEYS, ſit. in co. *Kildare*, prov. Leinſter; about 10 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which, is Biſhop's-court, a handſome ſeat, near which on the ſummit of the hill, ſtand the church and tower of *Oughterard*. There is alſo another place of ſame name in co. *Meath*, prov. Leinſter; 37 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which, are good flour-mills.

CROSSMAGLIN, a village in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. Here is a *lake* alſo of ſane name. This place is otherwiſe written *Croſs meglan*.

CROSSMALINA, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is otherwiſe called *Croſſmolyna* and *Croſſmaling*: and has fairs 23 May, 12 Sept. and 17 Dec. Diſtance from Dublin about 134 miles. Here was an abbey dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

CROSSMALING, ſee *Croſsmalina*.

CROSSMEGLAN-LOUGH, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Croſſmaglin-lough*.

CROSSMOLYNA, ſee *Croſſmalina*.

CROSSPATRICK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CROSS-ROADS, there are ſeveral places diſtinguiſhed in the kingdom by this appellation, ſuch as in co. *Carlow*, prov. Leinſter; 54 miles from Dublin. In co. *Cavan*, prov. Ulſter; 50 miles from Dublin.—The like in co. Cavan, near *Florence-court*.—The like in co. *Monaghan*, above 66 miles from Dublin;—and another in co. *Down*, prov. Ulſter; 84 miles from Dublin.

CROSS-TOWN, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; having fairs on 12 May.

CROTTINTEGALL, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

CROTTO, a ſeat in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; diſtant 138 miles from Dublin; a mile from which, is *Kilflin* church; between this ſeat and *Ardfert*, are the venerable ruins of the antient abbey of *Odorney*.

CROUGHNAMALLIN *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CROUTEN'S-TOWN, ſit. near the Curragh of Kildare, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is a church belonging to it.

CROW-HEAD, a *cape* in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CROWN-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 1 mile E. of *Newry*; it is ſo called from a Daniſh rath, ſeated in the neighbourhood, which bears ſome reſemblance to a crown. It is erected on the top of a hill of eaſy aſcent, and ſurrounded by meadows, thro' which a river gently glides in two channels, forming an iſland, in which the *rath* or hill is ſit. it is of a flat unequal form at top, being 63 feet one way, and only 27 another: ſurrounded by a deep foſſe, 21 feet broad, out of which the rath has been thrown up; the compaſs of it, taken at the bottom of the foſſe, is about 579 feet, and the conical height, near 110 feet; on the W. ſide of the rath, and ſeparated from it only by the ſurrounding foſſe, is a ſquare artificial platform, taking up about 130 feet on each ſide, and hollowed in the middle, being of near 30 feet conical height at a medium, ſo that the rath overlooks it, and has a foſſe encompaſſing it, about 15 feet broad; this platform (if we may credit tradition) was erected as an area, where two royal competitors in ſingle combat, decided the poſſeſſion of a crown; and the rath was raiſed to perpetuate the memory of the action. Southward of the mount on a little hill, at the N. end of a ſmall lake called *Derike-lagh*, are the ruins of the chapel of *Temple Gaurin*, which in Iriſh ſignifies *Goat's church*.

CRUANACARRA, an *Iſland*, ſit. by the coaſt of bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CRUCKFALLA *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CRUISETOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Dr. *Beaufort*.—A village ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. *Scale*.

CRUIT-ISLAND, ſit. off the bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CRUMARAD *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CRUM-CASTLE, the ſeat and handſome improvements of lord viſc. *Erne*, ſit. by the ſide of *Lough Erne*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 20, lon. 7 : 56.

CRUMLIN, ſee *Cromlin*.

CRUMLIN-WATER, a river in bar. Maſſareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CRUMP-HALL, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

CRUMP-ISLAND, ſit. off the bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Bannow, a parish in the Barony of Bargy Co. of Wexford and Province of Leinster; Bounded on one side by an estuary from Fethard Bay & on the other by St George's Channel. 12 miles from Wexford by a new road, along the East side of the mountain of Forth avoiding the post town of Taghmon, from which is a daily cross post to Carrig, two miles from Bannow.

This interesting peninsula forms part of the original grant of Dermod Macmurrogh to Harvey de Montemarisco, who accompanied Fitzstephen's expedition as the friend of Strongbow. It lies on the north side of the Bay of Fethard, in which the adventurous band first landed and the Entrenchments of Bag & Bun are distinctly visible from the island of Bannow— All round are scatterd the ruined castles of the Anglonorman chiefs

26 SE 60

CRUMP'STOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CRUSHEEN, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, near 106 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which are the ruins of a caſtle, near the ſide of a lough which nearly ſurrounds them.

CRUSRATH, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſt.

CRYCRIM, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CUALGNEY, probably the town of *Dunleer*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CUCKOLDS-HILL, ſit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

CULDAFF, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CULFAGHTRIN, a village in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

CULLEN, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it holds fairs on 28 Oct. At the bog near this place was found a golden crown, weighing 6 ounces; many other antient curioſities have been diſcovered in it, particularly ſome gorgets of gold, and gold handled ſwords; for which reaſon it goes by the name of the *Golden bog*.—*Cullen* is alſo the name of a tower on the N. W. ſide of *Buttevant abbey*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is now in ruins, and ſaid to have been built by an earl of Deſmond who retired here.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork;—and another in dioc. of Ardſert, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, in ſame co. both in prov. Munſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, which is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.—Alſo a place in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter;—and another in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; which gives title of viſc. to the family of *Cockayne*.

CULLENAGH, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

CULLENBEGO, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CULLEN'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

CULLENWAINE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter. It is a fair town, fairs being held 20 Aug. and 11 Nov.

CULLEN'S WOOD, ſit. near the road to Miltown, in the ſaburbs of Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; memorable for a ſlaughter of about 500 citizens, (being a colony from *Briſtol*) who were here put to death by the Iriſh, as they aſſembled to divert themſelves on *Eaſter monday* in 1209, whence that day was afterwards called *Black monday*.

CULLIHILL, a fair town in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; fair days 27 May, and 2 Oct.

CULLINAGH or *Cullenagh*, a bar. having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; the latter holds fairs on 8 May, and 18 Dec.

CULLINMORE, ſit. in bar. Moyaſhill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

CULLINSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CULLIVORE, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 24 June and 21 Sept.

CULLOVILLE, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 49 miles from Dublin; about ¼ mile beyond which is *Ardkirk*, a ſeat of lord *Weymouth*.

CULLY, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

CULLYBACKY, a village in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

CULLYHILL, ſit. in bar. Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

CULLYMORE, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

CULMORE, a *fort* ſit. at the bottom of the bay of *Loughfoile*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; about 4 miles N. of that city.

CULMULLIN, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 21 Nov.

CULTRA, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

CUMBER, ſee *Comber*.

CUMEEN, ſit. in bar. Clanfrought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

CUNY-ISLAND, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

CUOLAGH-BAY, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CUOLAN or *Criochcuolan*, that narrow plain in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, contained between the mountains and the ſea; the people of which were the *Evoleni* of Probus, the *Menapii* of Ptolemy. This country was under the dominion of the *Mac Mhthuils* or *O'Tools*, and has been ſometimes confounded by antiquaries with *Coalan* or *Caëlan*, both countrys having been frequently governed by the ſame chief, that is, either the *O'Tools* or *Mac Kellys*, which probably occaſioned the error.

CURAGHBRACK, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

CURLAGH, ſit. in bar. Ballimoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CURLEW *mountains*, ſit. in co. Sligo and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CURRABANE, ſit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaught.

CURRAGH (of *Kildare*,) ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 30 miles from Dublin; it is the race-ground of Kildare, where all great matches are run; it is the *Newmarket* of Ireland, and ſportſmen ſay that the turf is equal to any in England, and exceeds that at *Newmarket* in circumference. It is a fine ſod for the diverſions, and if it has any fault, it is its evenneſs. It is a moſt delightful ſpacious common and ſheep-walk, and the land extremely good; but this plain is gradually narrowing, by a few encloſures now and then creeping forward. Government gives annually two plates of 100*l.* each, to be run for. Theſe were originally granted upon the ſuggeſtion of *Sir William Temple,* who among other ſchemes, for the improvement of Ireland, recommended this, with a view of improving the breed of Iriſh horſes. As this ſpot was remarkable for horſe-racing, long before king's plates were eſtabliſhed here, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that it took its name from its being a horſe-courſe, and that it was called *Curragh,* from the latin word *Curro,* to run. Races begin here on the laſt week in Apr. 2 Mond. in June and Sept.

Curragha, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, near 14 miles from Dublin.

Curraghbegland, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; having fairs on 17 Mar. Whit. Mond. 24 Aug. and 20 Dec.

Curraghmore, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, in the pariſh of *Clonegam,* about 8 miles W. of Waterford, and 4 miles S. E. of Carrick, near a ſmall river called *Clodugh,* which falls in the *Suir,* about 3 miles E. of this place. Here is the ſeat of lord *Tyrone;* the houſe ſtands where an antient caſtle belonging to the family was built, a part of which ſtill remains; the preſent houſe was erected, A. D. 1700. Sir *Richard le Poer* was created baron *le Poer* and *Curraghmore,* on 13 Sept. 1535, whoſe deſcendant *Richard le Poer,* was created viſc. *Decies,* and earl of *Tyrone,* 9 Oct. 1673. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who dying without iſſue, in 1693, the honours of the family devolved on his brother James, by whoſe death, on 19 Aug. 1704, without iſſue male, they ceaſed, and his only daughter, the lady *Catherine Poer,* being married to ſir *Marcus Bereſford,* bart. he was created viſc. Tyrone, by king George I. from whom is deſcended the preſent *earl. Curraghmore* is 84 miles from Dublin.

Curraghroe *mountains,* ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Curraha, a village, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Curran, a fair town in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 23 June and 22 Nov.

Curran-lough, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Curran-roe bridge, a village in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Currans, a pariſh and fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 6 May, 21 Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfort. Here is a good ſeat, which ſtands on a riſing ground, not far from the river *Mang,* 3 miles W. by S. from *Caſtle Iſland.*

Curras-and-Maun, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fair days 6 May, 16 July 14 Sept. and 5 Nov.

Curroheen, ſit. near Caſhel, prov. Munſt.

Curryglass, a pleaſant and well watered village in bar. Killnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, not far from *Knockmourne.* At this place is a fine *Cedar* tree, and the largeſt *Holly* tree ſuppoſed in the kingdom.

Currikippane, a village in liberties of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

Cusheeny *river,* ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Cushendon-bay, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cushendon *river,* ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cusher *river,* ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, and falls into the Canal a little Northward of *Knockbridge.*

Cushina, ſit. near *Portarlington,* co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Hereabout the ſoil is partly a light ſand and partly bog. There is a high ſandy hill here called *Cuſhina-hill.*

Cushinstown, ſit. in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DA

DAIBRE, called alſo *Iberagh,* the preſent bar. of *Iveragh,* co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.

Daircalgaic, an antient diſtrict comprehending the preſent town and co. of Londonderry, and part of Donegal, being ſeated on both ſides of Lough Foyle, prov. Ulſter. It was the *Darnii* of Ptolemy, the antient chieftains of which were called *Hy Daherteagh,* by corruption *O'Dogherty:* they were diſpoſſeſſed of the Southern part of their country, in an early period by the *O'Donalds* and *O'Connors.*

Dairmach, ſee *Durrow.*

Dalaradia, or the diſtrict of the E. country next the ſea, an antient name for that diſtrict, which comprehended the S. and S. E. parts of the co. Antrim, and all the co. Down, during the middle ages; called alſo frequently *Magh Genuiſge,* or the diſtrict of the bays, or heads of lakes; having the bays of *Carlingford* and

This interesting peninsula formed part of the original grant of Dermod Macmurrogh to Harvey de Montemarisco who accompanied the English Expedition as the friend of Strongbow, It lies on the North side of the Bay of Fethard within view of the landing place of the first Anglo-Norman Adventurers and in the midst of many ruined castles & other objects aſsociated with the deeds of that warlike people — It soon rose into importance where all great matches [illegible] of Ireland, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Munster; fairs held [illegible] 24 Aug. and [illegible]

CURRAGHMORE, [illegible] Munster, in the parish of [illegible] about 8 miles W. of Waterford, and 2 miles S. E. of Carrick, near a small river called Clodagh, which falls in the Suir [illegible] the place. Here is the seat of [illegible] the house [illegible] belonging to the family was built, a part of which still remains; the present house was erected A. D. 1700. Sir [illegible] le Poer was created baron le Poer and Curraghmore [illegible] whose descendant Richard le Poer was created [illegible] Decies, and earl of Tyrone [illegible] 1673. He was succeeded by his son [illegible] dying without issue [illegible] the family devolved on [illegible] Curraghmore [illegible] Dublin.

CURRAGH[illegible], in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

CURRAGHA, a village, in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

CURRAN, a fair town in bar. [illegible] co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; fairs held [illegible] June and [illegible] Nov.

[illegible] in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

CURRAN-[illegible], a village in bar. [illegible] co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CURRANS, a parish and fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; fairs held 6 May, [illegible] and 20 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert. Here is a good seat, which stands on a rising ground, not far from the river [illegible] 5 miles W. by S. from Castle Island.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair days 6 May, 10 July, [illegible] and 5 Nov.

[illegible], a pleasant and well watered [illegible] Munster, not far from [illegible] the kingdom.

[illegible] prov. Ulster.

[illegible] rises in co. Down, prov. [illegible] and falls into the [illegible] of Newbridge.

[illegible], lies near [illegible], co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Hereabout the soil is partly [illegible] land and partly bog. There is a [illegible] hill here called [illegible]

[illegible], in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

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D A

DALLIC[illegible], called also Brough, [illegible] co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

[illegible]

Dundrum on the S. *Strangford* and *Carrickfergus* on the E. and Lough *Neagh* on the N. W. The perpetual chiefs of which were the *Mac Gennis*, ſome of whom were in poſſeſſion of this country in the beginning of the laſt century; but a branch of the *O'Neils* had taken poſſeſſion of the Northern parts of it in a very early period.

DALARIDA, now the *Ardes* or high lands in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, between the bay of *Strangford* and the ſea; the antient chiefs of which were called *Magh Ardan*, by corruption *M'Artan*; they were diſpoſſeſſed by the *Savages*; ſome of them remained in poſſeſſion of the Weſtern parts at the commencement of the laſt century.

DALCAS, a diſtrict which formerly contained the preſent co. Clare, prov. Munſter. A ſon of *Olliol Olim*, about the beginning of the 3d. century, was elected chief of this diſtrict, on which he took the name of *Cormac Cas*.

DALDICHU, an antient diſtrict, ſit. in the plain and peninſula between the bays of Dundrum and Strangford, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The dynaſts of this diſtrict were called Daldichu or *Cathel*; it is remarkable from its chief Dichu, who was the firſt convert St. Patrick made to the chriſtian faith, in the N. of Ireland.

DALE, a *river* and *lake* in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; the river is navigable by boats for a few miles from the river *Foyle* to the village of *Ballindrait*.

DALKEY, a ſmall romantic village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 7 miles from Dublin; it lies at the Northern baſe of a high mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the bay of Dublin. This village in the reign of Queen Eliz. and during a great part of the laſt century, before the port of Dublin was improved, was the repoſitory of the goods belonging to the merchants of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a few old caſtles, places of defence againſt the incurſions of the pirates, who at that period ſwarmed on the Iriſh coaſt.

rnet is
found in
red colour
granite of
bourhood in
kahedrons.

DALKEY-ISLAND, ſit. near the village of Dalkey, off the coaſt of the bar. of Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is ſo called from *Dalki*, on account of the Pagan altar there. It is divided from the main land by a channel called the ſound of Dalkey, in which there is never leſs than 8 fathom water at the loweſt tide, ſhips of the greateſt burthen may ſafely lie at anchor perfectly ſecure from the N. E. winds, unto which every other part of the bay is expoſed. This *iſland* contains about 18 acres, having plenty of herbage and ſome medicinal plants; the only building on it, is the ruin of an old church.

DALKEY-SOUND, ſee *Dalkey iſland*.

DALMACHSCOEB, a diſtrict comprehending all the country on the Eaſtern coaſt of the co.'s Wicklow and Wexford, prov. Leinſter, between the mountains and the ſea.

DALNARUIDHE, a diſtrict containing the N. part of the co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; the *Robogdij* of Ptolemy; it has been corruptly called *Dalriadia*, and ſometimes *Ara*. During the latter ages it frequently went by the denomination of *Andruim* or *Eandruim*, i. e. the habitation on the waters; from whence the preſent name of *Antrim*: it was divided into ſeveral ſubordinate diviſions, whoſe reſpective chiefs were *Maghcuillan*, *O'Hara*, *O'Donnal*, and *O'Sheil*, ſeveral of whom were in poſſeſſion of the country in the laſt century. From this part ſeveral colonies tranſmigrated to Caledonia about the year 503; they were principally of the race of the Scots of *Hy Failgea*, who ſettled in the Northern parts of this country, about the commencement of the 5th. century, under the conduct of *O'Neil the great*; in conſequence of which they were denominated *Scots*, and have thereby communicated their name to the entire N. diſtrict of Britain.

DALRIADIA, ſee *Dalnaruidhe*.

DALUA *river*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DALY'S-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 46 miles from Dublin, about a mile from which is *Lough Sheaklin*, in which are ſome ſmall iſlands, and the ruins of a caſtle and a church. This lough is of conſiderable magnitude, extending to *Finae*, where it communicates with Lough Inny.

DAMER'S COURT, a handſome ſeat of lord *Milton*, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DANESTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DANGAN, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, here is the handſome ſeat of lord *Mornington*.

DANGANDARGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DANGIN, a ſeat near Lough Corib, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: the ſituation of which, with its contiguity to the lake, and the various beauties it unites, make it one of the moſt delightful places of abode in the kingdom.

DANGON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 Aug.

DANIEL'S-TOWN, a handſome ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, by the river *Awbeg*, near *Doneraile*.

DANYAN, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fair days 25 May, 6 Aug. and Nov.

DARABONIS, a bay or river in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Rich. Cirenceſt.* it is the preſent Lough Foyle in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſt.

Dardis-rath, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Dardistown bridge, ſit. over the river *Nanny*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 49 miles from Dublin.

Dargel, or *Dargle*, a romantic ſpot in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. It is a narrow vale, formed by the ſides of two oppoſite mountains; the whole thickly ſpread with oak at the bottom; it is narrowed to the mere channel of the river, which tumbles from rock to rock. The extent of wood that hangs to the eye in every direction is great, and the depth of the precipice immenſe, which with the roar of the water forms a ſcene truly intereſting. In leſs than a quarter of a mile, the road paſſing through the wood, leads to another point of view to the right; it is the crown of a vaſt projecting rock, from which you look down a precipice abſolutely perpendicular, and many hundred feet deep, upon the torrent, which finds its noiſy way over large fragments of rocks. The point of view is a great projection of the mountain on this ſide, anſwered by a concave of the oppoſite, ſo that you command the *Glen*, both to the right and left; it exhibits immenſe tracts of foreſt, that have a moſt magnificent appearance. Beyond the wood to the right, are ſome encloſures hanging on the ſide of a hill, crowned by a mountain. The ſolemnity of ſuch an extent of wood unbroken by any intervening objects, and the whole hanging over declivities, is alone great; but to this the addition of a conſtant roar of falling water, either quite hid, or ſo far below as to be ſeen but obſcurely, unite to make thoſe impreſſions ſtronger. Many ſimilar ſcenes, pleaſingly diverſified are to be met with here; awful, ſublime, retired, gloomy; ſpots fit for contemplation, and melancholy retreats.

Darien's-bridge, in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; 51 miles from Dublin.

Darinis, otherwiſe called *Molana*, an Iſland at the mouth of the bay of Youghal, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. A monaſtery was founded here by St. *Molanfid*, in the 6th century; in which was interr'd *Raymond le Groſs* the Engliſh general, who contributed with *Strongbow* to the reduction of Ireland.—Alſo another iſland ſit. near Wexford, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; where a monaſtery was founded by St. *Nemamb*, about the middle of the 7th century.

Dartishen, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Dartree or *Dartry*, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Dartry, ſee *Dartree*.

Darver, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Daugh-bridge, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Daughtons, ſubterraneous caves ſit. four miles N. W. of Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. They are the curious work of nature: the entrance is by a large arched cave 25 feet high; the roof is rock compoſed of various pieces in regular order. This leads to another not quite ſo high, and from that is continued by narrow paſſages to a brook, which paſſing thro' theſe unknown receſſes, diſcharges itſelf at the firſt entrance.

Daunce-mountains, theſe form the N. W. boundary of the bar. of *Carberry*, co. *Cork*, prov. Munſter, and run thro' the N. parts of *Bantry*, into Glanerought in Kerry. At the foot of one of theſe mountains called *Seeſhy* is a lake ſtored with a ſpecies of red trout, which never riſe at a fly.

David's-town, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

Davugh-phadrig, ſit. at *Bel-con*, near Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; it is a celebrated well, and reputed the beſt cold bath in the kingdom, having relieved numbers in paralytic and nervous diſorders. It exhibits a large ſtream, which turns two mills at 150 yards diſtance from the head.

Dawnmoon, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Dawson's-bridge, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 90 miles from Dublin, near which is *Caſtle Dawſon*, a handſome ſeat; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Derry.

Dawson's-court, the handſome ſeat of lord *Portarlington*; ſit. near *Emo Inn*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Dawson's-grove, the ſeat of lord *Cremorne*, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Daw's-town, a pretty ſeat, two miles from *Blarney*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Deadman's-bay, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Dealbhna, the preſent bar. of *Delvin*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. There were *ſeven* territories of this name in Ireland, viz. 1ſt *Dealbhna Mor*, the country of the *O'Finlands*, afterwards the *Nugents*. 2d *Dealbhna Beg*, contiguous to the former; theſe two make the before mentioned bar. 3d *Dealbhna Eathra*, the bar. of Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter; this was the country of the *Mc Coghlans*. 4th *Dealbhna Iarthar*, or O'Scoluigh's country, in the antient territory of Meath. 5th *Dealbhna Nuadhat*, the preſent bar.'s of Athlone and Moycarne, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. 6th *Dealbhna de Cuilfebhair*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. 7th *Dealbhna Feadha*, the pre-

ſent

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Delgany post town & a parish Bary of Newcastle C. of Wicklow & Prov. of Leinster; The mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford passes thro it. The living is a R. & united to the vicarages of Kilcoole and Kilpiecarrige, in the Archdiocese of Dublin and gift of the Archbishop of Dublin.

The parish Church is a plain building fitted up with great neatness & comfort. Part of this Parish has been taken off for the new Parish of Calary, whose minister derives pt. of his income from the Rector of Delgany ~~The Hous~~ There is a Composition for tithes exceeding £590 pr. ann. British.

The R. C. Chapel of Kilquade is in this parish & its district comprizes ~~also~~ Newcastle, Delgany

Alltydoor — Blatchford
Bellevue Peter La Touche
Bromley Lady H. Daly
Ballygannon. the seat of James Scott Esqe.
Kilquade House. the seat of T. O'Reily Esqe
Springfarm, the seat of Robt Hudson Esqe
Bellefield, J. Dick Esqe
Danaghorth G. Newtown Esq
Templeing Sergt Pennefather

There is a manufacture of straw plat & net making
There is scarcely any peat bog or waste land the state of agriculture is good.
At Kilcoole

ſent bar. of Moycullen, in the ſame co. it was divided into two diſtricts, viz. *Gno-more* and *Gno-beg*: the *O'Conrys* were chiefs of *Gno-beg*, until they were partly diſpoſſeſſed and partly made tributaries by the *O'Flahertys*.

DEAN-RATH, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DEARING'S-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

DECIES, otherwiſe *Deaſſies*, or Southern people, a territory containing the greater part of the co. of *Waterford*, prov. Munſter; it is at preſent divided into two bar.'s viz. *Decies* within, and *Decies* without Drum. The former is bounded on the S. and E. by the ocean, on the W. by the *Black-water*, and on the N. by *Decies* without *Drum*. The latter is bounded on the S. by *Decies within* Drum, on the S. E. by the ocean, on the W. by *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*, on the E. by *Upper-third* and *Middle-third*, and on the N. by *Upper-third* and *Glanchiry* bar.'s; according to ſome Iriſh chronicles, the *Decii* or *Deaſſies* were a colony from a people of that name who inhabited the S. parts of the co. *Meath*, near the co. Dublin. A chief of this diſtrict, about the year 278, having rebelled againſt *Cormac Mac Art*, king of Meath, entered the royal palace at *Taragh*, and ſlew *Kellach* the king's ſon; on which *Cormac* raiſed an army, ſuppreſſed the rebellion, and drove moſt of the *Decii* out of Meath, who thereupon ſettled in the co. Waterford. The antient proprietors of this diſtrict were the *O'Faos* now called *O'Fays*.

DECUREAGH, a *lake* in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

DEE, a *river* in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DEECE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, otherwiſe called *Decies* or *Deſies*.

DEEL *river*, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DEEPS, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

DEER'S-MEADOWS, a place ſo called in the midſt of the mountains of *Mourne*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: by ſome called *King's-meadow*, (becauſe people have their grazing here free) extending ſome miles in breadth and length: to which great numbers of poor people reſort in the ſummer months to graze their cattle. They bring with them their wives, children, and little wretched furniture, erect huts, and live thereabout two months, and often cut their turf, to ſerve for the next returning ſeaſon; which done, they retire with their cattle to their former habitations.

DESERTEEN, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

DEGE, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DELEROCK, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

DELGENY, *Delgany* or *Delgenny*, a ſmall village, ſit. near Newtown-mount-kennedy, 16 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles beyond Bray, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

DELVIN, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it was the antient territory of the *O'Finnalans*, and afterwards poſſeſſed by the *Nugents*, now *earls* of *Weſtmeath*, to whom it gives title of *baron*.

DELVIN-LODGE, the ſeat of the *earl* of *Weſtmeath*, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DEMKERNERY, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DENN, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

DEPATY *rock*, ſit. by the coaſt of the bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DERACHY, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DEREGRETH, a pariſh within the deanery of *Ardfinane*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

DERG, or *Derg-abhan*, i. e. the river of the woody moraſs; it riſes out of a lake of that name, in bar. *Tyrhugh*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, from whence joining ſeveral other rivers, as the *Mourne*, and *Finney*, it falls into *Lough Foyle* at Derry. The lake from whence this river riſes, is famous for having in it, the iſland that contains St. *Patrick's Purgatory*; it is a narrow cell, hewn out of the ſolid rock, in which a man could ſcarcely ſtand upright. In this lake there are ſeveral iſlands; on the largeſt, called St. Fintan's, a priory of Auguſtinians was founded by St. Auguſtin, in which St. *Daobec* is ſaid to have been buried: it had a chapel with convenient houſes for the monks, the remains of which may yet be ſeen.—There is another lake of ſame name, ſit. between co. Galway, prov. Connaught, and co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; in which is a very beautiful and fruitful iſland, having a fine anchoret tower, above 70 feet high; and the remains of 7 ſmall churches. It was founded in the 6th century by St. *Commin*.

DERG BRIDGE, ſit. by *Caſtlederg*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DERIG ISLAND, ſit. near bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DERIG *lake*, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

DERIKELAGH, a ſmall lake in co. Down, prov. Ulſter: at the N. end of which, are the ruins of the chapel of *Temple Gaurin*, i. e. "Goat's church."

DERIMTOGHNY, ſit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DERINA *lake*, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DERNOGE POINT, ſit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DERREGONELLY, ſit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DERRICAMMAGH, ſit. near *Dunleer*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DERRILIN, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Fair days 27 May and 27 Oct.

DERRINGFORD, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

DERRY, a biſhoprick, conſtituted in the year 1158, and extending into the co.'s Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone and Antrim, in prov. Ulſter.

DERRY, *city* and *co.* ſee Londonderry.

DERRYAGHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYARD, ſit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYBRYAN, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. *Galway*, prov. Connaught; near 89 miles from Dublin.

DERRYCLONEY, ſit. near Caſhel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DERRYCREENY, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYCURRY, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYDOWN, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYGALVIN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in the liberties of the city of Limerick, in prov. Munſter.

DERRYGLASS, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; about 76 miles from Dublin. Here are the remains of an antient monaſtery, ſit. near the river Shannon.

DERRYGONELLY, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 10 July.

DERRYGRATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DERRYGULANE, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DERRYKEEGAN, or *Derrykeighan*, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

DERRYLORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYLOSSORY, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

DERRYMORE, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DERRYNEFLIN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DERRYNOOSE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

DERRYVILLANE, a vicarage, in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DERRYVULLAN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Tyreſkenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DERVER, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DERVERAGH LOUGH, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It is otherwiſe called *Lough Derrivaragh*; near it is ſuppoſed to have been the plain *Ath Maighne*, noted for a bloody battle fought there in 1152, between *Turlogh O'Brien* king of Munſter, and *Turlogh O'Connor* king of Connaught, when the latter was defeated with the loſs of 9 chiefs and 900 common men. This plain is ſaid to lie a little N. of the lough, in the pariſh of Maina.

DERVOCK, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin: near which are the ſeats of *Belleiſle* and *Clover-hill*. It has fairs on 12 Jan. 23 Feb. 12 Aug. 27 Oct. *cuſtom free.*

DERYNEE, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DESART, a ſeat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, which gives title of baron to the family of Cuff; ſit. 2 miles from *Callan*, 4 S. W. from *Kilkenny*, and 64 S. W. from Dublin.

DESART *church*, ſit. in co. Derry, prov. Ulſter; about 119 miles from Dublin; near which is a ſeat called *Mulletragh*. An abbey was founded here by St. *Columb*.

DESART-CREAT, or *Deſert-creat*, ſometimes written *Diſert-creat*, ſit. in in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; here is a church diſtant about 78 miles from Dublin, which is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

DESART-MARTIN or *Deſert-martin*, a fair town in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Derry, prov. Ulſter, 88 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 Feb. 8 May, 7 June, 28 July, 1 Oct. 8 Nov. and 27 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

DESERT, a pariſh and prebendary in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; bounded on the N. by the *Suir*, on the S. by *Mothil*, on the E. by *Fennoagh*, and on the W. by *Glapatrick*. The moſt remarkable place in this pariſh is *Carrickbeg*, where there is a communication by a ſtone bridge between the 2 co.'s of Waterford and Tipperary; and the remains of an abbey for Franciſcan friars, founded by James the 1ſt. earl of *Ormond*.

DESERT-CREAT, ſee *Deſart-creat*.

Delgany, a parish in the Barony of Newcastle, Co. of Wicklow and Province of Leinster; situated near the Mail Coach Road from Dublin to Wexford and extending to the Sea: 17 miles from Dublin and 7 m from Bray

The village of Delgany is situated at the head of a picturesque glen: the cottages, which are of a neat and ornamental distinction intermixed with villas & elegant seats, are ~~sit~~ adventageously ~~pla~~ced round it. ~~The vil~~

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Delgany, a parish in the Barony of Newcastle, Co. of Wicklow
and Province of Leinster; situated on the Seacoast & traversed in
another direction by the Mail Coach Road from Dublin to
Waterford and Wexford: 9 miles from Dublin & 5 from Bray.
The village of Delgany is picturesquely situated at the
head of a deep glen, which opens at the distance of an English
Mile into the beautiful and admired Glen of the Downs.
The cottages are in general neat and of fanciful forms
intermingled with villas & ornamental Seats and the Scenery
is enriched by the luxuriant & romantic Woods & cliffs which
enclose the Glen of the Downs & the numerous fine
Demesnes which decorate this neighbourhood. In the centre
of the village stands the parish a plain but respectable edifi
handsomely fitted up within. This parish has been recently
divided and part of it forms a portion of the new Ecclesiasti
cal District of Calary. The Living is a Rectory with the Vicar
ages of Kilcool and Kilmacanoge united, in the Archdiocese
of Dublin and gift of the Archbishop of Dublin. The Composition
for Tithes is £590 pr ann. At Kilquade in this parish is situ
ated a neat R.C. chapel the union of which comprehends Delg
ny and Newcastle. Here are many elegant Seats
1 Altydur – Blatchford Esqr. 2 Bellevue, Peter La Touche Esqr. Thi
elegant demesne includes the celebrated Glen of the Downs 3 Bromley
Lady Harriot Daly 4 Ballygannon James Scott Esqr. 5 Kilquade Ho
Thos. O'Reily Esqr. 6 Springfarm, Robt. Hudson Esqr. 7 Bellefield Col.
Dick. 8 Danaghporth, Geo. Newton Esqr. 9 Templeing Sergt. Penne
The Glebe House the Revd. Mr. Cleaver. In the village of Delgany
is a small domestic manufacture of Straw Plait: a School
formerly in connection with the Kildare Place Society and
now supported by Subscription. There are several other
charitable Schools, each supported by its respective Patron.
The Agriculture of the parish is good, it contains scarcely
any waste land and very little peat bog. At Kilquade
is a large and well-conducted School in union with the
National Board of Education.

DESERT MARTIN, ſee *Deſart-martin.*

DESERTMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DESERTOGHILL, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

DESERTSERGES, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DESIES or *Decies*, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Faos*, now called *O'Fays*.

DESMOND, antiently *Deas Mumhan*, or S. Munſter; formerly a co. in the prov. Munſter, but now a part of the co.'s *Kerry* and *Cork*. Its antient kings were the M'Carthys, hereditary chiefs of *Corcaluighe* or *Cork*. After the arrival of the Engliſh it gave title of earl to a branch of the *Fitzgeralds*, who were afterwards attainted by Queen Eliz. Alſo to ſir. *Rich. Preſton*, lord Dingwall in Scotland; and at preſent it gives title to the family of *Fielding*, earl of Denbigh in England.

DESMOND'S-CHAPEL, ſit. within about 5 miles of *Caſtle-iſland*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.

DEVA, a river mentioned by *Rich. Ciren.* and ſeems to be the preſent bay of *Carlingford*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DEVENISH-ABBEY, ſit. on Deveniſh iſland in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. It is ſaid to have been built in 1449, but the Ulſter annals ſtate it to have been erected ſo early as 1130.

DEVENISH-ISLAND, or *Diviniſh iſland*, ſit. in Lough Erne, in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, about 3 miles from Enniſkillen; where there is one of the moſt perfect round towers in Ireland. It is exactly circular, 69 feet high to the conical covering at the top, which is 15 feet more; it is 48 feet in circumference, and the walls are 3 feet 5 inches thick; thus the inſide is only 9 feet 2 inches in diameter; beſides the door which is elevated 9 feet above the ground, there are 7 ſquare holes to admit the light. The whole tower is very neatly built with ſtones of about 1 foot ſquare, with ſcarcely any cement or mortar, and the inſide is almoſt as ſmooth as a gun-barrel. At the outſide baſe, a circle of ſtone projects 5 inches. Near it are the venerable ruins of *Deveniſh abbey*, ſaid to have been built in 1449, but the Ulſter annals ſtate it to have been erected ſo early as 1130. St. *Laſerian* is ſaid to have founded a monaſtery here in 563: he was otherwiſe named *Molaiſe*, and here are his reliques contained in a vaulted building of hewn ſtone, called St. Molais's houſe. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

DEVIL'S-BIT, ſit. between the bar.'s of upper Ormond and Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DEVIL'S-CASTLE, a high cliff, ſo called by the country people; it ſtands to the N. of *Lick*, in the bar. of *Iraghticonnor*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is inacceſſible to any creature but fowls, and hath an *Eagle's* neſt on its ſummit. The whole ſhore hereabouts has a great variety of romantic caves and caverns, formed by the daſhing of the waves: in ſome places are high open arches, and in others impending rocks, ready to tumble down upon the firſt ſtorm.

DEVIL'S-GLEN, ſit. near *Dunran*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; this place, and the beautiful roads now made about it, affording a variety of the moſt pleaſing proſpects in nature, is well worth a traveller's attention.

DEVIL'S-PUNCH-BOWL, a large deep hole ſo called, filled with water, on the W. ſide of *Mangerton* mountain, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; which overflows and makes an agreeable caſcade down the ſide of the mountain, in the view of *Mucruſs houſe*. This water ſupplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into *Lough Lane*, or what is more properly termed the lake of *Killarney*, which forms one of the greateſt natural beauties in the kingdom.

DEVINISH, ſee *Deveniſh abbey* and *iſland*,

DIAMOR, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

DILLON'S-GROVE, ſit. near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

DILLON'S-LODGE, ſit. in bar. Upper-croſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

DILLON'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DINGANDONOVAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DINGLE or *Dingle-i-Couch*, a poſt, port and borough town in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it has a harbour, and ſtands in a bay of its own name, about 79 miles W. of Limerick, and 166 from Dublin, and is governed by a ſovereign. It is the moſt Weſterly town in Europe, and has a barrack for a company of foot, and a tolerable good Saturday market. Here was a caſtle built about 1580, the vaults of which are now uſed as the town goal. Several of the houſes are built in the Spaniſh faſhion, with ranges of ſtone balcony windows; this place being formerly much frequented with ſhips from that nation, who traded with the inhabitants, and came to fiſh on this coaſt; many of the houſes have dates on them as old as Queen Eliz.'s time, and ſome earlier; but the modern edifice in this town belongs to the *knight* of *Kerry*. The pariſh church dedicated to St. *James*, is ſaid to have been formerly built at the charge of the Spaniards. It was originally very large, but moſt of the old ſtructure is gone to ruin, a part only of which is kept in repair for divine ſervice, and is called St. *Mary's* chapel. There was formerly an antient monaſtery in this town. *Dingle* was incorporated by Queen Eliz. in 1585, who granted to it the ſame privileges which Drogheda enjoyed, with a ſuperiority over the harbours of *Ventry* and *Smerewick*; and allowed 300*l.* to the inhabitants to wall the place. King James Iſt. renewed its privileges by charter, bearing date at Weſtminſter, 2 Mar. in the 4th year of his reign. The Iriſh formerly called it *Dangean in Cuſhy*, i. e. the fortreſs or caſtle of *Huſſey*, an old Engliſh family to whom one of the *Fitzgeralds*, earl of Deſmond had formerly granted a conſiderable tract of land from *Caſtle Duen* to *Dingle*. This place ſends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Townſhend* family. On the lands of *Ballybeg*, 1 mile N. E. of Dingle, is a vitriolic ſpa; and about 1 mile S. W. is *Burnham*, formerly called *Ballingollin caſtle*; deſtroyed in 1641. Dingle was once a town of good commerce; and tho' it bears at preſent ſome evident marks of decay, ſtill preſerves ſome little trade, and exports beef, butter, corn and even linen. It is a curacy in dioc. of Ardfert. Near this town, in the caves on the ſea-ſhore, there is an abundance of very clear and hard chryſtals.

DINGLE-HARBOUR, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; towards the N. ſide of *Caſtlemain-bay*, and near the harbour of *Ventry*, the laſt being half a league W. of the other, and divided from it by a narrow iſthmus; between both theſe harbours is a rock, about a mile from the ſhore, called the *Crow*: within a mile of which is *Dingle harbour*, being but a ¼ mile broad at the entrance; the W. point is called *Binbeg*, and the E. point *Binbane*; there are 30 feet at low water in the entrance, and ſo gradually to 18 and 12 feet, the channel is pretty ſtrait and runs near the W. ſhore; the harbour grows wider when you are in: the E. ſhore is ſhoal for a conſiderable way over, and therefore to be avoided; you may anchor in any part of the channel from 20 to 12 feet water, where you are landlocked from all winds. Lat. 51 : 55, lon. 10 : 36.

DINGLE-ICOUCH, ſee *Dingle*.

DININ *river*, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DINISH ISLAND, ſit. in the river *Kenmare*, bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; this, with the iſland of *Scariff* near it, is farmed from the earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, by a family of the name of *Connell*.

DINROY, or rather *Dun-riogh*, i. e. the dun or fort of the king; by ſome placed near *New Roſs*, in co. *Waterford*, but Mr. Beauford ſtates it to be a royal reſidence of the chiefs of *Corcalaighe*, which was ſit. in co. Cork, near *Roſs-Carberry*, prov. Munſter. See *Coll. Reb. Hib.* No. 11.

DIRELEHAN, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DIRPATRICK, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DIRWAY, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DISERT. There are many places of this name in Ireland, viz. 1ſt a fair town in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, and holds fairs on Whit. Mond. and 12 Nov. Here one of the antient round towers has been erected; and to this place St. *Ængus* retired, and founded an abbey here. It is ſit. about 2 miles S. E. of Maryborough. 2d A rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. 3d A vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, in ſame co. 4th A curacy in dioc. of Offory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. 5th A vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. 6th A rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. 7th a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. 8th A vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. 9th a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. 10th a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. 11th A vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clonmaurice.—Alſo a rectory in ſame dioc. ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, both in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DISERT-CREAGH, ſee *Deſartcreat*.

DISERT-LYN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

DISERTMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DISNIE, a *river* in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DISWELL'S-TOWN, ſit. near Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

DIVIS *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DOAGH, a village ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; about 90 miles from Dublin.

DOANE, ſit in bar. Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DOGGER-

D U

[illegible], ft. at the mouth of [illegible] bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a cape in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Connaught. It is the most western point of the co. and stretches out into the Atlantic ocean.

[illegible], a place so called, in [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Cashel. It is in bar. [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], ft. on the [illegible] banks of Lough [illegible], in [illegible], co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Here is a nunnery, was erected by St. [illegible], his mother St. [illegible], was died before the year [illegible].

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of [illegible], and in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], ft. in bar. [illegible], co. Kildare, prov. Leinster; here is Leinster-lodge, a seat of his grace the duke of Leinster.

[illegible], ft. near [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Ulster.

[illegible], ft. in bar. [illegible], co. Cavan, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], ft. near [illegible] harbour, in bar. [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], the ancient name of [illegible], in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible], ft. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Munster.

[illegible], a village in dioc. of Dublin, in bar. [illegible], co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible]

Dundonald is 4 miles from Belfast. The [illegible]
in 1717 in the gift of [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
Down and by agreement the Patronage of the
Union is alternately in the Crown & [illegible]
the [illegible] lies. The Church a [illegible]
[illegible] in 1815 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] built 1799 by the [illegible]
[illegible]
for the neighbourhood. The parish is [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Donadea is 4 miles from Kilcock. The Benefice is a R.y in the gift of Sr Gerald Geo. Aylmer Bart united to that of Balraheen, wh. is in the gift of the Crown and by agreement the Patronage of the Union is alternately in the Crown & Sr G. G. Aylmer, who presented last. The Church is a modern stru of g. masonry finished in 1813 by a loan of £1000 from the Bd. of First Fruits — Wood~~rake~~site in this parish is a neat modern villa built 1833 by the Revd. W. J. Ayl Here are some excellent stone & lime quarries for the neighbourhood. The parish is nearly equall under pasture & tillage — Fuel is abundant from proximity to bog — The system of husbandry is

Dogger-bank, ſit. at the mouth of Wexford bay, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Dog's-head, a *cape* in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is the moſt Weſtern point of the co. and ſtretches out into the Atlantic ocean.

Dog's-nose-point, a place ſo called, ſit. in *Cork harbour*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dog's-town, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Doiremelle, ſit. on the banks of Loughmelve, in lower Breffiny, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Here a nunnery was erected by St. *Tigernach* for his mother St. Mella, who died before the year 787.

Dolla, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Dollard's-town, ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here is Leinſter-lodge, a ſeat of his grace the duke of Leinſter.

Dollybrook, ſit. near Ballibay, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Domacasten, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Domcomagh, ſit. near Tarboy-harbour, in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Domleagh, the antient name of *Duleek*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Domnach-bill, ſee *Bill-church*.

Domorting, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Donabate, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Donabrook, ſee *Donnybrook*.

Donacomper, or *Donacumper*, ſit. near St. *Woolſtans*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church; this place is ſometimes written *Donacumber*.

Donadea, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is a chapel which contains the family vault of the Aylmer family, with an antient monument, erected by Sir *Gerald Aylmer*, the firſt bart. of that branch, which ſettled at this place: who alſo built the *church* of Donadea, and added a new building to the old caſtle, in the then faſhionable ſtyle. *Donadea-caſtle* was beſieged by the Iriſh rebels in 1691, but bravely defended by Ellen daughter of Thomas viſc. Thurles, ſiſter of James Iſt duke of Ormond, and wife to ſir *Andrew Aylmer*, the ſecond bart. They however burnt the new houſe, which from that period lay in ruins, until it came into the poſſeſſion of ſir *Fitzgerald Aylmer*, the preſent and 7th bart. by whom it was repaired in a good ſtyle and at a conſiderable expence. The family of Aylmer is antient, and ſaid to be deſcended from *Aylmer* or *Æthelmare*, earl of Cornwall, in the time of king Ethelred: in memorandum of which they have conſtantly borne four Corniſh choughs in their arms. They early ſettled in Ireland, (ſometime in the reign of King John,) at or near *Lyons* in the co. Kildare, which ſtill remains to the elder branch of the family, and from which are deſcended the barons Aylmer of *Balrath*, and the family of *Donadea* and ſeveral others. *Donadea* is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, and otherwiſe written *Donedea*.

Donagar, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Donagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Donaghadee, a poſt, market and port town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; ſit. 10 leagues due W. of *Port-Patrick* in Scotland, where the Scottiſh pacquets land. Its trade chiefly conſiſts in the exportation of horſes to Scotland. It ſtands 24 miles N. E. of *Downpatrick*, and 94 N. E. of Dublin; lat. 54 : 45 N. lon. 5 : 40 W. Within a mile of this place are the ruins of the church of *Templepatrick*. The quay of Donaghadee is made of large ſtones in form of a creſcent, without any cement, and is 128 yards in length, and about 21 or 22 feet broad, beſides a breaſt wall of the ſame kind of ſtones about 6 feet broad. The town conſiſts of two principal ſtreets (beſides croſs lanes) one open and expoſed to the ſea, and the other at the back of it, which is well paved. The Diſſenters have a large meeting-houſe here, and the conformiſts a decent church, which tho' an old building is in good repair, and erected in form of a croſs with narrow gothic arched windows. The church ſtands on an eminence at the N. W. end of the town, and may be ſeen in clear weather from *Portpatrick*. The rath at Donaghadee ſtands on the N. E. ſide of the town, on a natural hill which has been by art ſhaped round, on the top of it a hollow is cut from E. to W. it is encompaſſed by a large dry foſſe: the circumference at bottom of the trench is 448 feet, but much more if meaſured on the outſide; the circumference at the top is 219 feet, and the conical height on the N. 140 feet; you aſcend the mount by ſeveral narrow paths which are carried about it ſpirally, and appear to have been originally made with the mount, from the top of which the bearings of ſeveral parts of Scotland and the Iſle of Man appear very viſible in clear weather. It is probable there is an arched gallery within the body of the mount, which together with the town are commanded by a riſing ground; about a quarter of a mile to the S. called Carnathon-hill or Scot's-hill; and on the S. ſide of the rath is an area, or level piece of fine green ſod, on which 3000 men may be drawn up in rank and file. Here was a univerſity or ſchool kept in the middle ages, but it was deſtroyed by the Danes in 837. Donaghadee holds fairs on 6 June, 4 July, 16 Aug. 10 Oct. and 2 Wedneſd. in Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

DONAGHCLONEY, ſee *Donaghlony.*

DONAGHEAVY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DONAGHEDY, or *Donagheady*, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin; 1½ mile beyond it is a ſeat called *Ballykellaghan.*

DONAGH-HENRY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DONAGHLONY, or *Donaghtloney*, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the ſcite of the pariſh church of which was changed in 1681, from Donaghlony-bridge to *Clanconnell*, otherwiſe *Warrinſtown*, or *Warringstown.*

DONAGHMAIN, ſee *Donaghmoyne.*

DONAGHMORE, there are ſeveral places of this name. 1ſt. A pariſh and fair town in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, which gives title of baron to the family of Hutchinſon, and is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne: fairs held 12 May and 21 Nov.—2d. A fair town in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 28 March, 12 and 13 June, 31 Aug. and 12 Dec. it is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.—3d. A prebendary in dioc. of Waterford, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, united to *Killtigan.*—4th. A place in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 2 miles beyond Dungannon; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.—5th. Another in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, diſtant about 75 miles from Dublin.—6th. In bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, where there is an antient round tower; this place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. There is alſo a river of this name in ſame co.—7th. The ruins of a church, ſit. near Leixlip, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; near which ſtands a handſome obeliſk, erected by lady Ann Conolly.—9th. A rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. 10th. A vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.—11th. A curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—12th. a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—13th. a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—14th. A vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.—15th. a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. 16th. A rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DONAGHNAGHTA, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DONAGHMOYNE, or *Donaghmain*, a bar. having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

DONAGHPATRICK, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. An abbey was founded here by St. Patrick; it was pleaſantly ſit. near the river Blackwater, but ſuffered much by fire, and was often plundered by the Danes.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DONAGHY, a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 10 July and 26 Aug.

DONAMAGHAN, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DONANY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DONARD, a fair town in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 4 May and 12 Aug. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. *St. Silveſter* was interred here, but his reliques were tranſlated to the monaſtery of *St. Baithen.*—There is alſo a place of ſame name near *Killcullen*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DONARD'S-CHAPEL, ſit. on the N. E. ſide of Slieub Donard mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. *Sir Will. Petty's* map mentions it by the name of *Leniord's* chapel; but *Dr. Smith* in his hiſt. of that co. ſays it ſhould have been called *Donard's-chapel.*

DONASSE, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fair days 17 Mar. 21 Sept. and 30 Nov. *cuſtom free.*

DONBEG, ſit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DONBOY, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'stown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

DONEDEA, ſee *Donadea.*

DONEGAL, otherwiſe *Tyrconnel*, a co. in the prov. of Ulſter, bounded by the ſea on the N. W. and the bay of *Donegal* and *Fermanagh co.* on the S. thoſe of *Tyrone* and *Londonderry*, and part of *Fermanagh co.* on the E. It is a very large mountainous and coarſe country, abounding with good harbours. It gives title of earl to the family of Chicheſter; contains about 679,550 acres, 42 pariſhes, 5 bar.'s and 5 boroughs, and returns 12 members to parliament.

mproving Potatoes are in general drilled, Greencrops confined to the gentry. The usual succession of crops 3 of potatoes, one of wheat & two of oats. A Dispensary ypd. & Gd. Jury Presentmn. – The Petty Sessions are held here A neat School House erected by a Grant from the Lord Lts. Fund, on 3 acres of land given on a lease renewable for ver, at nominal rent, to the Rector & Ch. wardens for time being by Sir Gerald Geo. Aylmer Bart. supd. by Erasmus Smith's Trustees.

Donard, a p. in Lower Talbotstown, Co. of Wicklow on the Little Slaney, which produces excellent trout abt. a mile Eastwd. from the leading road from Dublin to Carlow 3½ miles from Dunlavin, the nearest post town. There are no rectorial tithes paid in this parish. it is united to the curacy of Crehelp & patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin The village of Donard was burnt in the rebellion of 1798 by the rebels, the inhabitants retreated to Dunlavin & the yeomanry were garrisoned in the Church, which is a small indifferent building now about to be rebuilt by a grant of £900 by the Bd. of First Fruits. R.C. Ch. built in 1831 & connected with those of Dunlavin & Holywood Donard House, the seat of Mrs. Heighington. In the village is a moated Rath & on the west side of the Mountains, which here present some bold & very grand scenery, is a ruined Cromlech. The parish contains a good deal of peat bog, which is fetched a distance of two miles. the soil is light & gravelly & chiefly under tillage A Patent for a Market & two Fairs 6th May & 12th August, the latter, which is chiefly for amusement is held on the 15th of August.

Donoughmore, a p. Bar. of Talbotstown Co. of Wicklow & Provce. of Leinster; situated on the river Slaney. which rises in this parish and in the Glen of Imael. 5 miles N.E. from Baltinglass.

A Rectory & Vicarage; the former a prebend in the Cathedral of St. Patricks, Dublin, in the gift of the Archbishop. The church was rebuilt in 1711 & the present tower added in 1821 The parish is under composition at £500 pr. ann. Irish – There is a R.C. Ch. at Davidstown. The only gentleman's seat is Coolmony – Hutchenson Esq This parish contains an extensive tract of Mountain at the foot of which is peat bog Feeding veal calves & making butter is the principal produce the Glen of Imael affording excellent pasturage. The following Schools occur One in connection with the Association for Discountenancing vice; one under the Trust of Erasmus Smith; one under the London Hibernian School Society. The late Mrs. Caldwell left £20 pr. ann. late Irish Curr. to the Protestant Poor of this parish.

Doneraile, a post, fair & market town, also a parish in the Barony of Fermoy, Co of Cork and Provce of Munster; situated on the Awbeg, which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge & on the Mail Car Road from ~~Cork~~ Mitchelstown to Mallow: 12 miles from the former & 6 from the latter town.

The living is a p.c. in the Diocese of Cloyne, united to the R. of Templerowan and in the gift of the Bishop of Cloyne.

The church is a neat plain structure, with a tower, built by a loan of two thousand pounds from the Board of First Fruits.

The R.C. chapel of Doneraile is a spacious unornamented structure of limestone, built in 1827 and does great credit to the architect for its neatness & simplicity. The expence was defrayed by local subscription, including a donation of £800 from Miss Gould, a member of the Presentation Convent in this town — Besides the parishes of Doneraile & Templerowan, the R.C. Union comprehends the parish of Cahirduggan.

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Doneraile contains many elegant seats the chief of which is that of Lord Viscount Doneraile contiguous to the town & is remarkable for the beauty of its grounds which are diversified by gentle undulations & verdant knolls, tastefully planted with timber, some of which has attained a majestic growth — Through the centre of the grounds, the Awbeg meanders, crossed at one point by a neat bridge of 3 arches of cut limestone and a little lower down by another of one arch: both sides of the Glen are richly wooded: The House is a spacious structure of two fronts, the entra front is a plain elevation of limestone, the other of cement with two bow projections at each corner, from the house the lawn declines to the margin of a small lake, on each side of which shady walks thro' ~~the~~ young plantations diverge.

Adjoining Doneraile Demesne is that of Creagh Castle the elegant & improved seat of Geo: Brazier Creagh Esqr: The Ho ~~of~~ stands on the verge of a steep bank, which is planted with trees & evergreen shrubs to the margin of th river: on a precipitous part of the ban rises the lofty tower of the ancient Castle venerably clad with ivy: On the opposite side of the river is Kilbrack (the Revd) Mrs Stawel ~~and~~ Laurentinu Michael Creagh Esqr. Donnybrook Wm. Hill Esqr. Old Court Jonas Stawel Esq. Carker, N. Green Evans Esqe Ballywonere House. John Harold Barry Esq: Byblox, Jno. Cro

The town consists of one street of neat houses, with a few of a superior descrip tion interspersed, neither lighted nor pa but well supplied with water from a sp It contains a small Market House, over which the Petty Sessions of the District a held — There are the following Schools Parochial School, supported & the hou given by Lord Visct Doneraile, in wh children are instructed without

'Tis about 57 miles long and 40 broad; the co. town is *Lifford*. Its bar.'s are Iniſhowen, Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, Boylagh, Bannagh, and Tyrhugh; number of houſes 23,521, and inhabitants 140,000. No part of the kingdom is better calculated for Summer and Winter fiſheries than this co. The linen trade carried on here is moſtly $\frac{7}{8}$ wides, from 9 to 12 hundreds, and averaged at about £15,000 yearly. The antient families of this co. were the *O'Gallaghers*, *O'Doghertys*, *O'Clerys*, *O'Donalds*, *M'Wards*, *M'Sweenys* and *O'Doyles*.

DONEGAL *(haven)*, a large bay in the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it lies 9 or 10 miles to the E. of Killybegs, and in the entrance is much encumbered with ſhelves, ſands and rocks; ſo that great circumſpection muſt be uſed in paſſing in or out of it with ſafety. Lat. 54 : 30, lon. 8 : 45.

DONEGAL *(town)* a borough, poſt and market town in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, ſit. 111 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 30, lon. 8 : 30. It has fairs on 5 and 29 May, 9 July, 4 Sept. 28 Oct. and Nov. In this town is a handſome old caſtle belonging to the earl of Arran. This borough returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Arran*. A monaſtery for Franciſcan friars was founded here by *Odo Roe*, in 1474, the remains of which are to be ſeen at a ſmall diſtance from the town. *Donegal* is a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe.

DONEGOR, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co, Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DONENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov Connaught.

DONERAIL or *Donneraile*, a borough, market, fair and poſt town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 20 miles N. E. of Cork, and 113 S. W. of Dublin. It gives title of viſc. to the family of *St. Ledger*. Lat. 52 : 5 N. lon. 8 : 25 W. Fair days 12 Aug. and Nov. This town is ſit. on the river *Awbeg*, over which there is a good bridge. There is a neat church here, with a good ſteeple and ſpire; and on the remains of the caſtle a barrack is erected for a troop of horſe. Near this town are ſeveral quarries of beautiful variegated marble. *Donerail* is a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne; it returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Donerail, who has a country ſeat here.

DONFEENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

DONIEL, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co, Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DONISLE BAY, ſit. between the bar.'s Middlethird and Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

DONKILL, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

DONMACPHELBIN, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DONMORE, a fair town in co. Galway. prov. Connaught; fairs held 29 May, 9 July, 10 Oct. and 11 Dec.—Alſo a place of ſame name, ſit. in the liberties of Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DONNAGURRAGH, ſit. near Ennis, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DONNARISK, ſit. near Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DONNERAILE, ſee *Donerail.*

DONNORLING-HARBOUR, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, oppoſite the Atlantic ocean.

DONNYBROOK, or *Donabrook*, a village and rectory in dioc. of Dublin, within 2 miles of the metropolis in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 26 Aug. for horſes and pedlars wares.

DONNYCARNEY, a village within 2 miles of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here is *Marino* the elegant ſeat with fine improvements of the earl of *Charlemont*.

DONOHILL, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DONORE, a fair town in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 29 June. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Alſo a place in bar. Clain, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DONOUGH, ſit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 67 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a church near a ſmall lake.

DONSEVERICK, ſit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, near the *Giant's-cauſeway*.

DONURLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny. co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DONYMANAGH, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DOOBALLY, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 15 Aug.

DOOLAGHS, ſee *Douloughs*.

DOON or *Doone*, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DOONAS, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DOONAUN or *Dunane*, a village in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; it is ſometimes written *Doonan*. In this neighbourhood are extenſive coal pits; the ground is fertile, and the coal dips to 20 or 28 fathom, being from 20 inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickneſs, running in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon: here at about 12 fathom beneath the ſurface, is found a rock of win-ſtone, reſting on a ſtratum of columnar baſaltes, perpendicular to the horizon: the columns are from 2 to 6 feet in length, the articulations from 3 to 6 inches, forming both convex and concave joints, of an irregular pentagonal figure, whoſe ſides in different joints are plain, convex and concave:

theſe columns in ſeveral places reſt on a light grey ferruginous rock or win-ſtone, on a ſlatey rock, beneath which is a vein of rich Iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from one to three inches thick: under the iron is a ſtratum of ſlate, and then the bed of coal: beneath the bed of coal, is a ſoft micaceous ſlate ſtratum, 10 or 12 fathom deep, and under that a hard rock, thro' which no one has yet bored; the miners think that the great and principal bed of coal lies beneath this rock, at about 50 fathom from the ſurface.

DOONE, ſee *Doon*.

DOONFIN, ſit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOONKILLEN, ſee *Dunkellin*.

DOON-POINT, ſit. in iſland of Raghery, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is remarkable for its baſaltic rocks and pillars.

DOORE, a *river* in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

DORRHA, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DOUDSTOWN, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, about 23 miles from Dublin.

DOUGLAS, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 126 miles from Dublin. In this place tho' a ſmall village, is the largeſt manufactory for *Sail-cloth* in the kingdom.

DOUGLAS-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin, 1 mile beyond which, ſit. on the *Foyle*, are the ruins of a church.

DOULOUGHS, or *St. Douloughs*, ſit. within 4½ miles of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. In the neighbourhood of this place are ſome handſome ſeats. *St. Doulough's church* is well worthy the attention of the antiquarian and the man of taſte. It is one of thoſe few ſtructures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the cloſe of the 11th century; and in different ſtile of architecture from any at this day to be found, either in Britain or the Weſtern parts of Europe, being evidently built in imitation of the original Chriſtian churches in the Southern countries, taken from the antient heathen temples of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; and which probably were introduced into this iſland by the Greek and Roman clergy who retired from their native countries, on the arrival of the *Goths* and *Vandals* into the Roman empire. It is 48 feet long by 18 wide, and has a double ſtone roof; the external which covers the building, and that which divides the lower from the upper ſtory; you enter thro' a ſmall door to the S. juſt as you enter, the tomb of *St. Doulagh* or *Doulach* preſents itſelf. By ſtooping you paſs a narrow way, and enter the chapel, which is 22 feet by 12 and lighted by 3 windows, one at the E. and two at the S. the arches pointed, and gothic decorations, with the tower are ſaid to be later additions; the ſtones which cover it are not large, but ſo well beded with mortar, that after ſo many centuries this roof admits neither light or water. The well near the church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and adjoins a place called *St. Catherine's pond*, it is an octangular incloſure, and was antiently the baptiſtry; about it are ſome emblematic freſco paintings. This place is ſometimes written *Doolaghs*; and ſtands 2½ miles beyond *Donnycarney*, and ½ mile beyond *Belchamp*.

DOUR, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which iſſues from a limeſtone rock, after a ſubterraneous courſe of ½ mile, having its riſe at Moygeely; where it breaks out and forms a ſmall lake, about a mile in circumference. In the proper ſeaſon this lake is frequented by a variety of wild fowl.

DOUTH, ſee *Dowth*.

DOVEA, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DOVE-HILL, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

DOWESTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DOWKINALLY, ſit. in Achill iſland, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOWLANE, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DOWLAS-HEAD, ſit. on the coaſt of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near *Cahir*. About this coaſt are ſeveral large caves near this place, one of which has its entrance ſo low, as hardly to admit of a boat with a man ſtanding up in it, but farther in, the roof is as high as that of a gothic cathedral. In this cave there is a confuſed echo, but when a perſon ſpeaks, the voice is ſo reverberated from ſide to ſide, as to ſeem louder than a ſpeaking trumpet.

DOWN, a *biſhoprick*,—alſo a large rich and populous *co.* in prov. Ulſter. The biſhoprick of *Down* is united to that of *Connor*, ſince 1454; and both ſees were founded in the 5*th* century. The co. is noted for its great trade in the linen manufacture, which is averaged at 151,960*l.* yearly: it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Dawney*; and is bounded on the E. and S. by the ſea, on the W. by *Armagh*, and on the N. by *Antrim* co.'s. Its length from N. to S. is 40 miles, the breadth from E. to W. 31, and the area 348,550 acres, having 8 bar.'s and the lordſhip of Newry, viz. upper and lower *Iveagh* or *Iveach*, *Kinelearty*, *Caſtlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Ardes*, *Lecale* and *Mourne*; in which are 60 pariſhes, 55 churches, 36,636 houſes, and e to religious distinction. There are two masters e a R. Catholic, the other a protestant, each receives 32:10 pr. anni. Female Lancastrian School stablished in 1816, in wh 400 children from he town & surrounding are in course of instruction during the summer months. Also a Female School under the patronage & entire support of Lady Doneraile and a Protestant Male School supported by the Incumbent. There is a Ladies Society for supplying poor females with wool & flax in a raw state to spin into kersey & coarse frieze. A weekly Fund for the relief of the Aged & Infirm of all classes, amounting to about £50 pr. ann. A Loan Fund, amounting to £300, raised by private subscription. In the town is a Convent of nuns of the Order of the Presentation established in 1815 connected with which is a very neat chapel and the Lancastrian Female School. In this parish are the ruins of Kilcolman Castle, once the property & residence of the Poet Spenser, where he is said to have composed the greater portion of the Poem "The Fairy Queen". Creagh Castle, ~~was~~ formerly called Castle Saffron, is a lofty square tower overhanging the Awbeg a mile below Doneraile in excellent preservation & said to have been built by the Coppingers. At the entrance to the Demesne of Creagh Castle is a beautifully perfect Rath, or Danish Fort, of a circular form surrounded by a high rampart and now planted over.

Downings is a R. and V. the former is united in augmentation to Kilcock; the latter with Caragh & Bridechurch, in the Diocese of Kildare and gift of the Diocesan.

Here is a large bog, which supplies the inhabitants abundantly with fuel. Woodville, the seat of John Bury Esqr. Downings, Mrs Bury. Here also is the Summit Level of the Grand Canal.

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and about 201500 inhabitants; it has 6 boroughs, and returns 14 members to parliament; chief town *Downpatrick*: moſt parts of this co. are fertile; in the rougher parts they breed a great number of horſes, with which the fairs of diſtant co.'s are ſupplied. It is ſaid that the antient name of this co. was *Ullad* or *Ullah*; which ſome ſay it received from *Ulagh* a *Norwegian*, who flouriſhed here long before the Chriſtian æra, from whom they alledge that the whole prov. of Ulſter had its name; and they affirm that all Ireland being divided into 5 provinces, that which is now called Ulſter by the Engliſh, was formerly and ſtill is called by the Iriſh *Cuig Ullagh*, i. e. *Ullagh's fifth*; and further, that a family of good note in co. *Antrim*, and others of leſs account, have taken their names from this *Norwegian*, and are all called *Mac Ullagh* or *Macullagh*. Mr. *Beauford* in the 11th. number of the *Col. Reb. Hib.* derives the word *Ullad* from *Thmath all adh*, that is "the Northern diviſion of the *Oll* or *Bolgæ*," pronounced *Ullagh*. The common opinion is that this country was reduced into ſhire ground, and divided into bar.'s in the reign of Queen Eliz. yet it is evident that two co.'s under the names of *Down* and *Newtown*, were ſo called much earlier; *John de Mandeville* being made ſheriff of Down and Newtown by patent, anno 1325. 20 Edw. IId. In this co. there are great numbers of bleach greens, particularly on the river *Bann*, where, in the courſe of 7 miles, paſſing by *Banbridge*, *Gilford* and *Moyallen* are 12 bleach greens, which on the whole finiſh 90,000 pieces annually. The river *Newry* which runs into *Carlingford bay*, divides the co. *Down* and *Armagh*. The antient families of this co. are the *O'Neils*, *M^c Gennis's*, *Macartanes* and *Whites*.—Down is alſo the name of a place ſit. near *Letterkenny*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter;—and another 6 miles N. of *Enniſcorthy*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, where an abbey for regular canons was founded, before the arrival of the Engliſh in this country.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Downamore, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is ſometimes written *Dunamore*, or *Dunmore*.

Downan *caſtle*, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, about 1 mile from *Tullow* on the river *Slaney*. It was demoliſhed by Oliver Cromwell, who is ſaid to have had an engagement here, with the troops commanded by col. *Butler*, who were defeated by the former.

Downderry, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held on Whitſun Monday.

Downeen, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Roſs-carberry*; on theſe lands and on others contiguous, called *Tralong*, about 1 mile W. of *Roſs-carberry*, are two remarkable great holes in the ground 80 yards deep, and each about 300 yards from the cliffs, in both which the ſea flows by ſubterraneous paſſages; theſe holes are called E. and W. *Pouladuff*.

Downgate-mountains, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Downgate *rock*, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin.

Downhills, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 117 miles from Dublin.

Downings, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Clain, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: here are the ruins of a church.

Downings-hill, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; a part of the *Grand Canal* has been cut thro' this hill, which is about 18 miles from Dublin; the ſoil of which is a loamy gravel. Over the canal is a ſmall bridge, called Downing's bridge. Here the level of the canal is at the ſummit, which commences at this hill and extends to *Ballyteague*, which is 22 miles diſtant from Dublin.

Downony, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Downpatrick, ſit. in bar. Lecale, and is the chief town of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter, about 7 miles W. of *Strangford-bay*, and 72 N. E. of Dublin; it is a borough, poſt and fair town, and ſends 2 members to parliament, election by *Potwallopers*. It is a rectory in dioc. of *Down*, which biſhoprick was united to that of *Connor* in 1442, or according to others 1454. This town has long been celebrated as the burial place of St. *Patrick*; and has a barrack for a troop of horſe; fairs held 17 March, 22 June and 29 Oct. Lat. 54: 23 N. lon. 5: 50 W. 2 miles from hence, are the ruins of the monaſtery of *Saul*, ſaid to have been built by St. *Patrick*; and near it is the famous well, called after the ſame ſaint, and much frequented on account of its ſuppoſed virtues. Downpatrick has been eſteemed one of the moſt antient towns in the kingdom, being noted in hiſtory before the arrival of St Patrick; its preſent name ſignifies the *mount* of *Patrick*, which has been given to it, from the rath which lies on the N. W. ſide of the town, the conical height of which is 60 feet, and the circumference 2100 feet; it is ſurrounded by 3 great ramparts, one of which is 30 feet broad, and the whole circuit of the works, is ¾ of a mile. This is ſuppoſed to have been formerly the place of the palace of the kings of *Ublagh* or *Down*. This town is now of a large compaſs, compoſed of 4 long ſtreets, centring near a point, interſected by lanes and ſmall ſtreets; it is diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral quarters, as the *Iriſh* quarter, *Engliſh* quarter, *Scotch* quarter, &c. It was made the ſeat of a biſhop by St.

Patrick; the cathedral ſtands near the town on the aſcent of a hill; over the E. window, are 3 handſome antient niches, in which the pedeſtals ſtill continue, whereon it is ſuppoſed the ſtatues of St. *Patrick*, St. *Bridget* and St. *Columb*, formerly ſtood; for tradition and hiſtory ſay, that theſe 3 ſaints were depoſited here; 2 ſquare columns adjoin the E. end of the cathedral; one of which is ſolid and the other hollow, and in it 20 winding ſteps remaining, which were ſuppoſed to have led up to the roof; on a ſtone over the E. window, is a very antient inſcription; there is at the W. end a very high pillar, that was repaired at the expence of dean *Daniel*; this church, &c. was deſtroyed by *Leonard* lord *Grey*, lord deputy of Ireland, A. D. 1538, the profanation thereof being one of the articles of impeachment laid to his charge; and he was beheaded 3 years after; ſome repairs however have been lately made to it. The dioceſan ſchool, market-houſe and preſbyterian meeting-houſe here, are handſome buildings, and the ſeſſions houſe is a large and elegant ſtructure; here are accommodations for 3 clergymen's widows, and an hoſpital erected by Mr. *Southwell*, for decayed tenants of the family, and other charitable purpoſes. No leſs than 5 religious houſes ſtood antiently in this town, viz. one of *Benedictines*, (being the old cathedral church juſt mentioned) which before *de Courceys* time, was a houſe of ſecular canons, and by him converted into a Benedictine ſeminary; one of crouched friars, called the *Engliſh Priory*, one of canons regular, called the *Iriſh Priory*, one of Ciſtertian nuns, and the 5th of obſervantine *Franciſcans*, founded in the 12th. century; the 1ſt. was enlarged and beautified by *de Courcey*, the 2d. was founded by him, the 3d. by *Malachy O'Morgair*, biſhop of Down, in 1138; and the laſt by *Hugh de Lacey*, earl of *Ulſter*. It is uncertain who founded the nunnery; beſides theſe religious houſes, there was an hoſpital for lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and another of the ſame ſort at *Kilcleiff*, in bar. of *Lecale*, under the invocation of St. *Peter*; the cuſtody of both which hoſpitals were by patent, dated 2 April, 1413, granted to *John Young*, *John Molyn* and *Walter Celey*, with all their lands, tenements and appurtenances, being then in the king's hands, for certain cauſes, to hold as long as they ſhould continue in the king's poſſeſſion. The preſent church of *Down*, being 90 feet by 40 in the clear, ſtands in another part of the town, and was rebuilt in 1735. Near the old abbey was a round tower, which ſtood about 40 feet from the cathedral, 66 feet high, the thickneſs of the walls 3 feet, and the diameter on the inſide 8 feet; this tower was lately taken down, in order to enlarge the W. end of the cathedral; and it is remarkable that under the foundation of this tower, were found the veſtiges of a more antient church, of exceeding good maſonry, and on a larger ſcale than the preſent old fabric, in the walls of which are many pieces of cut ſtone, that have evidently been uſed in ſome former building. On a riſing ground, at the entrance into this town, formerly ſtood a noble houſe of the lord *Cromwell*, burned down by the Iriſh, in 1641; about a mile S. of the town, is a noted horſe-courſe, where purſuant to a charter, granted by king James IId. plates given by the *corporation* of *horſe-breeders*, are run for.

Downstown, ſit. near Drogheda, prov. Leinſter.

Dowrie, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Downs, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 Jan. 4 May, 5 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Alſo a place in bar. Ferbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Downs-glen, ſee *Glen* of the *Downs*.

Dowth, or *Douth*, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; this place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Netterville*, now viſc. *Netterville* of *Dowth*. Here is the *ſeat* of lord Netterville, which commands an extenſive view of a beautiful and well cultivated country; and near it are many druidical remains.

Drakestown, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

Drangan, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Draper's-hill, a favourite ſpot of the late celebrated dean *Swift's*, to which he gave that name; it is ſit. near *Market-hill*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Dremoge, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Drennenstown, ſit. by the banks of the Grand canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. On one ſide of it are ruins of a caſtle, and on the other are ruins of a church at *Feighcullen*: diſtant 24 miles from Dublin.

Drew'stown, ſit. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Drihidtarsna, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Drimana-point, a *cape* in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Drimbar, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 21 May.

Drimesen, a round church ſo called, ſit. about 6 miles W. of *Mount Leinſter*, prov. Leinſter. Near this place there were many interments in the time of King James II. but they have been defeated by the inhabitants. Many people have been brought from several miles distance, to be interred here, pursuant to their desire, and on Easter monday, a great Patron is held here.

Drumiskin, vil. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinster; one of the ancient round towers was erected here, part of which yet remains. This place is otherwise called *Drumskin*, and is a rectory in dioc. of [illegible].

Drimna, see *Dromore*.

Drimoleague, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair held 13 Sept.

Drinagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, sit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Drinagh, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], vil. in bar. [illegible], co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Drishane Bridge, sit. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Drogheda, otherwise called *Tredagh*, a post town sit. near 24 miles from Dublin; generally included in the county Louth, prov. Leinster. but is also considered as a county and town in itself, returning two members to parliament, elected by freemen and freeholders. It contains above 10000 inhabitants. It is partly sit. in co. Meath, and lies on the river *Boyne*, about 3 miles W. of the Irish channel. It has a fine harbour; and is governed by a mayor and sheriffs. It gives title of viscount, earl and marquis, to the family of *Moore*; and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot. The town has been entirely walled in, but most of the gates and greater part of the walls much decayed; it was taken by storm by *Oliver Cromwell*, who put all the garrison to the sword. This is a place of good trade, large and well built; St. *Peter's* church, a new building, is elegantly [illegible] that of St. *Mary's* on the other side of the river is going to decay; near it in the church yard are the remains of an old castle church, quite destroyed. One of these parishes is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, and the other a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Here is a good charity school [illegible] remarkable for the fine [illegible] in the [illegible]. Some [illegible] ruins of abbeys are to be seen [illegible] about this town [illegible] the priory of St. [illegible] the hospital of St. [illegible] a Dominican friary, Grey friary, Augustinian friary, and [illegible] hospital of [illegible] which were all founded in this town; and on the [illegible] there was a priory and Hospital of St. John and a Carmelite friary. About 2 miles up the river [illegible] obtained [illegible] by King William the

Hill is about [illegible]. At [illegible] near Drogheda is a [illegible] cave in the form of a cross, with a gallery leading to it [illegible] and a mile beyond Drogheda are the ruins of the ancient abbey of *Mellifont*, [illegible] round tower; and [illegible] church called St. [illegible], deemed the most ancient religious [illegible] in Ireland. Drogheda suffered much during the war of 1641, at which time it was besieged by [illegible] being garrisoned with some [illegible]. On St. *Thomas's* Eve the Irish made an attack on the town, but were repulsed [illegible] and on the 7th January [illegible] great works of the enemy, [illegible] their quarters and [illegible] many of them, at which time [illegible] one of their chief leaders was killed. The Irish then endeavoured to [illegible] the channel, but on 16th Jan. the [illegible] to the English army from [illegible] to the port of *Drogheda* [illegible]. On 21 Feb. Sir *Phelim O'Neal* attacked the town with scaling ladders, but proved unsuccessful; his party however maintained [illegible] a long time after many [illegible] until the [illegible] Tichbourne, [illegible] from time to time increased by additional [illegible] *Moore* of Drogheda, Sir *John Borlase*, lieut. col. [illegible] col. *Philip* [illegible] and others, of whom they [illegible] though they had been governors [illegible] went on this occasion as private captains. The siege was [illegible] and the town [illegible] bear evident marks of the [illegible] during this time [illegible]. Fairs held here on 12 May, 22 June, [illegible] Aug. and 29 Oct. [illegible]

Drom, a [illegible] in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

Dromagh, a fair town in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster; fair days 20 May, Aug. and Nov. The castle of Dromagh is about 2 miles S. W. of *Kanturk*, [illegible] built by [illegible] walled and flanked with four towers. Near this place a [illegible] has been discovered, which [illegible] Dromagh is [illegible] the church [illegible]

Drom[illegible], see [illegible].

Drom[illegible], [illegible] Cork, prov. Munster [illegible] S. of [illegible]

Patrick, the [illegible] of Ireland, [illegible] the town [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bishop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of which a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a very antient inscription. [illegible] a very high pillar, that was erected to the memory of [illegible] [illegible] county of Ireland. A. D. 1315 [illegible] [illegible] being one of the [illegible] [illegible] he was beheaded 3 years after [illegible] have been lately made to it. The school, market-house, and [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] and other charitable purposes. [illegible] a religious house [illegible] [illegible] the old church [illegible] [illegible] was a [illegible] of regular canons, and [illegible] converted into a [illegible] [illegible] called the [illegible] [illegible] Friars, [illegible] founded in the 13th century; the 1st was [illegible] by [illegible] Courcy, the 2d was founded by him, the 3d by [illegible] bishop of Down in [illegible] and the last by Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster. It is uncertain who founded the nunnery. Besides these religious houses, there was an hospital [illegible] to St. Nicholas, and another of the [illegible] at [illegible], in bar. of Lecale, under the invocation of St. John; the [illegible] of which hospitals were [illegible] dated [illegible] April [illegible] granted to [illegible] with all their lands, [illegible] and appurtenances, [illegible] in the king's hands, for [illegible] to hold as long as they should continue in the king's [illegible]. The [illegible] church [illegible] stands [illegible] the town, and was [illegible] [illegible] from the cathedral [illegible] the thickness of the walls [illegible] on the inside 8 feet. The tower was lately taken down, in order to enlarge the [illegible] of the cathedral; and it is remarkable that under the foundation of the tower, were found the vestiges of a more antient church, of [illegible] good masonry, and on a bigger scale than the present old fabric, in the walls of which are many pieces of cut stone, that appear to have been used in some former building. The rising ground at the entrance into the town, formerly [illegible] a noble [illegible] [illegible] Cromwell, [illegible] there by the Irish [illegible] about a mile S. of the town, is a horse-course, where pursuant to a charter granted by King James IId. plates given by the corporation of horse-breeders, are run for.

Dowdstown, st. near Drogheda, prov. Leinster.

Doora, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, in barony Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster; fairs held on Jan. [illegible] May [illegible] and 12 Nov. [illegible] a place in bar. Ferrard, [illegible] [illegible] prov. Leinster.

[illegible], see Glen of the Downs.

Dowth, or Douth, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, st. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; this place gives title of visc. to the family of Netterville, now visc. Netterville of Dowth. Here is the seat of lord Netterville, which commands an extensive view of a beautiful and well cultivated country; and near it are some druidical remains.

Drakestown, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, st. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Drangan, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, st. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

Drapier's-hill, a romantic seat of the late celebrated dean Swift's, to which he gave that name; it is st. near Markethill, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], st. on the banks of the Grand canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. On one side of it are ruins of a castle, and on the other the ruins of a church, at present [illegible] [illegible] miles from Dublin.

Drewstown, st. near Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, st. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a cape in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a [illegible] in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; fairs held [illegible].

[illegible], a small church so called, st. about 6 miles W. of [illegible] Leixlip, prov. Leinster. Near this place there were [illegible]

[illegible]

habitations in the time of king James IId. but they have been deſerted by the inhabitants. Many people have been brought from ſeveral miles diſtance to be interred here, purſuant to their deſire; and on Eaſter-monday, a grand *Patron* is held here.

Drimiſkin, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; one of the antient round towers was erected here, part of which yet remains. This place is otherwiſe called *Dromiſkin*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

Drimna, ſee *Drumna*.

Drimoleague, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 Sept.

Drinagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Drinaugh, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Drinidaly, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Dripſey *river*, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Drogheda, otherwiſe called *Tredagh*, a poſt town ſit. near 24 miles from Dublin: generally included in the co. Louth, prov. Leinſter: but is alſo conſidered as a co. and town in itſelf, returning two members to parliament, elected by freemen and freeholders, it contains above 10,000 inhabitants. It is partly ſit. in co. Meath, and lies on the river *Boyne*, about 5 miles W. of the Iriſh channel. It has a fine harbour; and is governed by a mayor and Sheriffs; it gives title of marquis, earl and viſc. to the family of *Moore*; and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot. The town has been entirely walled in, but moſt of the gates and greater part of the walls much decayed; it was taken by ſtorm by *Oliver Cromwell*, who put all the garriſon to the ſword; this is a place of good trade, large and well built: St. *Peter's* church, (a new building) is elegantly finiſhed; that of St. *Mary's* on the other ſide of the river is gone to decay: near it in the church-yard are the remains of an old caſtle almoſt quite deſtroyed. One of theſe pariſhes is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, and the other a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Here is a good tholſel, excellent fiſhmarket remarkable for the fine *Salmon* caught in the *Boyne*. Some fine ruins of abbeys are to be met with in or about this town; we find particularly recorded, the priory of St. *Lawrence*, that of canons regular; the hoſpital of St. *Mary*; a Dominican friary; Grey friary, Auguſtinian friary, and the houſe of St. James, which were all erected in this town; and on the co. Meath ſide of the river was a priory and hoſpital of St. John, and a Carmelite friary. About 2 miles up the river is an obeliſk, erected in memory of the victory obtained there by king William the IIId. in 1690. At Grange near Drogheda is a vaulted cave in the form of a croſs, with a gallery leading to it 80 feet long; and 3 miles beyond Drogheda are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Monaſter-boice*; two chapels, a round tower; and the large ſtone croſs, called St. *Boyne's croſs*, deemed the moſt antient religious relique now in Ireland. Drogheda ſuffered much during the wars of 1641, at which time it was beſieged, ſir *Henry Tichbourne* being appointed with ſome forces to undertake its relief. On St. *Thomas's Eve*, the Iriſh made an aſſault on the town, but were repulſed by ſir Henry; and on the 7th Jan. 1641, he forced the breaſt works of the enemy, entered their quarters and deſtroyed many of them, at which time *Art. Roe Mac Mahon*, one of their chief leaders was killed. The Iriſh then endeavoured to ſtop the channel, but on 11th Jan. the ſhipping came to the Engliſh army, from *Skerries* to the *quay of Drogheda* in one tide; a thing hardly known before. On 21 Feb. ſir *Phelim O'Neal* attempted the town with ſcaling ladders, but proved unſucceſsful; his party however maintained their ground a long time after many ſkirmiſhes, until the army under ſir Henry Tichbourne, was from time to time increaſed by additional companies under lord *Moore* of Drogheda, ſir *John Borlace*, lieut. col. *Byron*, lieut. col. *Philip Wenman* and others, of whom the three laſt, though they had been *officers* of the *field*, yet out of their zeal to the ſervice, went on this occaſion as private captains. The ſiege was at laſt raiſed; and the town walls bear evident marks of the conteſts during this time and that of *Cromwell*. Fairs held here on 12 May, 22 June, 26 Aug. and 29 Oct. Lat. 53 : 44, lon. 6 : 42.

Drom, a vicarage [illegible] dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Dromagh, a fair town in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Fair days 20 May, Aug. and Nov. The caſtle of Dromagh is about 3 miles S. W. of *Kanturk*, it was built by the *O'Keef's* and was their chief ſeat; it is well walled and flanked with four turrets. Near this place a vein of coal has been diſcovered, which make a laſting fire with little or no ſmoke. They have very good culm which covers the large coal, uſeful in forges and burning lime. The lands hereabout are coarſe, and afford little tillage. W. of Dromagh is the pariſh of *Cullen*, and near the church are ſome ruins, ſaid to have been an antient nunnery; but not mentioned in any record.—Alſo the name of a village in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Dromahaire, ſee *Drumahare*.

Dromalegue, a ſmall village in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; W. by S. of *Dunmanway*, to the N. of Dromalegue, about two miles is *caſtle Donawan.*

DROMANA, a ſeat of the earl of *Grandiſon,* ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; otherwiſe called *Drummana.*

DROMANAGH, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a colliery; and ſome iron is raiſed about this neighbourhood.

DROMANTINE, ſit. near *Newry,* prov. Ulſter.

DROMARAGH, a pariſh in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the old church of which about 3 miles S. S. W. of *Anahilt,* lay in ruins ſince 1641, 'till ſome years ago, when its walls which out-braved the injuries of time, were repaired and the place rendered fit for ſervice; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore. Near this church a good *Slate quarry* was found on the eſtate of lord *Hillſborough.* In this pariſh is an artificial cave, about 6 miles S. E. of Dromore, ſit. on a riſing ground, ſomething higher than the adjacent lands. The entrance is of a quadrilateral form, each ſide meaſuring about 3 feet in length, and deſcending near the ſame number of feet from the ſurface to the lower part of the aperture. This place cannot be entered but by creeping into it, but afterwards it is ſo high that a man can ſtand almoſt erect in it; it runs in a direct line 32 yards from N. to S. is in moſt places 6 feet broad: the floor is ſandy and tolerably level, but covered with water, intenſely cold and exceeding limpid, for the ſpace of 15 yards. In the cave on the W. ſide from the entrance, a chamber branches off 8 yards long and 2 broad, the workmanſhip of which is more regular and better finiſhed than that of the long entry.

DROMARD, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, [illegible] Sligo, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a village in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DROMCARR, ſit. about 5 miles E. of Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. An abbey was erected here; 'tis now a pariſh in dioc. of Armagh.

DROMCASHEL, a fair town in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; Fairs held 19 May, 12 Oct. *cuſtom free.*

DROMCLIFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DROMCOLLUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DROMCULLIHER, a village in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

DROMDOWNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DROMILLY, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, near 51 miles from Dublin.

DROMIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DROMINEER, or *Drominheer,* a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DROMISKIN, ſee *Drimiſkin.*

DROMKEEN, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 2 May, 16 July, 15 Nov. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DROMLINE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DROMMAGH, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DROMOD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DROMON, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held Mond. and Tueſd, after Trinity, 18 Aug. 23 Sept. and 14 Dec.

DROMORE, a poſt town ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, and is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin; lat. 54 : 27, lon. 6 : 42. Dr. Smith ſays it borrows its name like many other places in Ireland, from its ſituation, being a cluſter of houſes ſpread on the ſide of a hill; and derives its name from *Druim* a back, and *Mor* great, or the great back of a hill; Mr. Beauford, in Coll. Reb. Hib. No. 11. ſays this place was antiently denominated *Dromaragh,* i. e. the church or habitation in the maritime country; others derive it from *Drubhmor,* i. e. the great houſe, on account of the antient caſtle and rath that are here. The biſhoprick of Dromore was founded by St. *Colman* in the 6th century, in the antient diſtrict called *Mockmarragh,* according to Mr *Harris*; this ſee comprehends part of the co.'s Armagh, Down, and Antrim: its chapter was new modeled and eſtabliſhed with ſome peculiar privileges, by patent of king James the Iſt. Among other marks of royal favour, he diſtinguiſhes the biſhops of this ſee by the ſtile of " A. B. by divine providence biſhop of Dromore;" whereas all other biſhops in Ireland, except thoſe of *Meath* and *Kildare,* are ſtiled " by divine permiſſion," &c. The cathedral of Dromore is very ſmall, but the biſhop's houſe which was erected a few years ago by Dr. *Beresford,* the preſent biſhop of *Oſſory,* is a handſome and convenient reſidence, near the town and not 20 miles diſtant from any part of the dioc. This town is very antient, its church lay in ruins until it was rebuilt after the reſtoration, by biſhop *Taylor,* and dedicated to " *Chriſt our redeemer.*" There are 4 prelates of this ſee interred in one vault in

the

[illegible] chiefly, the *Lagan*, *Bush*, *Dighy* and *W[illegible]*. An abbey was founded here for regular [illegible], by St. Colman; at the W. entrance [illegible] the town are two [illegible] alms-houses; a diocesan school, and on a hill at the S. E. side of the town are two meeting-houses; in the square is erected a market-house with some arches; considerable quantities of linen cloth are sold at the markets and fairs here. Fairs are held [illegible] May, 26 July and 10 Oct. They have [illegible] of living in the neighbouring turbaries, [illegible] made in the adjoining lands; the river [illegible] divides the town, there being a communication by a bridge of two arches. It was through this town King Wm. III marched [illegible] his army on 14 June 1690. At the N. end of the town is a high Danish rath or moat [illegible], conspicuous to travellers and the adjacent country; from the river Lagan to this [illegible] fortification is a covered way 200 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep. In Dromore [illegible] the remains of a small castle or tower, probably the antient residence of the bishops. This bishoprick was refounded by James I [illegible] by his charters granted it very great and [illegible] manors privileges; the first charter bears date the 7th year of his reign. At this place there is a mineral spring that rises by the river [illegible] covered by an arch; it is a chalybeate water and has been drank with success for gravelly complaints; and at some particular times, especially in dry seasons, it is of a purgative quality. On the fee lands of the bishop of Dromore were found in 1783 a pair of *elephants* horns, that measured from tip to tip 14 feet 2 inches, and also almost the entire skeleton of the enormous animal which wore them, and was computed to have been about [illegible] hands high. At what period these creatures called by the Irish *Damheidhe*, or the [illegible] were first known here, or how long they continued before their extinction is unknown, but their remains are generally found in the stratum of marle that has been covered with bog.—Dromore is also the name of a village in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 June, and 26 Sept.—Another [illegible] town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held [illegible] Thursd. in Jan. and 6 June.—Also another fair town in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster; fairs held 1 Feb. [illegible], [illegible] June, [illegible] Aug. 29 Sept. and 1 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher.

DROMORE, a village in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Connaught.

DROMY, [illegible] of [illegible], in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

DRO[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

DRO[illegible], a village in co. [illegible], prov. Munster.

DRO[illegible], a [illegible] near Cork, prov. Munster; fairs held [illegible] 27 [illegible]. This place is [illegible]

DRO[illegible], [illegible] in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

DRUIM-CLIABH, [illegible] St. Patrick founded a church and bishoprick, and it is now only the antient name of the present village of Drumcliff, [illegible] miles N. of Sligo, in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DRUIM-SAILECH, or Druimsaileach, the antient name of the Episcopal see of Armagh, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; being so called as the primitive churches of Ireland were constructed with wattles, or osiers wrought in the manner of wicker work, it seems derived from *Druim* a back or ridge, and *Sailech* a willow.

DRUM, a fair town in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, near 73 miles from Dublin; on either side of which is a small lough. Fair days 5 Apr. 22 June, 10 Sept. and 1 Nov.—Also a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 10 May and 10 Oct.—Also a town in bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; lat. 54. 36. long. [illegible].—Also another in bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; lat. 53. 25. long. 8. 10. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—Also a village of [illegible] called [illegible] in bar. Decies, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

DRUMACHOSE, a vicarage in dioc. of Derry, in bar. Keenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMAGOR, St. near Newtownlimavady, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

DRUMACOO, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DRUM[illegible], a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; fairs held 8 June and 28 Nov.

DRUMAHAIR or Dromahair, [illegible] having a fair town [illegible] of [illegible], in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, distant about 104 miles from Dublin; fairs are held 8 Jan. [illegible] Feb. [illegible] and [illegible] Oct. Near this are the ruins of an abbey and of Dromahare castle [illegible] of Drumahire [illegible] and other mountains [illegible] but these great hills are far [illegible] they produce abundance of good grass and annually pour forth considerable numbers of young cattle.

DUN[illegible], a fair town in co. [illegible], prov. Munster; having fairs held [illegible] and [illegible] Sept. Here is a [illegible] the earl of [illegible].

[illegible] N. of [illegible], where [illegible].

DROMANA, a ſeat of the earl of Grandiſon, [illegible] co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, [illegible] improvements.

DROMAGH, ſt. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a colliery, and near it is [illegible] that neighbourhood.

DROMANTINE, ſt. near Newry, prov. Ulſter.

DROMARA, a pariſh in bar. [illegible], co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the old church of which [illegible] miles S. S. W. of [illegible], in ruins ſince 1641, till ſome years ago, [illegible] which [illegible] were repaired and the place [illegible]. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore. Near the church a good ſeat [illegible] on the eſtate of lord Hilſborough. In this pariſh is an artificial cave, about [illegible] miles [illegible] of Dromore, ſt. on a riſing ground, [illegible] higher than the adjacent lands. The entrance is of a quadrilateral form, each ſide meaſuring about 3 feet in length, and [illegible] the ſame [illegible] leſs than the [illegible] to the lower part of the aperture. This place cannot be entered but by creeping into it, but afterwards it is ſo high that a man may ſtand almoſt erect in it; it runs in a direct line [illegible] yards from N. to S. [illegible] broad; the floor is ſandy and tolerable level, but covered with water [illegible] for the ſpace of [illegible]. In one place on the W. ſide from the entrance, a chamber branches off [illegible] long and [illegible] broad, the workmanſhip of which is more regular and better finiſhed than that of the long gallery.

DROMARD, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, ſt. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a village in bar. [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DROMISKIN, ſt. about 5 miles E. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. An abbey was erected here; 'tis now a pariſh in dioc. of Armagh.

DROMCASHEL, a fair town in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 15 May, 12 Oct. *cuſtom free.*

DROMCLIFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſt. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſt. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DROMCOLUMB, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſt. in bar. Tyrerrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DROMCOLLIHER, a village in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

DROMTARIFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſt. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DROMILLY, ſt. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, near 71 miles from Dublin.

DROMIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſt. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DROMINEER, or *Drominer*, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſt. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], ſee *Dromiſkin.*

DROMKEEN, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 3 May, 16 July, [illegible]. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſt. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DROMLINE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſt. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DROMOD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſt. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held [illegible] and Tueſday, [illegible], 18 Aug. 23 Sept. and 14 Dec.

DROMORE, a poſt town ſt. in bar. Iveagh, and is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin; lat. 54 17, lon. 6 42. Dr. [illegible] ſays it borrows its name like many other places in Ireland, from its ſituation, being a cluſter of houſes ſpread on the ſide of a hill, and derives its name from *Drom* a back, and *Mor* great, or the great back of a hill. [illegible], in Conſ. Reb. Hib. No. [illegible] this place was anciently denominated [illegible], i. e. the church or habitation in a maritime country; others derive it from [illegible], i. e. the great houſe, on account of the ancient caſtle and rath that are here. The biſhoprick of Dromore was founded by Colman in the 6th century, in the ancient diſtrict called *[illegible]*, according to *Harris*; this ſee comprehends part of the counties of Armagh, Down, and Antrim; its chapter was new modelled and eſtabliſhed with ſome peculiar privileges, by patent of king James I. Among other marks of royal favour, he [illegible] the biſhops of this ſee by the ſtyle of "[illegible], by divine providence biſhop of Dromore;" whereas all other biſhops in Ireland, except thoſe of *Meath* and *Kildare*, are ſtiled "by divine permiſſion," &c. The cathedral of Dromore is very ſmall, [illegible] biſhop's houſe which was erected a few years ago by Dr. *Beresford*, the preſent biſhop of *Oſſory*, is a handſome and convenient reſidence near the town and not [illegible] miles diſtant from any part of the dioceſe. This town is very old, its church [illegible] until it was rebuilt after the reformation, by biſhop *Taylor*, and dedicated to "*Chriſt the redeemer.*" There are [illegible] prelates of this ſee interred in one vault the chancel, viz. *Taylor*, *Ruſt*, *Digby* and *Wiſeman.* An abbey was founded here for regular canons, by St. Colman; at the W. entrance of the town are two decent alms-houſes; a dioceſan ſchool, and on a hill at the S. E. ſide of the town are two meeting-houſes; in the ſquare is erected a market-houſe with ſtone arches; conſiderable quantities of linen cloth are ſold in the markets and fairs here. Fairs are held on 12 May, 28 July and 10 Oct. They have plenty of firing in the neighbouring turbaries, and marle in the adjoining lands; the river *Lagan* divides the town, there being a communication by a bridge of two arches. It was through this town king Wm. IIId marched to join his army on 24 June 1690. At the N. end of the town is a high Daniſh rath of great extent, conſpicuous to travellers and the adjacent country; from the river *Lagan* to this antient fortification, is a covered way 260 feet long, 7 feet wide and 9 feet deep. In Dromore are the remains of a ſmall caſtle or tower, probably the antient reſidence of the biſhops. This biſhoprick was refounded by James Iſt who by his charters granted it very great and uncommon privileges; the firſt charter bears date the 7th year of his reign. At this place there is a mineral ſpring that riſes by the river ſide, covered by an arch: it is a chalybeate water, and has been drank with ſucceſs for gravelly complaints; and at ſome particular times eſpecially in dry ſeaſons, it is of a purgative quality. On the ſee lands of the biſhop of Dromore, were found in 1783 a pair of *Mooſe-deer* horns, that meaſured from tip to tip 14 feet 4 inches; and alſo almoſt the entire ſkeleton of the enormous animal which wore them, and was computed to have been about 20 hands high. At what period theſe creatures (called by the Iriſh *Damk-ailta*, or the *wild-ox*) were firſt known here, or how long they continued before their extinction is uncertain; but their remains are generally found in the ſtratum of marle that has been covered with bog.—Dromore is alſo the name of a fair town in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 17 June, and 26 Sept.—Another fair town in co. Sligo. prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Thurſd. in Jan. and 6 June.—Alſo another fair town in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Feb. 1 May, 24 June, 1 Aug. 29 Sept. and 1 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

Dromote, a village in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Dromy, ſit. E. of Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dromyn, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Dross, a *river* in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Droumalagree, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 May and 27 Oct. This place is otherwiſe named *Drumalagree*.

Drue'stown, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Druim-cliabh. In this place St. Patrick founded a church and biſhoprick, tho' it is now only the antient name of the preſent village of *Drumclive*, ſit. about 3 miles N. of Sligo, in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Druim-sailec, or *Drumſallagh*, the antient name of the cathedral of *Armagh*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, being as moſt of the primitive churches of Ireland were, conſtructed with wattles, or willows wrought in the manner of wicker-work; it ſeems derived from *Druim* a cave or cell, and *Saileog* a willow.

Drum, a fair town in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, near 54 miles from Dublin; on either ſide of which is a ſmall lough. Fair days 5 Apr. 20 June, 19 Sept. and 1 Mond. in Nov.—Alſo a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 May and 20 Oct.—Alſo a town in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 36, lon. 6 : 28.—And another in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Lat. 53 : 17, lon. 8 : 30. It is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Alſo a range of *mountains* ſo called, ſit. in bar. Decies, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Drumachose, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Drumacon, ſit. near Newtownlimavady, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Drumacroe, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Drumadoon, a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 9 June and 28 Nov.

Drumahare or *Dromahaire*, a bar. having a fair town in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, diſtant about 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held 1 Jan. 1 Tueſ. O. S. June, 21 July and 31 Oct. Near this are the ruins of an abbey and of Drumahare caſtle. A great part of the bar. of Drumahare is occupied by *Sliebh-an-Erin* and other mountainous groups; but theſe great hills are far from being unprofitable; they produce abundance of coarſe graſs, and annually pour forth conſiderable numbers of young cattle.

Drumana, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; having fairs on 5 June, 4 and 19 Sept. Here is a noble ſeat of the earl of Grandiſon.

Drumanagillibeg, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 Apr. and June and 15 Nov.

Drumane, ſit. in bar. Glanarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Drumaneen, a caſtle in the pariſh of Kilſhanick, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſtanding over the river *Black-water*. About the reign of king James Iſt. a very ſtately houſe was erected on the foundation of the caſtle, which was ruined in the late wars: the caſtle bawn is large, and well incloſed with a high ſtone wall, flanked with round towers; and the whole tho' in ruins, from the oppoſite ſide of the river, by its lofty ſituation, has ſtill an auguſt appearance.

Drumaran, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Drumaress, ſit. in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Drumarte, ſit. near Randalſtown, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Drumasnave, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 72 miles from Dublin.

Drumaule, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Drumballyroney, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Drumbanagher, a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a place ſit. W. of Glaſſlough, in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; being a remarkably high hill, on the ſummit of which was a fort, defended by a deep ditch filled with water. This place was taken poſſeſſion of, in the rebellion of 1641, by a party of Proteſtants, headed by capt. *Anketell*, who was treacherouſly ſhot, whilſt talking to a leader of the oppoſite party: the garriſon being much exaſperated at this, ſallied forth and put the enemy to flight, many of whom were drowned in an adjacent bog.

Drumbane, a handſome ſeat ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; near the edge of the co.

Drumbeg, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Drumboe, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 3 miles S. of *Belvoir*, where are the ruins of a church, 45 feet in length and 20 broad; and at the N. W. corner of the church, 24 feet diſtant from it, ſtands an old round tower about 35 feet high, 47 in circumference, and 9 in diameter in the clear; the entrance into which is on the E. 6 feet from the ground. It was antiently an abbey founded by St. Patrick; and in 1130 was plundered by Connar, the ſon of Artgal M'Loghlin. It is now a rectory in dioc. of Down. It is the opinion of ſome, that there has been a ſmall fortified town on the hill of *Drumboe*, and that the foundation of the wall is at this day eaſy to be ſeen; and 'tis obſerved that the ſpot of ground whereon the town ſeems to have ſtood, is more fertile than any other round about it, which is imagined to have proceeded from the lime and rubbiſh of the houſes. 2 miles N. of the tower of Drumboe, is *the Giant's ring*, an artificial rath regularly thrown up, encompaſſing 2526 feet circumference, but it has no advantage of height. The ground about it is often uſed as a race-courſe, and contains 842 paces. About the middle of this rath ſtands an antient Druidical monument; contiguous to the rath there was a ſmall mount, formerly dug thro' to get ſtones for building, in the middle of which great quantities of bones were found.—Alſo the name of a village ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Drumbole, ſit. in bar. Donaghmain, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Drumbote, a town in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, about 10 miles W. of *Dundalk*. Lat. 54 : 5 N. lon. 6 : 45 W.

Drumbridge, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 Feb. — Alſo a place in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; — and another near *Liſburn*, co. Antrim, in ſame prov.

Drumbrohas, ſit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Drumcallagher, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 3 Sept.

Drumcannon, a pariſh in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; the church of which is ſit. 78 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.

Drumcar, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſt.

Drumcaskell, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Drumclieve or *Drumcliffe*, a village ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, about 3 miles N. of the town of Sligo; tho' now only a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin; it was once a biſhoprick founded by St. Patrick, and afterwards united to that of Elphin. St. *Columba* founded a celebrated monaſtery here in 590; the pariſh church is built on the old foundation; here are the ruins of a round tower. *Drumclieve* was antiently called *Druimcliabh*.—There is another place of ſame name ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; where there is another of the antient round

Clonmel, a parish in the Barony of Barrymore, Co. of Cork and Province of Munster; comprising the Western Portion of the Great Island which forms the North side of the magnificent Harbour of Cork. It is intersected by the direct roads between the East and West Ferries and by the turnpike road from Cove by Foaty to Cork, 3/4 of a mile from the former and 15 m from the latter place.

The Benefice is a Vicarage united to the Rectory of Templerobin, in the Diocese of Cloyne and gift of the Bishop of Cloyne. The church of Clonmel is now in ruins and a new one, built in 1810 in the town of Cove but actually in the parish of Templerobin, serves both parishes. The Tithes are under Composition for £300 late currency of which 200 pr. ann is appropriated to the Economy of Cloyne. The Parish Chapel of this union also stands in the town of Cove and Parish of Templerobin. It is a large conspicuous building not in any of the regular styles of architecture. The R.C. Union comprises the whole of the Great Island together with the Island of

The parish of Clonmel contains several elegant seats. The principal of which is Foaty House, the hospitable and elegant mansion of John Smyth Barry Esqre, formerly a mere sporting Lodge but enlarged and improved after designs by — Morrison Esqre of Dublin is now ornamented with a light Grecian Portico of Cut Limestone. The Demesne which includes a Deer Park, is laid out with a profusion of Timber disposed with great taste and effect. At the West End of the Demesne is a handsome castellated structure flanked on the South by two round towers. It contains a ~~ba~~ commodious banqueting room which commands a pleasing view of the peninsula of Black Rock and of the numerous picturesque islands, that diversify and embellish the scenery of the River Lee. Of the Castle is a valuable oyster

Bank belonging to this Estate preserved at great expence..

There are two grand entrances to this demesne.. The Cork Entrance is by two handsome embossed Iron Gates between two massive Egyptian Piers each crowned with the Crest of the Barry family a wolf, seant and in the pannels of the Piers is the Motto "Boutez en avant – Just in-side this gateway is an elegant lodge of cut limestone ornamented with a receding Portico of the Tuscan Order. The Drive hence to the House is two English miles in length and commands all the finest objects on the river. The Cove Entrance is a mile distant from the former between two iron gateways and a half, octagon ~~with~~ having a porch on each side of it, in the centre the whole producing a light and elegant effect.

The next in interest and importance is Merino, the seat of Thomas French Esq.^r, it stands very near the margin of the Lee, under the shelter of a high point, which is ornamented with a beautiful plantation which adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect on this part of the river. Ballynoe. Abraham Hargrave Esq.^r. Annebrook Patrick Ronayne, Barryhill, a substantial modern house Eligibly placed upon an Eminence commanding the entire Scope of the Harbour, James Ronayne Esq.^r

Along the Beach are several ornamental cottages, in the Swiss style of rural architecture chiefly taken for the Season by the opulent citizens of Cork, besides a handsome villa residence occupied by the Rt. Revd. Dr. Crotty R.C. Bishop of the Dioceses of Cloyne & Ross.

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Here are good quarries of Limestone and Redstone both are used for building but the former chiefly for agricultural purposes. The farmers of this district are well supplied from its insular position with a great abundance of Sea Manure also ~~and~~ has every facility of navigation ~~by means of the Harbour~~. The parish is partly under tillage and partly depastured: the former is very greatly improved of late years–

towers: this latter place is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

DRUMCONDRA, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 80 miles from Dublin.—There is alſo a a village ſo called, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within about 2 miles of the metropolis. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and more properly called *Drumconrath.* Here is a neat church, with a beautiful monument erected to the memory of the late *Marmaduke Coghill*, L. L. D. In this neighbourhood are ſeveral handſome ſeats. There is alſo an *Union-ſchool* founded here by the late *Geo. Purdon Drew*, eſq. which admits children of every mode of religious perſuaſion; it has 15 boys and the ſame number of girls, who are cloathed and educated.

DRUMCONG, a ſeat in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 113 miles from Dublin.

DRUMCONRATH, a village and rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMCOOLY, ſit. in bar. Coole'ſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

DRUMCORK, ſit. near Tynan, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMCREE, ſit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter: there is a church belonging to it, which is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Alſo a place in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; in which there was an eſtabliſhment for Eremites in the 9th century.

DRUMCREEHY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DRUMCULLACHER, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 133 miles from Dublin. A mile and ½ beyond which is *Springfield*, a very fine ſeat with handſome improvements of lord *Muſkerry.*

DRUMCULLIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Egliſh, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

DRUMDA, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

DRUMDALEAGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DRUMDEER, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near Doneraile. Here is a red and grey marble quarry. Fairs held 12 and 13 June, 12 and 13 Oct.

DRUMDOWNE, a ruined caſtle in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, within a few miles of Mallow; it belonged to the *Barrys.*

DRUMENAGH, ſit. in bar. Maghereboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMFIN, a ruined *caſtle*, ſit. about 6 miles from *Ballinafad*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

DRUMERY, a chapelry in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMGATH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMGAWLY, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMGLASSE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. near Dungannon, in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. Here, and in this part of the country at *Creenough* and *Coal-iſland*, ſome very extenſive collieries have been eſtabliſhed, the works of which are curiouſly conſtructed.

DRUMGOLAND or *Drumgoolan*, a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. In the town land of *Leganeny* in this pariſh, on a mountain called *Slieve-na-boiltrough*, (being a part of *Slieve Crob*) is a *Cromlech*, made of a huge gritty rock, in ſhape of a monſtrous coffin, ſupported by 3 feet, and is 11 feet long, 5 feet over in its broadeſt part, and diminiſhing gradually from thence to each end in a point; it is 20 inches thick in moſt parts, in one but 18, and in other 2 feet. The 3 ſupporters of this great ſtone are proportionable to the upper one, and the cavity underneath is ſuch, that a man of 6½ feet high can ſtand upright in it. The pariſh church of *Drumgoolan* is about 3 miles N. W. of *Caſtle Vellin*; about 30 feet from the church door, is a *ſtone croſs*, compoſed of one entire coarſe gritty ſtone, fixed to a pedeſtal 3½ feet ſquare and 4 feet above the ſurface. The ſhaft or croſs part is 10 feet high, 1 foot thick, and 18 inches broad. The want of letters on it, and the coarſeneſs of the work ſhew its antiquity. N. of *Drumgoolan* the country is coarſe and mountainous, more employed in grazing than tillage, and more black cattle are to be ſeen hereabouts, than in any other part of the country.

DRUMGOOLE, ſit. near *Killeſandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMGOON, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMGOOTHER, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMHOLM or *Drumhome*, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; here was a celebrated monaſtery, in which Flahertach O'Maldory king of Tyrconnel, was buried A. D. 1197. It is now a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe.

DRUMIN, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DRUMIRORK, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 June, 17 and 18 Oct. 5 and 6 Dec.

DRUMKEIRN or *Drumkerrin*, a fair and poſt town in bar. Drumahair, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 2 Wedneſ. in Feb. 27 May, 18 July, 19 Oct. Wedneſ. before Chriſtmas.

DRUMKILEEVE, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

DRUMKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMLAGHDED-HILL, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 131 miles from Dublin.

DRUMLAINE or *Drumlane*, ſit. in bar. *Clonchee*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; it is otherwiſe called *Drumlaghan*, and diſtant about 3 miles from *Belturbet*: here is one of the antient round towers. There was alſo a celebrated monaſtery founded here before the year 550, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: the church-yard here has been for many years a famous burial place. *Monaſt. Hib.* According to Dr. Beaufort's *memoir*, this place is in the bar. of *Loughtee*: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

DRUMLARGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMLEASE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DRUMLEGAGH-WOOD, this was a fine wood, and one of the largeſt in the kingdom; but has been cut down. It was ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; the river *Feal* running thro' it.

DRUMLEY, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DRUMLISH, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 14 May, 6 Aug. 19 Sept. and 2 Dec.

DRUMLOCH, a town-land in pariſh of Dromore, co. Down, prov. Munſter; from which one of the heads of *Ballinehinch* river proceeds.

DRUMLUMMON, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMMINESH, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMMORE *Church*, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 94 miles from Dublin.

DRUMMOTE, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 67 miles from Dublin.

DRUMMULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMMURGHILL, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMMURY, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DRUMNA, or *Drimna*, ſit. near *Cromlin*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, and about ¼ of a mile from the banks of the Grand Canal. On theſe lands ſtands an antient caſtle, in tolerable preſervation, and inhabited: it was a place of ſome ſtrength, and partly encompaſſed with a broad and deep foſſe; ſome modern additions have been made to it, that have altered its original form.

DRUMNASNAVE, ſit. on the confines of the co.'s Leitrim and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; having a bridge over part of *Lough-Boſin*.

DRUMNOVER, ſit. near Fair-head, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMOD, or *Drumot*, a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Jan. 28 March, 1ſt Saturd. O. S. May, 26 June, 1ſt Saturd. after 12 Aug. 10 Oct. and Sat. before 12 Dec.

DRUMOYLE, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

DRUMOYLIN, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DRUMQUIN, a fair town in bar. Omagh; co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 9 June and 8 Nov.

DRUMRAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMRANY, otherwiſe called *Drumrath*, ſit. about 6 miles N. E. of Athlone, in bar. *Kilkenny-weſt*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. *Monaſt. Hib.* It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, and according to Dr. Beaufort's *Mem.* is in bar, *Brawny*. Here was a celebrated monaſtery, founded in 588, in honour of *St. Enan*; it was burned to the ground with 150 perſons in it, by the *Oſtmen*, A. D. 946.

DRUMRASTILL, a ſeat ſit. on the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DRUMRAT, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery was founded here by St. *Fechin*, about A. D. 645.

DRUMRATH, ſee *Drumrany*.

DRUMREILY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

DRUMSALLAGH, or *Drum-Saillec*, i. e. the church built with willows; the antient name of the cathedral of *Ardmagh*, being originally as moſt of the primitive churches of Ireland were, conſtructed with wattles or willows wrought in the manner of wicker work.

DRUMSHALLEN, or *Drumſhallon*, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; here St. Patrick founded a noble monaſtery for canons regular; it is now a curacy in dioc. of Armagh.

DRUMSHAMBO, or *Drumſhanbo*, a fair town in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 12 Feb. May, 2 Frid. in June, 16 July, 6 Oct. and 16 Nov.

DRUMSHICANE, ſit. near the *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a good houſe, and was alſo a fortified caſtle of the

O'Keiſs,

Belvelly
The only antiquity is Belbelly Castle, which according to Smith was built by the Hodnets, a family who in remote times were possessed of extensive property on this island The castle exhibits a massive square tower perforated with a number of embrasures but has only one window. On the west side is a shield having a bend sinister lozengée. This fortress commanded the only pass by which the Great Island could be entered at low water. The ancient ford is now superceded by a neat bridge of 13 arches, of which the three centre ones alone remain open. Philip Ronayne an eminent mathematician who distinguished himself by several Essays on the Higher Branches of the Mathematics, and a Treatise of Algebra was a native of this parish. The same gentleman invented a Cube perforated in such a manner that a second cube of exactly the same dimensions may be passed through it.

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O'Keifs, with turrets and an high ſquare tower in the centre; but the whole is now demoliſhed. The walls were built with flat ſtones or flags, exceedingly well cemented.

Drumskinboe, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Drumsna, a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 20 May, 22 June, 25 Aug. 7 Oct. and 13 Dec.

Drumsnat, or *Drumſnut*, ſit. in bar. *Monaghan*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. Dr. *Beauford*. (according to *Scale*, in bar. *Dartree*.) It is a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher.

Drumsnaw, a village in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Drumswords, a village in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Drumtariff, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Drumtemple, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Ballimoe, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Drumurry, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. (Dr. *Beauford*.)

Drumury, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter. (*Scale*.)

Drung, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Drung-hills, ſit. in the pariſh of Glanbehy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. The road over theſe hills hang in a tremendous manner over that part of the ſea which forms the bay of Caſtlemain. There is a cuſtom amongſt the country people, to enjoin every one who paſſes here, to make ſome verſes to the honour of the mountain, otherwiſe they affirm, that whoever attempts to paſs it without verſifying, muſt meet with ſome miſchance: the original of which notion ſeems to be, that it will require a perſon's whole circumſpection to preſerve himſelf from falling off his horſe.

Drunmon, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Dry bridge, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Duagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert. ſit. in bar. Clonmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.

Duaghmore, an *iſland* ſit. near Tramore bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Du Aragil, a ruined caſtle, built by the *O'Keifs*, in the pariſh of *Cullen*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dubber, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Dublin City, the metropolis of Ireland, ſit. in prov. Leinſter, adjoining a co. of ſame name. This antient city now lies on either ſide the river *Liffey*, or Anna-Liffey, was called *Eblana Civitas* according to Ptolemy, who flouriſhed in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year of Chriſt, 140. It has been known by various names; the Iriſh called it *Drom-Choll Coil*, i. e. "The brow of a hazel wood." At this day they call it *Ath-cliath*, i. e. "The ſord of hurdles:" and *Bally Ath-Cliath*, i. e. A town on the ford of hurdles," for before the river Liffey was embanked by quays, people had acceſs to it by means of hurdles laid on the low and marſhy parts of the town, adjoining the water. The inhabitants of Fingal, towards the N. of the city, call it *Divelin*; and the Welſh, *Dinas-dulin*, or "The city of *Dulin*." The *Blanii*, *Eblani*, or *Deblani*, the original inhabitants of this place, are ſaid to have come from that part of Britain called Wales; on account of its proximity, the almoſt identity of languages, and the cloſe conformity of antient religious rites and ceremonies of both people. Upon the ſubmiſſion of Ireland to Henry the IId of England, 1172, that king granted by charter, to his ſubjects of Briſtol, the city of Dublin to inhabit, and to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and free cuſtoms, which his ſubjects of Briſtol then enjoyed at Briſtol, and through all England. This charter is the foundation of the liberties of the city of Dublin, which were afterwards enlarged and confirmed by king John and other ſucceeding monarchs, and by divers acts of parliament. It is generally admitted that the walls and fortifications about Dublin, were raiſed by the Oſtmen, or Danes, in the 9th century; who made it the head or capital of their colonies in Leinſter, from whence they iſſued out upon all occaſion againſt their enemies. In the year 1000, the ſame people repaired and fortiſied the city with new works, and five years after, king Melaghlin marched to Dublin, and ſet fire to the ſuburbs, but the ſtrength of the walls hindered him from making any impreſſion on it. The walls of the city, including thoſe of the caſtle, in the largeſt extent, did not take up an Iriſh mile; and it appears from the account given by Pembridge, that they were carried from Winetavern-gate, along the S. ſide of Cook-ſtreet, 'till they joined Owen's-arch, which was a portal to the city. And from thence were continued N. of Owen's church-yard, to a caſtle called Fagan's caſtle in Page's-court, where was another Portal, and from thence was extended to where Newgate formerly ſtood. Theſe walls however are for the moſt part either deſtroyed or built on, whereby very little of them are to be ſeen at this day. W. on the walls of the city, at the end of Fiſhamble ſtreet, ſtood a caſtle, that in different ages bore two names, viz. *Proutefort's-caſtle* and *Fyan's-caſtle*, poſſibly from ſome families of both theſe names, who either built or inhabited

habited it. Wm. Proutefort was a man of ſome figure in the reign of Edw. IIId. Three of the Fyans bore high offices in the city, in the 15th and 16th centuries; for John Fyan was mayor in 1472 and 1479. Thomas Fyan was one of the Sheriffs in 1540, and Richard Fyan was mayor in 1549 and 1564. In 1316, the mayor and citizens enlarged and built a new wall to the city from Newgate, (from thence ſo called) to Ormond's-gate, which ſtood at the foot of king John's bridge. The buildings of the city of Dublin, like thoſe through other parts of the kingdom, were antiently mean and contemptible, erected of wattles daubed over with clay to keep out the cold, and covered with ſedge or ſtraw. The Danes who fortified the city, applied their labours to make it defenſible and not ornamental, nor could this latter circumſtance (ſays Mr. Harris,) be expected to be conſidered by a people, engaged in perpetual wars, undefended by laws, and in a flitting, ſhifting condition, ready to make room for the firſt powerful invader. It was of ſuch rude materials, that king Hen. IId either out of neceſſity, or in compliance with the faſhions of the place, erected in 1172, a royal palace with uncommon elegance, of ſmoothed wattles, in which his majeſty, with the kings and princes of Ireland, ſolemnized the feſtival of Chriſtmas. Many of the antient ſtreets, lanes and alleys have been either totally annihilated, or loſt or changed their names, but thoſe of the ſtreets, &c. now exiſting amount to about 600. Grangegorman, Stoney-batter and Glaſſmanogue, now united to the town, were formerly villages at ſome diſtance from it; in the latter of which places, the ſheriffs of Dublin have been known to hold their courts in the times of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575, as being remote from the city. A village called Hogges, lay alſo withoutſide the city walls, and E. of George's-lane, in which a nunnery, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary, was founded by Dermot M'Morough, king of Leinſter, about A. D. 1146, before the arrival of the Engliſh in this kingdom. This village is mentioned in ſeveral very early charters, &c. the footſteps or traces of the name whereof, remain in a ſtreet called Hog-hill, and Hoggin-green, whereon St. Andrew's-church now ſtands. This was a large ſpace of ground, and is often mentioned by the Iriſh hiſtorians, as the common place for the execution of criminals; amongſt whom we have an inſtance in Adam Duff O'Toole, who in 1327 was burned there for hereſy and blaſphemy. Part of this green is now called College-green, from a college founded there by Queen Eliz. in the latter end of the 16th century, on the ſite of the monaſtery of All-ſaints. The bounds of the city and its liberties, have been aſcertained and confirmed by divers charters; and agreeable to antient uſage, the Franchiſes are perambulated every 3d year. The corporation of the city conſiſts of a lord mayor, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, beſides the common council and ſheriff's peers. The city was formerly under the direction of provoſt and bailiffs, then mayor and bailiffs, afterwards mayor and ſheriffs, and next lord mayor and ſheriffs, thus: In 1308, John le Decer was provoſt; Rich. de St. Olave and John Stakebold, bailiffs. In 1409, Tho. Cuſacks was mayor; Rich. Bove, and Tho. Shortall were bailiffs. In 1547, Thady Duffe was mayor; Jn. Ryan and T. Comin were ſheriffs. In, 1665, ſir D. Bellingham was ld. mayor; C. Lovet and J. Quelſh were ſheriffs. 1301, A great part of the city, together with St. Werburgh's church, was accidentally burned down on St. Columb's eve. The nature of buildings at that time will not admit of our being ſurpriſed at the frequency of fires. At this time the common-pleas, and the pleas of the crown, were not held before judges appointed in the courts for that purpoſe, but before the chief governor of Ireland, and ſometimes when he was otherwiſe employed, by commiſſioners appointed by him. In 1320, an univerſity was erected in St. Patrick's church, Dublin. In 1338, was an extraordinary hard froſt, which held from 2 Dec. to 10 Feb. In 1343, St. Thomas-ſtreet was burned down on 13 Feb. by an accidental fire. In 1348 a peſtilence raged thro' moſt parts of the world, and among other places deſtroyed vaſt numbers in the city of Dublin. 1359, 'till this time there was only one judge to diſpatch the buſineſs of the court of King's-bench, viz. John Redneſs, who was then called plainly, only juſtice. But now the buſineſs being found too much for one man, the king upon the application of the ſubject, appointed William Polit, a ſecond juſtice, under the name of an aſſociate to Redneſs; and allotted him an annual fee of 40*l.* and he had liberty to practice as a lawyer, notwithſtanding his being appointed a judge. In 1362, on the 6 April, St. Patrick's church was burned down by the negligence of John the ſexton: a few years after it was rebuilt, and the preſent ſteeple added to it by archbiſhop Minot. In 1370, and 1383, the peſtilence raged here and deſtroyed many. In 1447, a plague and famine this year afflicted moſt parts of this kingdom. In 1452, the river Liffey at Dublin was entirely dry for the ſpace of two minutes. In 1452, a mint was opened in the caſtle of Dublin, where not only ſilver but braſs money was coined. In 1466 and 1477, the plague again waſted Dublin, as it did alſo again in 1484.

In 1489, the firſt muſkets or fire arms, that perhaps were ever ſeen in Ireland, were brought to Dublin from Germany; and ſix of them as a great rariety were preſented to Gerald earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, which he put into the hands of his guards as they ſtood centinels before his houſe in Thomas-court. In 1525, a plague: and 1528, a peſtilential ſickneſs, called the Engliſh-ſweat. In 1559, large bibles printed in the Engliſh language, were placed in the middle of the choirs of St. Patrick's and Chriſt church, which cauſed great reſort on purpoſe to read them. In 1560, queen Elizabeth cauſed the caſtle of Dublin to be repaired for her lieutenants or deputies to dwell in; at which time the caſtle clock and other public clocks were ſet up. In 1562, the roof and part of the body of Chriſt-church fell, by which the antient monument of Strongbow was broken. In 1571, Iriſh characters for printing, were firſt brought into Ireland by Nicholas Walſh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In 1575, a very great plague deſtroyed above 3000 perſons, and the city was ſo depopulated, that graſs grew in the ſtreets. In 1604, 5 and 6, a plague in the city. In 1605, the cuſtoms of Taniſtry and Gavelkind were aboliſhed by judgment in the King's-bench. In 1627, July 24, a ſecond examinator was firſt added to the court of Chancery. In 1701, the city of Dublin erected the ſtatue of king William, on horſeback, in braſs, upon a marble pedeſtal in College-green, with the following inſcription on the marble work.

Gulielmo Tertio,
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,
Regi.
Ob Religionem Conſervatam.
Reſtitutas Leges.
Libertatem Aſſertam.
Cives Dublinienſes hanc ſtatuam poſuere.

It was begun, A. D. 1700.
Sir Anth. Percy, Lord Mayor.
Charles Forreſt, } Eſqrs. Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

Finiſhed, A. D. 1701.
Sir Mark Rainsford, Lord Mayor.
John Eccles } Eſqrs. Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

And was opened with great ſolemnity on the 1 July, 1701, being the anniverſary of the victory of the Boyne. There are 2 cathedrals, viz. St. Patrick's and Chriſt-church, and 18 pariſh churches, ſome of which are elegant ſtructures, beſides 2 chapels of eaſe, 6 private chapels, where the ſervice of the eſtabliſhed church is regularly attended; beſides 3 churches for French and 1 for Dutch Proteſtants, 17 meeting-houſes for Proteſtant diſſenters, 2 for Quakers, 3 for Methodiſts, 1 for Anabaptiſts, 1 for Moravians, and 16 Roman-catholic chapels. The *Caſtle* within the walls of the city hath indeed loſt its antient ſtrength, but hath aſſumed a more graceful form; and is better fitted for the times of peace and tranquillity. It was erected, or at leaſt begun by and in the government of Meiler Fitzhenry, about the year 1205, as appears by a patent granted to him for that purpoſe. It conſiſted of a regular fortification, draw-bridge, &c. with ſeveral towers, the ſtrongeſt of which was Birmingham tower lately rebuilt; this tower was often uſed as a priſon for ſtate criminals, and afterwards for preſerving the antient records of the kingdom. This building was not converted into the ſeat of government, 'till the reign of queen Eliz. before that period there does not appear to have been any fixed place for the reception of the chief governors, who ſometimes held their courts at Thomas-court, (in which was a chamber of Preſence called the King's chamber, wherein the lords of the council aſſembled) ſometimes at the palace of the Archbiſhop of Dublin, at St. Sepulchre's, but oftener in the caſtle of Kilmainham. Near the caſtle, viz. in Great Ship-ſtreet, ſtood one of the antient round towers, but it was deſtroyed a few years ago. It may be obſerved that in the early ages of the Engliſh government, the courts of juſtice were ambulatory, and not fixed to any certain place. In the reign of Edw. IIId the Common-pleas and Exchequer were held at Carlow. In the 37th year of that reign (1363), the Common-pleas was by writ removed from Carlow back to Dublin. Parliaments alſo were unfixed and held in various places, but more frequently in Dublin, and ſometimes in the caſtle itſelf, as was done 11th James Iſt and 10th and 15th Charles. In the latter end of the reign of Queen Eliz. and the beginning of that of James Iſt both terms and parliaments were held at the caſtle: but now a ſumptuous *Parliament houſe* hath been erected with all convenient chambers and offices for the diſpatch of the buſineſs of the nation. This ſuperb pile was begun in 1728, during the adminiſtration of John, lord Carteret, and finiſhed in about 10 years, the expence amounting to near 40,000*l*. The ſtructure deſerves the greateſt praiſe; and is even now undergoing farther improvements; it may be happily imitated, but has not as yet been exceeded, and is now juſtly accounted one of the foremoſt architectural beauties; affording perhaps the moſt ſtately ſenatorial hall in Europe. The *Four-courts*, containing the Chancery, King's-bench, Common-pleas and Exchequer were ſet apart in Chriſt-church-lane for the buſineſs of the law, in the year 1695; but a new building for that purpoſe is now begun at the Inn's-quay, the firſt ſtone being laid by the duke of *Rutland*, ld. lieutenant 1786: adjoining to which intended building are a new range of law offices, finiſhed in a moſt ſtriking and elegant manner. The *Univerſity* in 1311, John Lech, archbp. of Dublin, procured a bull from Pope Clement Vth for the foundation of an Univerſity for ſcholars at Dublin, but this project fell by the death of the archbiſhop about 2 years after. In 1320 his ſucceſſor renewed this foundation, and procured a confirmation thereof from the then Pope, but for want of a ſufficient fund to maintain the ſtudents, the Univerſity in a ſhort time dwindled to nothing. In 1585, ſir J. Perrot, then lord lieutenant, repreſented to Queen Eliz. the neceſſity of ſuch an inſtitution, and in conſequence thereof that Queen cauſed a Univerſity to be erected where it now ſtands in College-green, then called All-hallows, by the name of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, &c. which conſiſted of a Provoſt, ſenior and junior Fellows, Scholars of the houſe, Students, &c. The preſent building (the old one being almoſt deſtroyed) is without queſtion the nobleſt of the kind in Europe, carrying with it more the appearance of a royal manſion than a number of Collegiate cells; it extends in front above 300 feet, built of Portland ſtone. The library is moſt ſuperb and curious. And the *Provoſt's houſe* lately erected on the E. ſide of Grafton-ſtreet, near the College, may in point of architectural elegance be ranked in the firſt claſs of ſtructures in this kingdom. The *Barracks* is an extenſive building founded in 1706, at the expence of the crown, and lately much enlarged. It conſiſts of four courts, three of them open to the river Liffey, and the other fronts Oxmantown-green. It is pleaſantly ſit. on an eminence, in a healthful air, and is ſaid to be the largeſt and completeſt building of the kind in Europe. The *Cuſtom houſe* formerly ſtood on the S. ſide of the river Liffey, near Eſſex bridge, and was at the time of its erection a handſome and convenient building, but being ſince found too ſmall for the great increaſe of trade, &c. a moſt ſuperb ſtructure has been erected in its ſtead lower down the river, on the oppoſite ſide called the N. ſtrand. The *Tholſel* was erected in Skinner-row at the charge of the city in 1683; great part of it however has been lately taken down, and the erection of a new one in a convenient ſituation is now in agitation. This building had its name from the old word, *Toll-ſtall*, i. e. a ſtall or ſeat where the toll-gatherers attended to receive the toll or cuſtom, for ſuch goods as were liable to a city impoſt. Here the lord mayor, ſheriffs and commons meet to tranſact city buſineſs, &c. The building is a large quadrangular pile of hewn ſtone, ſupported by arches and pillars; the front having a magnificent appearance. And it was formerly alſo the Stadt-houſe or Exchange for merchants, but a new Exchange has lately been erected, called the *Royal Exchange*, near the caſtle, and oppoſite that elegant ſtreet called Parliament-ſtreet. This noble and expenſive ſtructure, is allowed by all who have beheld it, to be the moſt ſuperb and beautiful building for the purpoſe, of any perhaps in the world. The *Linen-hall* was erected at the public expence, and opened in 1728, for the reception of ſuch linen cloths, as were brought to Dublin for ſale. 'Tis a handſome and convenient building, and of late much enlarged, improved and beautified. St. *Stephen's-green*, is a moſt extenſive and handſome ſquare, one of the largeſt in Europe, being an Engliſh mile in circumference; ſit. at the E. end of the city. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in 1670. It is encloſed by a low wall with entrances from every quarter by gates and turnſtiles at proper diſtances. The outer walls are graveled and planted with trees on each ſide; the interior walks are incloſed by thorn hedges on each ſide, and divided from the other by a foſſe. The inſide is a ſpacious lawn, at the centre of which is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs, of his majeſty king George IId executed by Van Noſt. The *city Baſon*, is the pleaſanteſt, moſt elegant and ſequeſtered place of relaxation the citizens can boaſt of; the reſervoir which in part ſupplies the city with water, is mounded and terraced all round, and planted with quick-ſet-hedges, limes and elms, having beautiful green walks between. In a ſituation which commands a moſt ſatisfactory proſpect of a vaſt extent of fine country to the S. The entrance is elegant by a lofty iron gate, and the water that ſupplies it, is conveyed from the neighbouring mountains. The *charitable inſtitutions* in Dublin are very numerous, and adapted to every ſituation and every age of life, inſomuch that no city can boaſt of greater examples of humanity and public attention to all the objects of diſtreſs. Amongſt theſe the moſt remarkable are the Blue-coat-hoſpital; the Royal hoſpital; the Work-houſe, the Houſe of Induſtry, in Channel-row, garison ; the Charitable infirmary; the hospital for incurables; Mercer's hospital; Dr. Steevens's hospital; the Lying-in hospital; St. Patrick's hospital for lunatics; Simpson's hospital, the Meath hospital; and many others we might add of inferior note. The *Blue-coat-hospital*, formerly in Queen street, but now a new and most elegant building in Oxmantown green, was first founded in 1670, by King Charles IId. for the educating, supporting and apprenticing the sons of reduced freemen of the city of Dublin. This charity has been much enlarged and improved as its revenues increased, and the building has been executed in the most striking manner at a very considerable expence. The *Royal hospital*, of King Charles IId. for the support of old and disabled soldiers of the army of Ireland, near Kilmainham, is pretty much after the manner of Chelsea-college, and is a noble building, and stands in a delightful part of the country. The total expenditure in building amounted to 23,559 [illegible] The approaches to this hand-[illegible] edifice are through [illegible] rows of elm trees, with fields in the front, and a gradual ascent from the river Liffey. The building being quadrangular, forms a spacious area, laid out in grass plats, and gravelled walks, with a piazza round the whole, by which there is a covered passage from every apartment to the chapel and hall, both which are curiously decorated, the screen and ceiling of the chapel is masterly, and the hall adorned with elegant whole length portraitures of several kings, queens and other personages of distinction. The *Foundling-hospital*, for the reception of infants and other young but destitute children of both sexes, is an extensive and commodious building in St. James's street. It has been regulated from its original foundation by different acts of parliament, and hath remained under its present state since [illegible]. *Dr. Steevens's hospital* was built pursuant to the will of an eminent physician in Dublin, and lies between James's-street and the Royal Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor persons. It is a spacious structure, finished in 1733. *St. Patrick's hospital*, for lunatics, &c. near Dr. Steevens's, was founded in 1745, in consequence of a bequest of about 11,000 l. devised by Dr. Swift, the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's. There are two large wings to the building, in parallel, the one on the E. side for men, the other on the W. for women, and they are kept apart from each other, by a division in the building. The *Lying-in-hospital*, for poor women, &c. in Great Britain-street, was founded by Surgeon Mosse. It was the first institution of the kind attempted in any part of his majesty's dominions. The foundation stone of it was laid [illegible] then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, in May 1751. The whole forms a most beautiful and elegant structure, adjoining to it are the gardens called the New-gardens, and the Rotunda, where musical concerts on occasions are performed for the support of this laudable and truly charitable design. This building was opened for the reception of patients on the 8 Dec. 1757. The [illegible] is [illegible] across the [illegible] finished in a manner [illegible] The design of which was executed by the late Mr. George Semple, and [illegible] Castle, [illegible] next to the new [illegible] it also large and handsome. The [illegible] in general are [illegible] and the Parliaments which are [illegible] particular description. St. Patrick's cathedral was erected in the S. suburbs of the city, about the year 1190, by John Comyn, then archbishop of Dublin, on ground where an old parochial church had before stood; and Henry Londres, his successor, erected the church which was collegiate in its first foundation, into a cathedral. John [illegible], archbishop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the cathedral which had been destroyed by fire. [illegible] Temple of [illegible] about the year [illegible], and [illegible] by the late [illegible] erected on the steeple, in [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible], or the [illegible] magnificence of the [illegible], it is without doubt to be preferred [illegible] in Ireland. The cathedral of [illegible] church, or of the Blessed Trinity, was first built by Sitricus the son of [illegible], king of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, first bishop of Dublin, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038. This bishop [illegible] and improved [illegible] and [illegible] and the [illegible] and each of them [illegible]. The [illegible] churches in Dublin, are St. [illegible] St. Andrew's, St. [illegible], St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. [illegible] St. Mark's, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Michan's, St. [illegible], St. Nicholas Without, St. [illegible], St. Peter's, St. Thomas's, St. Werburgh's; and two chapels of ease, viz. St. George's and St. Kevin's. After the short description of Dublin, we may fairly infer from its present state, that the

the Walloon, [illegible] Conformists [illegible] in Christ-church, [illegible] before the [illegible] the [illegible] in a neat and regular manner. [illegible] in the foundation of an University [illegible] queen Elizabeth [illegible] necessity of such an institution, and in consequence thereof that Queen founded the University, [illegible] is now called College-green, then called Hoggin-green, by the name of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, and which consisted of a Provost, Fellows and Scholars. [illegible] The Parliament-house [illegible] may in point of [illegible] in this kingdom. The Barracks is an extensive building [illegible] of the crown, [illegible] It consists of four squares, [illegible] open to the river [illegible] from Oxmantown green, [illegible] is said to be the largest and compleatest building of the kind in Europe. The Custom-house formerly stood on the [illegible] of the river Liffey, [illegible] trade [illegible] has been erected [illegible] on the opposite side [illegible]. The Tholsel was [illegible] the [illegible] a convenient situation is now in agitation. This building had its name from the word, *Tolsetum*, i. e. a stall or seat where the toll-gatherers attended to receive the toll or custom, for such goods as were liable to that impost. Here the lord mayor, sheriffs, and commons meet to transact city business, &c. The building is a large quadrangle, built of hewn stone, supported by arches and pillars, the front having a magnificent appearance. And it was formerly also the public house or Exchange for merchants, but a noble Exchange has lately been erected, opposite the *New Exchange*, near the castle, and [illegible] that elegant street called *Parliament-street*. This noble and expensive structure is allowed by all who have beheld it, to be the most superb and beautiful building for the purpose of any perhaps in the world. The *Linen-hall* was erected at the public expence, and opened in 1728, for the reception of such linen cloths as were brought to Dublin for sale. It is a handsome and convenient building, and of late much enlarged, improved and beautified. St. *Stephen's-green* is a most extensive and handsome square, one of the largest in Europe, being an English mile in circumference; it is at the S. end of the city. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in [illegible]; it is inclosed by a low wall with rails, [illegible] from every [illegible] by gates and [illegible] at proper distance. The outer walk is gravelled and planted with trees on each side, and the inner walks are inclosed by [illegible] hedges on each side, and divided from the other by a fosse. The inside is a [illegible] lawn, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue in brass, of his majesty King George II. and executed by Van Nost. The new Mall, in the [illegible] is the pleasantest, most elegant and magnificent place of relaxation the citizens can boast of; the reservoir which supplies this part of the city with water, is ornamented and inclosed all round, and planted with quick hedges, limes and elms, having beautiful green walks between. In a situation which commands a most satisfactory prospect of a vast extent of fine country to the [illegible] The entrance is elegant by a lofty iron gate, and the water thus brought in is conveyed from the neighbouring [illegible]. The charitable foundations in Dublin are very numerous, and supported in every [illegible] and every [illegible] can boast of greater examples of humanity and public attention to all the objects of distress. Amongst which the most remarkable are the Blue-coat-hospital, the Royal hospital; the Work-house, the house of Industry, in Channel-row, nel-row; the Charitable infirmary; the hoſpital for incurables; Mercer's hoſpital; Dr. Steeven's hoſpital; the Lying-in-hoſpital; St. Patrick's hoſpital for lunatics; Simpſon's hoſpital; the Meath hoſpital; and many others we might add of inferior note. The *Blue-coat-hoſpital,* formerly ſit. in Queen ſtreet, but now a new and moſt elegant building in Oxmantown-green, was firſt founded in 1670, by king Charles IId for the educating, ſupporting and apprenticing the ſons of reduced freemen of the city of Dublin. This charity has been much enlarged and improved as its revenues increaſed, and the building has been executed in the moſt ſtriking manner at a very conſiderable expence. The *Royal hoſpital,* of king Charles IId for the ſupport of old and decayed ſoldiers of the army of Ireland, ſit. near Kilmainham, is pretty much after the manner of Chelſea-college, and is a noble inſtitution, and ſtands in a delightful part of the country. The total expenditure in building, amounted to 23,559*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* The approaches to this ſtately edifice are through ſeveral rows of tall trees, with fields in the front, and a gradual aſcent from the river Liffey. The building being quadrangular, forms a ſpacious area, laid out in graſs-plots and gravelled walks, with a piazza about the whole, by which there is a covered paſſage from every quarter to the chapel and hall, both which are curiouſly decorated: the ſtucco and carving of the chapel is maſterly, and the hall enriched with elegant whole length portraitures of ſeveral kings, queens and other perſonages of diſtinction. The *Foundling-hoſpital,* for the reception of infant and other young but deſtitute children of both ſexes, is an extenſive and commodious building in St. James's-ſtreet; it has been regulated ſince its original inſtitution by different acts of parliament, and hath remained under its preſent ſtate ſince 1730. Dr. *Steeven's-hoſpital* was built purſuant to the will of an eminent phyſician in Dublin, and lies between James's-ſtreet and the Royal Hoſpital, for the relief and maintenance of curable poor perſons. It is a ſpacious ſtructure, finiſhed in 1734. St. *Patrick's-hoſpital,* for lunatics, ſit. very near the former, was founded in 1745, in conſequence of a bequeſt of about 11,000*l.* deviſed by Dr. Swift, the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's. There are two large areas for the patients to exerciſe; the one on the E. ſide for men, the other on the W. for women; and they are kept apart from each other, by a diviſion in the building. The *Lying-in-hoſpital,* for poor women, ſit. in Great Britain-ſtreet, was founded by Surgeon Moſs. It was the firſt inſtitution of the kind attempted in any part of his majeſtey's dominions. The foundation ſtone of it was laid by the Rt. Hon. Tho. Taylor, then lord mayor of the city of Dublin, 24 May, 1751. The whole forms a moſt beautiful and elegant ſtructure. Adjoining to it are the gardens called the New-gardens, and the Rotunda, where muſical concerts are occaſionally performed for the ſupport of this laudable and truly uſeful charity. The Hoſpital was opened for the reception of patients, on the 8 Dec. 1757. The *Bridges* in Dublin acroſs the Liffey are 6, of which 2 are finiſhed in a manner ſimilar to that of Weſtminſter; viz. Eſſex-bridge and the Queen's-bridge. The former of which was conſtructed by the late Mr. George Simple, and coſt 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Carliſle-bridge which is the neareſt to the new Cuſtom-houſe, and newly erected, is alſo large and handſome. The *Churches* in general are large and elegant, and the 2 cathedrals which are very antient, deſerve particular attention. St. *Patrick's cathedral* was erected in the S. ſuburbs of the city, about the year 1190, by John Comyn, then archbiſhop of Dublin, on ground where an old parochial church had before ſtood; tho' Henry Loundres his ſucceſſor erected this church which was collegiate in its firſt conſtitution, into a cathedral; Tho. Minot, archbiſhop of Dublin, rebuilt part of the cathedral which had been deſtroyed by fire. He alſo built a high ſteeple of ſquared ſtone, about the year 1370; and by a legacy bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Sterne, late biſhop of Clogher, a lofty ſpire was erected on the ſteeple, in 1750. Whether we conſider the compaſs, or the beauty and magnificence of the ſtructure, it is without ſcruple to be preferred before all the cathedrals in Ireland. The *cathedral* of *Chriſt-church,* or of the Bleſſed Trinity, was firſt built by Sitricus the ſon of Amlave, king of the Oſtmen of Dublin, and Donat then biſhop of Dublin, in the middle of the city, about the year 1038. This biſhop's ſucceſſors from time to time enlarged and improved it. It is now very ſpacious and ornamental, and the monuments in both this and the other cathedral which are many, are moſt of them executed in a maſterly and ſuperb manner. The names of the pariſh churches in Dublin, are as follows, viz. St. Andrew's; St. Ann's; St. Audeon's; St. Bridget's; St. Catherine's; St. James's; St. John's; St. Luke's; St. Mark's; St. Mary's; St. Michael's; St. Michan's; St. Nicholas within; St. Nicholas without; St. Paul's; St. Peter's; St. Thomas's; St. Werburgh's; with 2 chapels of eaſe, viz. St. George's and St. Kevin's. After this ſhort deſcription of Dublin, we may fairly infer from its preſent ſtate, that the character of *Nobiliſſima Civitas*, given to it by king Edgar's charter in the 10th century, is now truly applicable to it. It is above 10 miles in circumference, and is the ſecond city in his Majeſty's dominions, and perhaps the fourth in Europe. Beſides the many other improvements, is that of divers handſome fountains, for the convenience of the inhabitants, which are not leſs uſeful than ornamental, and diſperſed throughout the different ſtreets in a moſt judicious manner. The *Theatre* in Crow-ſtreet, (for which Mr. Daly is manager by a particular act of Parliament) is the only one now kept open in this city; and it is but juſtice to ſay the public are much indebted to that gentleman for his taſte and abilities, and unlimited deſire to give general ſatisfaction. Such is the preſent ſtate of this city: with reſpect to former times, we find it abounded with religious houſes, ſuch as the following, viz. the priory of all-Saints, founded 1166, for *Auguſtinian* canons, of the order of *Aroacia*; St. Mary's-abbey, built by the Danes in 948 for Benedictine Monks; the priory of St. *Sepulchre's*; the nunnery of St. *Mary les Dames*, from whence Dame-ſtreet takes its name; the abbey of St. *Olave*, built by a colony from Briſtol, for ſuch of their countrymen as ſhould embrace the order of St. Auguſtin; the *Monaſtery* of *Witeſchan*, founded about 1268; the abbey of St. Thomas, founded by *Wm. Fitz-Andelm*, butler to Henry IIId. in 1172, for canons of St. Victor; the priory of St. *John Baptiſt*, erected by *Alured de Palmer* in 1188; on the N. ſide of Thomas-ſtreet, a Roman Catholic chapel, called St. John's chapel, is built on part of the ſite of this priory, of which there are now no other remains, but the ruins of the ſteeple; the priory of St. *Saviour*, founded for Ciſtertian friars about 1202, by *Wm. Marſhal*, earl Pembroke; the monaſtery of St. *Francis*, built in 1235; the monaſtery of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1259, by the family of *Talbot*; another for Carmelites, built by ſir *Robert Bagot*, chief juſtice of the King's-bench, about 1278; the parliament ſat in this monaſtery in 1333; a priory for *Knight's Templars*, founded at Kilmainham, by *Strongbow* in 1174; the church of St. *Michael le Pole*, on the W. ſide of Great ſhip-ſtreet, where was one of the antient round towers, (the only one built in Dublin) and which continued in tolerable preſervation 'till 1781. The lat. of Dublin is 53 : 21′ : 2″ its lon. corrected by aſtronomical obſervations (made by order of Trinity College, for their obſervatory at *Dunſink* near Dublin) is 6 : 15 W. of the meridian of *Greenwich*. This town returns 2 members to parliament; electors, freemen and freeholders. Its Univerſity returns 2 more, being a borough in itſelf; election in the Fellows and Scholars. Dublin was erected into an *Archbiſhoprick* in 1152, and the ſee extends thro' the whole of the co. of Dublin, the greater part of co. Carlow, and part of the co.'s Kildare, Wicklow and Wexford.

DUBLIN-COUNTY, ſit. in prov. Leinſter; is bounded S. by Wicklow, N. by Eaſt Meath, W. by Kildare, and E. by the Iriſh ſea; it is from N. to S. 24 miles, and from E. to W. 15; it contains 142,050 acres; and excluſive of the city and liberties of Dublin, compriſes 6 bar.'s viz. *Balruddery*, *Nethercroſs*, *Coolock* and *Caſtleknock* on the N. ſide of the river Liffey, and *Newcaſtle* and *Half-Rathdown* on the S. ſide; theſe bar.'s with the city contain 107 pariſhes and 58 churches; and the co. is computed to contain about 54,000 ſouls. Along with the City and Univerſity of Dublin, it returns 10 members to parliament. Excepting a mountainous tract on the S. part of this co. it is very fertile, and exceeds any other part of the kingdom in populouſneſs, culture, trade and wealth, as well as every ſpecies of elegance and improvement. The moſt antient families of this co. are the *Triſtrams* or *St. Laurences*, *Wolverſtons*, *Wallis's*, *Talbots*, *Sarsfields*, *Whites*, *Lutterells*, *Taylors* and *Deaſes*.

DUBLIN-HARBOUR, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; lat. 53 : 20, lon. 6 : 43. This harbour is large and affords good anchorage; ſhips may be ſheltered in it from the S. to the N. E. by E. winds. The beſt anchorage is from 5 to 7 fathoms water on the S. ſide; when the light-houſe on *Howth* bears N. E. or N. E. ½ E. Ships of a large draft of water coming from the S. that can't get through *Bray-ſwaſh*, muſt be careful to avoid the N. ground, and the bank called *the Kiſh*; if low water, on the former there is not more than 10 feet; and the greateſt depth between the N. end and the *Kiſh*, does not exceed 15 feet at low water; the S. end of the *Kiſh* is the ſhoaleſt; on it there is from 6 to 7 feet at low water; it bears E. S. E. ½ E from the high land of *Dalkey*, S E. from the *new light-houſe* or *Caſſoon* at the end of the piles, S. S. E. from the light houſe of Howth, E. N. E. from the big *Sugar-loaf hill*, and S. W. from *Lambay*. The height of the Shoal is about two cable lengths, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 20 fathoms; this bank ſtretches acroſs the bay N. by E. When you ſail ſo far Northward as to bring the end of the piles W. N. W, you have about 2½ fathoms at low water; then *Ireland's eye* will be quite open with *Howth*; on the S. end of the Kish you will have them open and shut. When you intend failing without it, you must keep them a large ship's length open; it is not safe to come nearer to it than 7 fathoms either within or without, as soon as you are over this bank, you will find 12 fathoms water between it and the bar. On some parts between the N. end of this bank (which is broad) and the S. you'll find 4 fathoms at low water. The entrance is difficult from the bay to Carlingford lough; there are two channels, one called the S. and the other the N. the former is best with the wind for E. by N. to W. N. W. and has the deepest water, viz. about 7 or 8 feet at low water. Sailing in by this channel with an Easterly wind, or little wind, you must be careful that the tide of flood does not draw you to the Westward of the piles. The best of the channel is about ½ a cable's length from the S. land, but at the S. edge of the bank that separates the two channels. When the wind is between the N. and E. most ships come over the bar, by the channel; there is a buoy therefore on the S. side of the narrow [illegible] which you are to keep on the starboard hand coming in; the best of this channel is a short cable's length to the Southward of the buoy, which lies about E. [illegible] from the pier end, at about ¼ of a mile. On the starboard hand coming into Poolbeg, there is another buoy laid on the edge of the N. bull, abreast of the E. end of the piles, drying, you have from 9 to 14 feet water; the deepest water is on the E. side, a little above the [illegible]. All ships in Poolbeg, moor athwart, with the Northmost anchor near the edge of the bull, as the deepest water is on the N. side. Ships that can take the ground, run up as far as they have water, and moor on the S. side of the channel.

D[illegible], an antient name of the river [illegible], which falls into the bay of Kinsale, in co. Cork, prov. Munster, and called by Ptolemy Dabrona.

Dugarin, [illegible] in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

D[illegible], a seat within about ½ mile of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; near it are the remains of an antient and venerable abbey, founded by Thomas Fitzgerald in the 13th century.

D[illegible], vil. in bar. [illegible], co. W. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Duff, a river in co. Leitrim, prov. Conn.

Dufferin, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; the antient proprietors of which were the Macartans and Whites.

Duffrey-hall, a handsome seat in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, near 60 miles from Dublin.

D[illegible], vil. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

Duhallow, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; [illegible] and Drumnagh [illegible] there are coal pits, Iron & other useful minerals, and there are some Iron-works.

D[illegible], in the barony of Cork, prov. Munster.

Duleek, a town in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, in which is a borough [illegible] of land [illegible] it, [illegible] 21 miles from Dublin. By the [illegible] it was the [illegible] of [illegible]. Its ancient name was Damliag, i.e. the house of stone, and its celebrity for having been the first stone church built in Ireland, built by St. Kienan, in the 5th century, and was the seat of a bishopric [illegible] frequently plundered by the Danes, especially in 830, 878, 1023, 1037, 1149, and twice burned [illegible] and [illegible]. The bishopric of Duleek was united to that of Meath in the 12th century. Duleek sends 2 members to parliament; patron, [illegible]. Lat. 53° [illegible]. This place gave title of baron to the family of Bellew. An abbey was also founded here for regular canons, [illegible] before the arrival of the English, by one of the family of O'Kelly, the possessions of which were on the suppression granted to the Earl of [illegible].

Dulick, a chapelry in union of [illegible] in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

D[illegible], [illegible] in bar. [illegible] Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

D[illegible], vil. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

D[illegible], vil. in bar. [illegible], co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

Dunadry, a post town in bar. Massereene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, [illegible] miles from Dublin; [illegible] a celebrated [illegible]; fairs held there [illegible] April and [illegible] Dec. [illegible] in co. of Carrick.

Dunaghy, [illegible] in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

D[illegible], [illegible] in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

Dunamase, or Dunamaise, [illegible] the plain [illegible] or great heath of Maryborough [illegible] considerable extent, in the [illegible] 3 miles E. of Maryborough, in the Queen's county, prov. Leinster, originally the residence of [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]. The property [illegible]

Where

[illegible] great, as it [illegible] in the said [illegible] It is [illegible] [illegible] and is the inland [illegible] conveniently, and perhaps [illegible]. Besides the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] judicious [illegible] [illegible] the public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the abbey of [illegible], St. Mary's abbey, built by the Danes in 948 for Benedictine Monks; the [illegible] of St. [illegible] the nunnery of St. Mary de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; the abbey of St. Thomas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the friary of St. Augustin, [illegible] about 1259; the abbey of St. Francis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of St. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a Roman Catholic chapel, called St. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the priory of St. [illegible], founded for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Trinity, founded in 1038; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the church of St. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Dublin [illegible] [illegible] The lat. of Dublin is 53. 21. N. lon. [illegible] astronomical observations taken [illegible] Trinity College [illegible] [illegible] W. of the meridian of [illegible]. This town

returns 2 members to parliament; [illegible] [illegible], and freeholders. Its University [illegible] a Mem. being a borough in [illegible] election in the Fellows and Scholars. Dublin [illegible] erecting into an Archbishopric in 1152. [illegible] the [illegible] extends thro' the whole of the co. of Dublin, the greater part of co. Carlow, and part of the co's Kildare, Wicklow and [illegible].

Dublin-county, Ire. in prov. Leinster, is bounded S. by Wicklow, N. by East Meath, W. by Kildare, and E. by the Irish Sea; [illegible] from [illegible] miles, and from E. to W. [illegible] [illegible] acres, and exclusive of the city and liberties of Dublin, contains [illegible] baronies, viz. [illegible], Nethercross, [illegible] and [illegible] on the N. side of the river Liffey, and [illegible] and Half-Rathdown on the S. side; these have with the city [illegible] parishes and [illegible] churches; and the [illegible] is computed to contain about [illegible] [illegible]. Both the City and University of Dublin, [illegible] return 10 members to parliament. [illegible] a [illegible] tract, on the S. [illegible] of the co. is very fertile, and exceeds any other part of the kingdom in population, culture, trade and wealth, as well as [illegible] of elegance and improvement. The [illegible] ancient families of this co. are the [illegible] of St. Lawrence, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Luttrell, [illegible] and [illegible].

Dublin-harbour, St. in co. Dublin, [illegible] lat. 53. 22. lon. 6. [illegible] This [illegible] is open, and affords good anchorage; ships may be sheltered in it from the S. to the [illegible] W. by [illegible] winds. The best anchorage is from [illegible] to [illegible] fathoms water on the S. side, when the light-house on Howth bears N. E. [illegible] or N. E. by E. Ships of a large draft of water coming from the S. that can't get through [illegible], must be careful to avoid the [illegible] ground, and the bank called the Kish; [illegible] on the [illegible] is not [illegible] than 10 feet, and the greatest depth between the [illegible] end and the Kish does not exceed 15 feet at low water. [illegible] end of the Kish is the [illegible] on it there is from 6 to 7 feet at low water. It bears S. S. E. [illegible] from the high land of Dalkey, S. E. from the new light-house on [illegible] at the end of the piers, S. S. E. from the light-house on Howth, N. N. E. from the big Sugarloaf hill, and S. W. from Lambay. The length of the shoal is about two cable lengths, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 10 fathoms; this bank stretches across the bay N. by E. [illegible] to the Northward as to bring the [illegible] of the Pier W. N. W. you [illegible] in four [illegible] Ireland's eye will [illegible] with Howth, [illegible] the S. end of the *Kiſh* you will have them open and ſhut. When you intend ſailing without it, you muſt keep them a large ſhip's length open ; it is not ſafe to come nearer to it than 7 fathoms either within or without ; as ſoon as you are over this bank, you will find 14 fathoms water between it and the bay. On ſome parts between the N. end of this bank (which is broad) and the S. you'll find 4 fathoms at low water. The navigation is difficult from the *bay* to *Poolbeg* ; there are two channels, one called the S. and the other the N. the former is beſt with the winds for E. by N. to W. N. W. and has the deepeſt water, viz. about 7 or 8 feet at low water. Sailing in by this channel with an Eaſterly ſwell, or little wind, you muſt be careful that the tide of flood does not draw you to the Weſtward of the piles. The beſt of the channel is about ½ a cable's length from the S. buoy, fixt at the S. edge of the bank that ſeparates the two channels. When the wind is between the N. and E. moſt ſhips come over the bar, or N. channel ; there is a buoy fixt there on the S. end of the narrow ſpit, joining to the *N. bull* ; which you are to keep on the ſtarboard hand coming in ; the beſt of this channel is a ſhort cable's length to the Southward of the buoy, which lies about E. ½ S. from the piles end, at about ⅜ of a mile. On the ſtarboard hand coming into *Poolbeg*, there is another buoy fixt on the edge of the *N. bull*, abreaſt to the E. end of the piles. In *Poolbeg* you have from 9 to 13 feet water ; the deepeſt water is at the E. end, a little above the *Light-houſe*. All ſhips in *Poolbeg*, moor athwart, with the Northmoſt anchor near the edge of the bull ; as the deepeſt water is to the N. ſide. Ships that can endure the ground, run up as far as they have water, and moor on the S. ſide of the channel.

DUBRONA, an antient name of the river *Blackwater*, which falls into the bay of *Youghal*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter ; and called by Ptolemy *Dabrona*.

DUCARIG, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

DUCK'S-POOL, a ſeat within about 1½ mile of *Dungarvan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter ; near it are the remains of an antient and venerable abbey, founded by *Thomas Fitzgerald*, in the 13th century.

DUFF, ſit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

DUFFE, a *river* in co. Leitrim, prov. Conn.

DUFFERIN, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter ; the antient proprietors of which were the *Macartanes* and *Whites*.

DUFFREY-HALL, a handſome ſeat in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, near 66 miles from Dublin.

DUFFS-FORT, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

DUHALLOW, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. At *Dromagh* and *Dromanagh* in this bar. there are coal pits ; iron is alſo raiſed hereabouts, and there are ſome furnaces.

DULAS, ſit. in the *liberties* of Cork, prov. Munſter.

DULEEK, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough-town of ſame name, ſit. about 4 miles S. of *Drogheda*, and near 21 from Dublin. In the reign of Edw. IIId it was the eſtate and manor of *Theobald de Vernon*, who in 1338, obtained the grant of holding a Friday market here, and a fair for 8 days ; its antient name was *Domleagh*, i. e. the houſe of ſtone, and 'tis celebrated for having in it the firſt ſtone church in Ireland, built by St. *Kenan*, in the 4th century, and was the head of a biſhoprick for ſeveral ages. It was frequently plundered by the Danes, eſpecially in 830, 878, 1023, 1037, 1149, and 1171, and twice burned, that is, in 1050, and 1169. The biſhoprick of *Domleagh*, was united to that of Meath, in the 13th century. Duleek ſends 2 members to parliament ; patron, col. *Bruin*. Lat. 53 : 28, lon. 6 : 51. This place gave title of *baron* to the family of *Bellew*. A priory was alſo founded here for regular canons, long before the arrival of the Engliſh, by one of the family of *O'Kelly*, the poſſeſſions of which were on the ſuppreſſion granted to ſir *Gerald Moore*.

DULEENE, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

DUMFEAGHNY, ſit. in bar. Clanfrought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DUMWIGAN-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DUNABATE, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

DUNAGHY, a fair town in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin, at which place there is a celebrated ſpa ; fairs held 1 and 13 Feb. 6 April and 3 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

DUNAIN-CHURCH, ſit. near *Moneyglaſs*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DUN-ALMHAIN, the preſent *Hill of Allen*, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DUNAMASE, or *Dun-na-maes*, i. e. the fort or dun of the plain : which refers to the plain or great heath of *Maryborough*, being a flat of conſiderable extent, to the N. E. of the *Dun*. It is an inſulated rock, about 4 miles E. of Maryborough, in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, originally the royal reſidence of *Laoiſach Hy-Moradh*, or the honourable *O'More*. The property of *O'More* extended from *Abbey Leix*,

(where

(where it joined the *M'Gill Phadrick's* or *Fitzpatrick's*) to *Dunamaſe*, and from that to *Mullamaſt*. It is ſaid to have been made a fortreſs by *Laigſeach*, about the beginning of the 3d century, from which time it not only continued the paternal reſidence of the chiefs of this diſtrict, but on their connection with the *Mac-Morroghs*, chieftains of *Hy Morragh*, was eſteemed one of the royal fortreſſes of *Hy Kinſelagh*, and frequently was one of the ſeats of the kings of *Leinſter*. On the arrival of the Engliſh it was in poſſeſſion of *Dermot Mac-Murrogh*, king of Leinſter. This prince marrying his daughter *Eva* to *Strongbow*, earl of Pembroke, it fell into the poſſeſſion of that nobleman, whoſe only daughter *Iſabel*, eſpouſing *Wm. Marſhal*, earl of Pembroke, *Dunamaſe* with the adjacent territory, came into the poſſeſſion of the ſaid earl, who erected it into a county palatine and built on the *Dun*, about the year 1216, an elegant caſtle. In 1325, it was taken by *Lyſach O'More*, the antient proprietor of this country; in 1329, it was recovered from the Iriſh, and was again ſeized by the *O'Mores* about 18 Edw. IIId, but they were diſpoſſeſſed about 2 years after. At the beginning of the rebellion 1641, the inſurgents ſecured this with other places, which were relieved by ſir *C. Coote*; on the retreat of *Ormond*, it ſubmitted to general Preſton, but was retaken by the king's forces, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continued 'till 1646, when it fell into the hands of *Owen Roe O'Neil*. In 1650, it ſurrendered to the colonels *Heuſon* and *Renolds*, and was then blown up and effectually diſmantled. The only remains of this antient caſtle and fortreſs, are ſome of the walls and gates, which are yet venerable in their ruins. The preſent poſſeſſor however, (ſir *J. Parnell*, bart.) has lately began to rebuild a conſiderable part of it, after the antient model. The rock on which the caſtle ſtands, is an eliptical conoid, inacceſſible on all ſides except the E. which in its improved ſtate was defended by the barbican. On each ſide of the barbican were ditches; and where they could not be continued for the rock, walls were erected. To the S. and S. E. were two towers, the latter protecting the barbican. From the barbican you advance to the gate of the lower ballium, it is 7 feet wide, and the walls 6 feet thick; it had a parapet, crenelles and embraſſures. The lower ballium is 312 feet from N. to S. and 160 from W. to E. you then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower; and from this begin the walls which divide the *upper* and *lower* ballium. On the higheſt part was the *keep*, and the apartments for the officers: there was a ſally-port and a priſon.

Dunamon, a fine old caſtle and handſome ſeat, ſit. by the river *Suck*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Half-Ballimoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Dunamona, a fair town in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 26 May and 17 Oct.

Dunamore, ſit. near Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; the latter gives title of baron to the family of *Baker*, now lord Sheffield.

Dunane, ſee *Doonaun*.

Dunanore, i. e. the golden fort, the ruins of a caſtle built on a rock in the ſea, at the N. W. point of *Cape-clear*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dunany, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh.

Dunard, ſit. near Fair-head, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Dunashad, the antient name of *Baltimore*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dunbar, a handſome ſeat ſit. 3 miles from Enniſkillen, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Dunbeacon, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dunbeg, a village ſit. in bar. Ibricken, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Dunbill, ſit. near *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Dunboe, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Dunboy, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Caſtletown*; it was a celebrated caſtle, which in the year 1602, was taken by ſir *George Carew*, after a moſt obſtinate and vigorous defence

Dunboyne, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a fair town of ſame name, ſit. 8 miles from Dublin caſtle, and one mile beyond Clonee. Fairs held annually on 9 July: this place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, and gives title of *baron* to the family of *Grinſton*, (now *viſc.* Grinſton.) Lord Dunboyne has here a handſome ſeat.

Dunbro, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Dunbrody, ſit. near *Porto bello*, in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Here are extenſive ruins of of *Dunbrody-abbey*; it is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns. The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, as alſo the chancel, on each ſide of which are three chapels vaulted and groined; the great aiſle is divided into three parts, by a double row of arches ſupported by ſquare piers: the inſide of thoſe arches have a molding which

ſprings

[1] Dunbrody is united with the R.Y. of Killesk and in the patronage of Lord Templemore

[2] are the Transepts, each containing

Dunbullig, alias *Dunbullogue*, a parish, partly in East Muskerry, Barrimore & the N. Liberties of Cork traversed by the old road from Cork to Ballyhooley & from Mallow to Middleton. 5 miles from Cork

A battle was fought between Cromwell's troops and the Irish ~~Kings forces~~ near 6 mile water on the N.W. confines of this parish and Carrignavar Castle is said to have been the last of the fortresses in this part of the country which fell into the hands of the parliament.

The living is a R.y. in the Diocese of Cork united to St. Peter's Cork Nohoval, Kilmonogue & Danisky and forming part of the corps of the archdy of Cork, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Cork.

The Church has long been in ruins, but it is in contemplation to rebuild it: a School house has been licenced and a curate appointed for the performance of Divine Service

At Carrignavar is a dilapidated R.C. Chapel belonging to the Ecclesiastical district attached to Glanmire.

Carrignavar, the elegant family seat of Justin McCarty Esqre. it stands nr. the site of the ancient Castle, which defended the pass of a wooded glen & is now much dilapidated, its two upper stories being demolished & the turret which enclosed the staircase gutted, from the upper floor 3 or 4 florishing ash trees have sprung up & have a remarkable appearance

26 SE 60

A Domestic manufacture of cotton & worsted knit hose is carried on in the parish under the superintendance of Mrs McCarty to whom aided by the countenance of the Lord on it is principally indebted for support. There are no Courts holden here, the parish is in the manor of Blarney

Indications of Coal are said to shew themselves on the lands of Glasaboy, but no trial has been made: lime-stone is supposed to exist also on the same lands

Quarries of good brown sand stone for building are worked here

The parish is chiefly under tillage, which is slowly improving: Wheat has only been introduced within the last two years & now forms the Staple of the Country. It contains a great extent of bog and mountain waste, the former supplies the neighbourhood with abundance of fuel, the latter is all reclaimable

Rt. McCarty, the eldest son of the propr. of Carrignavar has planted upwards of 100 English acres of the Mountain ~~of~~ No fairs. There is a dispensary at the village of Carrignavar. Also a School House erected by subn. aided by grants from Kildare Place Society & the Lord Lt. fund & endowed with two acres plan: by Justin McCarty Esqre vested in the Rector of the Parish

The same gentleman gives two acres of land free to the master of a School in the Mountain of Glasboy. A Female School supd. by subscription under the patronage of the Ladies Hibernian Society.

The Castle of Carrignavar, one of the dependencies of Blarney & the property of the McCartys, is said to have been the jointure house of that noble family of which the present propr. is descendent; it was erected by Danl. McCarty, second son of Cormac Ld. Muskerry who died in 1616 ſprings from beautiful conſoles. The tower, rather low in proportion to the reſt of the building, is ſupported by a grand arch; the cloiſters appear to have been ſpacious, but their foundations alone remain; ſome other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, refectory, dormitory &c. ſtood. The W. window, of an uncommon form, is entire; and the door beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open work, cut in ſtone, and ſo raiſed as to allow a finger eaſily under it; one precious fragment only of this curious work now remains.

DUNBULLOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DUNBYN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

DUNCANELY, a village in bar. Boylagh and Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

DUNCANNON, a village with a *fort* which commands the harbour of Waterford; ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt. 92 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 10, lon. 6 : 50. Here are upwards of 30 pieces of cannon in three ranges. Without the fort is a mean ſtreet moſtly conſiſting of poor cabbins. You enter the fort over a draw-bridge, which is drawn up at night. The governor's houſe and chapel are ſmall but neat; the barracks are well built. Theſe buildings are ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall built upon the flat of a high rock, that overlooks the ſea. There is a perpetuity of land, granted by queen Eliz. to keep this fortreſs in repair; it was taken by king Wm.'s army in 1690, and from it king James IId fled into France. It gives title of viſc. to the family of Ponſonby, now earl of *Beſſborough.*

DUN-CLUIN-POIC, or the *Dun* of *Clopoke,* as it is now called, ſit. in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; about 4 miles S. of *Stradbally.* It was a fort or caſtle of a branch of the family of *O'Mores,* antient chieftains of *Leix.* It conſiſts of an inſolated rock, in which are ſome natural caves; on the top is a plain, formerly ſurrounded by a wall, compoſed of rock ſtones without cement, with a grand entrance from the S. There doth not appear ever to have been any building of lime and ſtone erected on this Dun, but the ſeveral edifices were conſtructed entirely in the antient Iriſh ſtile. That it was an habitation ſome years before the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity in this iſle, is extremely probable, as in an adjacent field is an antient tomb-ſtone, with an inſcription in druidic characters, ſignifying, *Hy Mordha* the great king; near it is the *church* of *Clopoke.*

DUNCORMAC, a vicarage in dioc of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 82 miles from Dublin; within a mile of it are the ruins of a caſtle.

DUN-CRUITHAN, or *Dun-croichean,* that is, the caſtle of the diſtrict of the water, the reſidence of *O'Gahan,* chief of *Hy-gahan,* or the diſtrict of the ſea, containing the Northern part of the bar. of Colerain, in the co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. Here St. Patrick founded a church.

DUNDALEATHGLASS, a rath ſit. near Bangor, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; where during the middle ages a ſchool or univerſity was kept, but it was deſtroyed by the Danes in 837. The ruins of this univerſity are ſtill viſible in the *rath* of *Donaghadee.*

DUNDALK, a bar. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough, market, poſt and fair town of ſame name, having an harbour on a bay of the Iriſh channel, bearing its name; it lies above 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 57, lon. 6 : 42. Fairs held Mond. 8 days before Aſh-Wedneſ. 17 May, 1 Mond. in July, laſt Mond. in Aug. 2 Mond. O. S. in Oct. and 2 Mond. in Dec. It returns 2 members to parliament; the patronage of this borough has been in lord *Clanbraſſil,* but ſome attempts have lately been made to reſtore its freedom. This place gave title of *baron* to the family of *Georges.* It is an aſſizes town, and has ſome trade; it conſiſts of a wide ſtreet near a mile long, and ſome croſs lanes; has a very good market houſe, and carries on that ſpecies of manufacture called *Dundalk Cambricks.* It has been fortified, (tho' now diſmantled) as may be ſeen by the ruins of the walls, and a caſtle deſtroyed in 1641. In the reign of Edw. IId. it was a royal city, and is the laſt we read of, where a monarch of *Ireland* was actually crowned and reſided. *Spencer* relates that in this reign *Robert le Bruce,* king of Scotland, taking advantage of the then civil wars, with the barons of England, ſent over his brother *Edward* with an army of Scots and others into Ireland, who gathering unto him all the outlaws of the North out of the woods and mountains, marched into the *Engliſh pale,* and ſacked, burned and deſtroyed all that came in his way, ſpoiling all the cities and corporate towns he met with; and coming laſtly to *Dundalk,* he there made himſelf king, and reigned the ſpace of one year, until *Edw.* king of England, having ſome quiet in his affairs at home, ſent over lord *Bermingham* with the command of an army againſt him, who encountering him near Dundalk, overthrew his forces and ſlew him. This town has formerly been in a manner entirely compoſed of towers and ſmall caſtles, a great number of which were ſome time ago deſtroyed by order of the then lord *Limerick*, and other buildings raiſed on the old foundations. It is very advantageouſly ſit. for an inland trade, and the port is very ſafe for ſhipping; the *bay* has good moorings at all times, in 4 to upwards of 8 fathom water, with very good land marks, either for bringing up, or making the harbour; and in croſſing the bar at high water, in ordinary neap-tides, there is from 15 to 18 feet water; beſides many other good qualities, the bay abounds with all kinds of fiſh cuſtomary in the channel. At Dundalk is a handſome ſeat of lord *Clanbraſſil*. Here alſo is a charter ſchool, which was opened in 1738 for 40 children, and was endowed with a houſe and garden by the late Rt. Hon. earl of Clanbraſſil, and by the late Hon Mrs. *Ann Hamilton* his lordſhip's mother, with lands at Killinchy in the co. Down, then ſet for 34*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ann. which have ſince riſen conſiderably. In the reign of Hen. IId. *Bertram de Vernon* founded a priory for Croſs bearers, and on the E. ſide of the *town*, *John de Vernon* erected a grey friary, in the reign of Hen. IIId. the E. window of its church was ſingularly admired for its curious and elegant workmanſhip. A chapter of the order was held here in 1282. 2 miles beyond Dundalk are the ruins of *Balriggan caſtle*, and a mile farther thoſe of *Caſtle Roach*; 1 mile W. of Dundalk is *Caſtletown caſtle*.—*Dundalk* is alſo the name of a village ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Dundaneere, a caſtle ſo called, ſit. near *Bandon*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dundarerk, a caſtle in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, in the pariſh of *Clondrohid*; it is ſeated on a hill, and commands a vaſt extended view to the W. as far as the bounds of *Kerry*; the E. almoſt to *Cork*; and a great tract to S. It is a high ſquare building, having 70 ſtone ſteps to the battlements: adjoining to it ſtood ſome modern buildings now in ruin; here were large gardens and orchards, now deſtroyed; a little to the N. is the ruined church of *Kilnamartery*.

Dundede, a caſtle in a ſmall iſland, at the extreme S. point of land, near the coaſt of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter, to which there is a narrow paſſage from the main, being equally the work of nature and art; it is commonly by ſailors called the *Galley-head*, and is ſometimes fatally miſtaken by them for the old head of *Kinſale*, when the light of the latter is not ſeen. This promontory, like that of *Kinſale*, ſtretches itſelf a good way into the ocean, and is alſo of a conſiderable height; there are ſeveral caverns formed in its baſe by the working of the waves.

Dunderleague, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Dundermott, ſit. near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Dunderrow, a ſmall village within 2 miles of *Kinſale*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; near which is a large Daniſh entrenchment; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

Dunderry-bridge, a village in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Dundonald, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Dundonnel, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Dundrum, a fair town in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 68 miles from Dublin; fairs held 12 May and 10 Oct. This, tho' now a mean village, was formerly a place of ſome conſequence, on account of a ſtrong fortified caſtle, the ruins of which yet remain. It is boldly ſeated on a rock, and commands a view of the whole bay. 'Tis ſaid to have been built by ſir *John de Courcy*, for the Knts. Templars, who enjoyed it 'till their overthrow in 1313, and that it was afterwards granted to the prior of Down, who poſſeſſed it, and a ſmall manor about it 'till the general diſſolution of abbeys; after which it was granted by the crown to lord *Cromwell* of *Oakham*, whoſe ſon *Thomas*, lord *Cromwell* created viſc. *Lecale*, diſpoſed of it to ſir *Francis Blundell*, whoſe deſcendant lord Blundell became poſſeſſed of it. In 1517, the earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, took it by ſtorm, it being garriſoned at that time by the Iriſh, who had drove out the Engliſh ſome time before. It was again poſſeſſed and repaired by the *Magennis's*, and retaken by the lord deputy *Gray*, anno 1538. It afterwards got into the hands of *Phelim Mc. Ever Magennis*, who was obliged to yield it to the lord *Mountjoy*, in the year 1601. It met with another fate, during the progreſs of the war of 1641, when it was diſmantled by the order of *Cromwell*, tho' then garriſoned by Proteſtants, and has ever ſince been ſuffered to run entirely to ruin. Its remains are of an irregular multangular form, with a fine round tower, which is about 35 feet in diameter in the inſide. — *Dundrum* is likewiſe the name of a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 81 miles from Dublin; fair days Whit. Tueſd. and 1 Tueſd. O. S. in Oct. Here is the elegant ſeat of lord *de Montalt*. — There is alſo a village of this name, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; — and another in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 4 miles from the metropolis, and 1¼ mile beyond *Miltown*; it is on the high road to Powerſcourt,

and

[illegible]

[illegible]-BAY, [illegible] Union; this is divided into the inner bay and the outward bay; the former is good and very secure, but the latter one of the most dangerous [illegible] for shipping in the kingdom. [illegible] season of fresh [illegible], which [illegible] almost in every [illegible] bay is large, and formed by [illegible] to the E. and the point of [illegible] to the W. [illegible] these [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] Northern and Southern [illegible] which [illegible] that ships have often [illegible] to keep them off [illegible] among the breakers [illegible]

[illegible]

and has a very old caſtle, much decayed, tho' in part inhabited.

Dundrum-bay, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; this is divided into the *inner* bay and the *outward* bay; the former is ſmall and very ſecure; but the latter one of the moſt dangerous bays for ſhipping in the kingdom, by reaſon of ſand banks, which ſhift their ſtations almoſt in every ſtorm: this *outward* bay is large, and formed by St. *John's point* to the E. and the point of *Bealach-a-neir* to the W. ſtanding upwards of 2 leagues aſunder, both which points are ſurrounded with rocks. It is mentioned as a ſafe good haven by Dr. *Boat*, and the author of the *Atlas Maritimus*; yet it is ſhallow and dangerous; only ſmall veſſels can ride in the middle of it, and that too at high water. The Northern and Southern tides meet off it, and break upon St. *John's point*, which occaſion a greater eddy or ſuction inwards, than in other places; ſo that ſhips have often found themſelves embayed here, when they were thought to be out in the channel; and if this once happens with an E. or S. E. wind, they have no tide to help them out, but are ſuddenly forced among the breakers. The lofty mountains near Dundrum, are a good mark in a clear day; but in hazy weather they are of little uſe, being covered with clouds and hid from ſight. Ships ſailing near this coaſt, ought therefore to keep a good offing, eſpecially in clouded weather. The earl of *Ardglaſs* found the effects hereof to his coſt, being wrecked on this ſtrand.

Dundurerk, ſee *Dundarerk*.

Dune, *(caſtle)* ſit. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was built on a high clift, ſtanding perpendicularly over the ocean. Between this and another caſtle called *Lich*, there was ſome years ago, a kind of *volcano*, which burnt for ſome time, as it was then termed by ſome unſkilful naturaliſts, who went to ſee it. But this burning was by no means to be accounted among the number of thoſe dreadful eruptions called *volcanoes*, in other places, but rather an accidental kindling of combuſtible matter on the external ſurface of the clift, which became quite extinguiſhed when the pabulum or fuel was exhauſted, that fed the flame. A conſiderable part of this clift is compoſed of a ſtone, called by naturaliſts *Pyrites*; and there are alſo the marks both of *ſulphur* and *iron ore* on the clift: many of the *pyritæ* will take fire upon wetting.

Dunean, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Dunegal, an iſland in the bay of Baltimore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a large and fruitful ſpot.

Dunelong, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Jan. 21 May, 12 Aug. and 16 Nov.—Alſo the name of a caſtle ſit. in the iſland of Iniſhircan near cape Clear, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; near it are the remains of a barrack, and there are ſome old pieces of iron ordnance ſtill lying among the rocks.

Dunenour, ſit. in bar. Carberry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dunfanaghy, a fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 132 miles from Dublin. Fairs held Thurſ. after Whitſun-ſund. 5 Aug. 2 Oct. and 17 Nov. Within 2 miles of this place, at the foot of a lofty hill are the ruins of a caſtle; and about ½ mile from Dunfanaghy are the ruins of a church.

Dunfarnhy, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov, Ulſter.

Dunfert, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Dungamore, ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Dungan, ſit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Dungannon, a bar. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, having in it a borough, market, fair and poſt town of ſame name; ſit. about 11 miles N. of Armagh, and 72 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 : 28, lon. 7 : 18. It gives title of *viſc.* to the family of *Trevor*, and gave that of *baron* to lord viſc. *Vane*. It was formerly the chief ſeat of the *O'Neils*, kings of Ulſter. In 1498 it was the principal reſidence of *Neil Mac Art O'Neil*, who had a ſtrong caſtle here, which was taken the ſame year by Gerald, the 8th earl of Kildare. The caſtle was ſoon recovered by its former poſſeſſor, but in 1517 was again ſurrendered to Gerald the 9th earl of Kildare, who burnt it. The caſtle experienced the viciſſitudes of turbulent ages, being alternately in the hands of contending parties, ſometimes diſmantled, and ſometimes repaired. In the troubles of 1641, it was one of the firſt ſeized by the Northern inſurgents, but it ſhared the fate of the other fortreſſes, being demoliſhed by the parliamentary forces. In the reign of Hen. VIIth. *Con O'Neil* built a ſmall monaſtery on the S. ſide of this town for *Franciſcan* friars of the third order; on the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, it was granted to Richard earl of *Weſtmeath*, who aſſigned it to ſir *Art. Chicheſter*. Dungannon returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Northland*, who has a handſome ſeat here. Fair days 1 Thurſd. Feb. 2 Thurſd. Apr. 2 Mond. May, 1 Thurſd. July, 3 Tueſd. Aug. 1 Mond. O. S. Oct. laſt Tueſd. Nov. This town was made remarkable for the *Ulſter* delegation of Volunteers on the 15 Feb. 1782.

DUNGAN'STOWN, ſit. near *Wicklow*, prov. Leinſter.

DUNGARVAN, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 100 miles from Dublin. This is one of the greateſt fiſhing towns in Ireland, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of viſc. to the noble family of *Boyle*, earl of Cork. Lat. 51 : 57 N. lon. 7 : 55 W. Fairs are held here on 22 June and 8 Nov. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Devonſhire*. The pariſh of Dungarvan is of great extent. The town was antiently called *Achad-Garbain* from St. *Garbain*, who founded an abbey of canons here in the 7th century, of which there are now no remains. It is tolerably well built, and agreeably ſit. the ſea flowing up to the town walls; it has a good market and ſeſſion houſe. The barrack is ſit. within the walls of an antient caſtle, built by king *John*, and afterwards repaired and poſſeſſed by the *Deſmond* family; it was veſted in the crown by act of parliament, in the reign of Hen. VIIIth. The town was incorporated about the year 1463, by act of parliament; and king James Iſt. for the fidelity of its inhabitants to the crown, during the rebellion in Queen Eliz.'s time, renewed their privileges, and changed the government of portrieve into that of a ſovereign, recorder and 12 brethren, who are to be yearly choſen, 5 days after the feaſt of St. *Peter*. The admiralty of the harbour was granted to the ſovereign, with the ſame extent of power as the mayor of Briſtol had. This charter was renewed by *Rich. Cromwell* whilſt protector, in Apr. 1659. King James IId in 1689, granted a new charter, and enlarged the former privileges, but it was not long enjoyed, for on the coming in of king Wm. IIId, the charters of king James, granted after his abdication, became uſeleſs. *Thomas* lord *Offaly*, juſticiary of Ireland in 1295, erected an *Auguſtinian* friary for Eremites, on the other ſide of the water oppoſite to this town; it has been a neat, light, gothic building, as appears from the remaining walls of the church; the ſteeple is about 60 feet high. On the N. ſide of the church, near the altar, is the tomb of *Donald Magrath*, who was interred there in 1400. Dungarvan has been much frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing. Great quantities of potatoes are cultivated about this place, which are ſent up to Dublin in boats loaded likewiſe with birch-brooms, and this cargo is jocoſely called "*fruit* and *timber*." An aqueduct has been conſtructed here by parliamentary encouragement, for ſupplying the place with freſh water, which is brought for ſome miles from the river *Phyniſk*.—Dungarvan is alſo the name of a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DUNDIVEN, a fair town in bar. Kenought, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 99 miles from Dublin. Near which are the ruins of a church. Fairs are held 25 May and [illegible] Oct. *O'Cahane* prince of the country, founded a priory here, for canons regular of St. Auguſtin; it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Derry.

DUNGLO, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 152 miles from Dublin. It was formerly called *Cloghanlea*, and is but a ſmall place. An arm of the ſea extends to it in the centre of the diſtrict called the *Roſſes*. Here ſtands the pariſh church, the mill, &c. Near Dunglo are ſome ſmall but handſome lakes.

DUNGNEEN, ſee *Dunquein*.

DUNGOURNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DUNISKY, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

DUNKANALLY, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 6 Feb. 1 July and 16 Oct.

DUNKEEHAN, a village ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

DUNKELD, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

DUNKELLIN, or *Donkillen*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The ſoil here covers a ſtratum of limeſtone rock, which in many places riſes ſo thick above the ſurface, as to render theſe parts unfit for tillage, tho' they are excellent for paſture. This bar. gives title of *baron* to the noble family of *de Burgh*, (now marquis *Clanricarde*.)

DUN-KERMNA, or the Dun of the rock, a fortreſs of the antient chiefs of *Corcaluighe*, where *Kinſale* now ſtands, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DUNKERRIN, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter, near 64 miles from Dublin. Near 1½ mile from which are the ruins of *Rahanvegue* caſtle. Here are fairs on 9 May, day before Whitſunday, 3 Nov. and 21 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

DUNKERRON, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it has its name from an antient caſtle, which was the chief ſeat of *O'Sullivan More*, ſtanding near the bottom of the river *Kenmare*. According to *Cambden*, the caſtle was antiently built by the *Carews* of England; but this ſeems to be a miſtake, as is likewiſe his ſaying that it was poſſeſſed by *Donald M'Carty More*, for it was always accounted the principal reſidence of the *O'Sullivans*, and probably erected by an anceſtor of that houſe. Among the rough and high hills in this bar. ſome pleaſant vallies and improveable grounds

are

are interſperſed. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Petty*, (now earl *Shelburne*.)

DUNKITTLE, ſit. within about 3½ miles of Cork, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a handſome ſeat commanding a delightful proſpect.

DUNLADY, a handſome ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; at the N. part of the bar. of *Caſtlereagh*; it is remarkable for a good ſlate quarry.

DUNLAVEN, a market town in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 22 miles from Dublin. It has been much improved by the late ſir *J. Tynte*, bart. His grand-father the Rt. hon. *James Tynte*, formerly repreſentative for *Youghall*, expended 1200*l.* in erecting an elegant market-houſe and ſtores, all of cut ſtone, with 4 porticoes, and columns of the Doric order ſupporting it. Here are fairs on 20 May, 1ſt Frid. O. S. in July, 21 Aug. 3d Tueſd. in Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

DUNLAVIN, ſit. near *Kilcullen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DUNLEARY, a ſea-port town, ſit. in bar. Half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 5 miles of the metropolis, and 1½ mile from the *Black Rock*.

DUNLECKNEY, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 46 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin; and here is the antient ſeat of *Beauchamp Bagnel*, eſq; about 2 miles from it are the ruins of a caſtle.

DUNLEER, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, 30 miles from Dublin, and about 6 miles N. of Drogheda. It ſends 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Foſter* and *Coddington*. Fairs held 14 May, 5 July, 19 Sept. and 11 Dec. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

DUNLOST, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea and Moon, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

DUNLOW, or *Dunloe*, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fair days 7 May and 13 to 18 July.—Alſo the name of a caſtle, ſit. near *Killarney*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, boldly ſeated on an eminence over the river *Lane*; to the S. of it is a very craggy, deep and romantic chaſm in the mountain.

DUNLUCE, a bar. having a fair town in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Nov. Here is the antient caſtle of Dunluce on the *Antrim* coaſt, beneath which there is a curious cave in the rock, well deſerving the traveller's inſpection. This village is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

DUNMACREEN, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 96 miles from Dublin.

DUNMAHON, a ruined caſtle in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

DUNMANWAY, or *Dunmanaway*, a pleaſant village, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 12 miles W. of Bandon, and 151 from Dublin; it is the firſt place in that prov. where the linen manufacture flouriſhed. Here are fairs on 4 May, 1 Tueſday O. S. in July, 17 Sept. and 26 Nov. The linen manufacture here is owing to the encouragement of the late ſir *Richard Cox*, who had his country ſeat at this place; the town is ſeated on the centre of a ſmall valley, ſurrounded with hills to the W. N. and S. Within a mile of the town there is a perfect wall or mound of rocks, running a conſiderable way; a *yew* tree grows in a reclining manner out of the crevices of one of theſe rocks, the body of which is 17 feet in circumference. Near a mile beyond Dunmanway, are the ruins of *Kilbarry* church. Here is a charter ſchool for 40 children: it was opened in 1741, and ſir Rich. Cox before mentioned, gave for that purpoſe a leaſe to the incorporated ſociety of 20 Engliſh acres of good land, well incloſed, for 990 years, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per ann. and was alſo at the expence of raiſing and drawing all the ſtones and ſlates, and paying day labourers for the building.

DUNMANUS-BAY, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a neat bay, on the S. W. coaſt of Ireland, and is ſufficiently deep and ſafe for large veſſels, tho' very ſeldom frequented; it is ſeparated from that of *Bantry*, by a narrow point of land; it lies in lat. 51:28, lon. 10:2. It takes its name from a caſtle contiguous to it, called *Dunmanus-caſtle*, which was formerly fortified with walls and flankers, but is now in ruins.

DUMOGHDAIRNE, an antient fortreſs deſtroyed by *Conar O'Brien* in 1133; the word ſignifies the fortreſs of the pleaſant plain; this place was ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

DUNMORE, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 91 miles from Dublin, it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam. It was a royal ſeat of the *O'Kelly's*, and deſtroyed in 1133 by *Conar O'Brien*; it gives name to the bar. in which it ſtands, but which is generally written *Downamore*. Its antient name was *Dumoghdairne*. St. Patrick built a monaſtery here, upon the old ſcite of which, a friary for Auguſtin Eremites was afterwards founded by *Walter de Bermingham*, lord *Athenry*, in 1425; part of it was converted into a pariſh church, the reſt being levelled, and now forms the market place. *Henry Moſſop* the celebrated actor, was born in this town; his father was rector of Dunmore, and an eminent mathematician.—There is alſo a vicarage of this name in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in the *liberties* of Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Dunmore-bay, ſit. in bar. Ibricken, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Dunmore-cave, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, within 2 miles of the ruins of *Dunmore-houſe*, which houſe was formerly the habitation of the duke of Ormond. The paſſage into it is down a ſquare hole, or rather precipice upwards of 60 feet deep, by 12 wide; at the bottom whereof is the mouth of the cave, which is but low, arched with rocks, ſeemingly dropping on the head, where from a number of petrifactions like icicles, there falls a vaſt quantity of drops of limpid water, which alſo petrify into clear cryſtal lumps, upon the rocks whereon they fall. After proceeding about a quarter of a mile in this curious cavern, you are entertained with the murmurings of a ſubterraneous river, but how far it or the cave extends, none have yet been bold enough to attempt diſcovering. Many of the rocks on the roof and ſides of the cave, are black marble, full of white ſpots, of a ſhell-like figure; and the whole neighbourhood is full of quarries of this beautiful ſtone, which takes a fine poliſh, and is much uſed both here and in England, for ſlabs, chimney-pieces, &c. In ſome deep and wet parts of theſe quarries, this elegant foſſil is in its firſt ſtage of formation: the ſhells are real, but ſo ſoftened by time and their moiſt ſituation, as to be ſuſceptible of receiving the ſtoney particles into their pores: by which coheſive quality they in time become thoſe hard and white curls, that give value to the marble: and it is very remarkable, and a proof that theſe white ſpots have been real ſhells and thus formed, that the longer a chimney-piece or ſlab is uſed, the more of theſe ſpots ripen into view.

Dunmore-head, a cape ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is the moſt *Weſtern* point of Ireland, and conſequently of Europe; the great *Blaſquet Iſland*, oppoſite to this place, is ſaid to have been formerly joined to the continent; the ſound between this iſland and the main land, is of a great depth, which cauſes the currents, at both ebb and flood, to ſet thro' it with prodigious rapidity. It was here, that on 10 Sept. 1588, a ſhip of the Spaniſh *Armada*, of 1000 tons burthen, ſuffered ſhip-wreck, one perſon only eſcaping. *Ventry* or *Fintry bay* near this, is open and much expoſed to *Southerly* winds; however there is a ſufficient depth of water in any part of it, for veſſels to anchor; nor is there any danger, but what is apparent in the entrance. There is another bay called *Dunmore* or *Whitehouſe* bay in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munſter, which lies about 2 miles to the S. S. E. or without *Credan-head*; in its mouth there are but 18 feet water; this bay is only frequented by boats, the common *charts* expreſs it to be withinſide of *Credan-head*, but this error has been rectified by Mr. *Doyle*, in his chart of this harbour. From *Credan-head* to the oppoſite ſhore, it is ſcarce 2 miles over.

Dunmore-rocks, ſit. near *Rathlin Iſland*, in the N. ſea, off the coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Dunmow, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Dunmull, a *mountain*, ſit. between Colerain and the river Buſh, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Dunmurry, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 26 miles from Dublin. Here are the remains of an old church, and an antient burial ground. The name ſignifies *Red hills*; *Dun Almhain* or the hill of *Allen*, being ſeparated from *Dunmurry* by a valley about a mile in breadth. The latter forms a kind of headland; towards the N. is fertile in corn and paſturage, and compoſed of lime-ſtone rock. The looſe ſtones on its ſurface frequently appear as if calcined in the fire, and of a red purple colour, and ſometimes tinctured with ſulphur; whence theſe hills have from remote periods obtained the name of *Murach*, or rediſh purple. Tho' ſuch ſtones are certain indications of copper being contained in the internal parts, no ſearch or diſcovery was made reſpecting the fact until about the year 1786, when ſome of the neighbouring farmers opening a gravel pit on the N. declivity of Dunmurry, near the baſe, ſomething like metallic ore was diſcovered; which upon examination was found to be rich copper. This induced the proprietor of the ſoil, his grace the duke of Leinſter, in conjunction with James Spencer eſq. and Richard Evans eſq. and ſome other gentlemen, to eſtabliſh a ſmall fund in order to examine the hill. Miners were therefore employed, and ſhafts ſunk, on different elevations of the declivity, in the ſolid rock, of the depths from 4 to 15 fathom. During theſe operations, quantities of yellow ſulphureous copper ore were found, of near 40 per cent. purity, mixt with ſulphur and calcar. Thus encouraged, levels were opened, from whence proceeds a ſtrong vitriolic water, which indicates the mine to be copious and rich. The principal bed of the mine ſeems to lie deep within the hill, and even to dip under the valley which ſeparates *Dunmurry* from the hill of *Allen*. A branch of the Grand canal runs thro' the middle of the valley. The ſtone contained in the rocks is calcareous; but in many places of a very fine grain, and would be both durable and ornamental in building. There is alſo found near the baſe of the hill, an alkaline argillaceous earth, of a white or light grey colour, which is found to have many qualities of fuller's earth. In the veins of the rocks and matrix of the ore, are found quantities of fine yellow ochre: great quantities of coak are alſo found, with much calcareous ſpar; alſo a kind of foſſil, in which there is ſome ſilver, but not enough to be of any value.—There is alſo a place of this name ſit. near *Belfaſt*, prov. Ulſter.

DUNNA-CAEL, now the co. of *Donegal*, prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called *Tirconal*.

DUNNAIN, ſit. near *Randalſtown*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DUNNAMANA, ſee *Dunnemanagh*.

DUNNARD, ſit. in bar. Talbot's-town, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

DUNNEMANAGH, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 27 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. 'Tis otherwiſe called *Dunymana*, and *Dunnamana*, and is 107 miles diſtant from Dublin, within half a mile of it are the ruins of a caſtle.

DUN-OF-CLOPOKE, ſee *Dun-cluin-poic*.

DUNORLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DUNQUIN, or *Dunqueen*, a pariſh in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, Weſtward of *Ventry*; the outward point of which is called *Dunmore-head*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

DUNRAN, commonly called the *Glen* of *Dunran*; ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; in its neighbourhood the traveller may be gratified with the moſt agreeable ſcenes that art and nature can furniſh.

DUNRATH-CASTLE, ſit. near the banks of the Grand canal, about 7 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

DUNSAGHLIN, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

DUNSANDLE, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; the moſt magnificent and beautiful ſeat of the late *Denis Daly*, eſq.

DUNSANY, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Here is *Dunſany-caſtle*, the family ſeat of the *Plunkets*, who have from thence the title of *viſc. Dunſany*.

DUNSHAGHLIN, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 14 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 11 June and 10 December. *St. Seachlin* who came into Ireland A. D. 439, founded the church here, which is now a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. He died 27 Nov. 448 in his 75th year, and was here interred. In 1043 the abbey was burned. It was alſo plundered and ſpoiled in 1152, by the ſept of *Hy Briun*.

DUNSINK, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within about 3 miles of the metropolis; where on a riſing ground, and very eligible ſituation, an aſtronomical obſervatory has been erected by order, and for the uſe of *Trinity-College*.

DUNSKERRIN or *Dunſcerrin*, ſit. in bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DUNSOBARKY, or *Dunſobarchiegh*, i. e. the impregnable fortreſs, from *Dun*, a fortreſs, and *ſobhar* ſtrong or powerful; it is now called Knockfergus or *Carrickfergus*, i. e. the rock, hill or fort of the general, to which alſo its antient name may be tranſlated, *ſoſar* or *obhar* ſignifying *valiant*. It is ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

DUNSPORT or *Dunsfort*, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. near *Killough bay*, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DUNTRILEAGUE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

DUNUSKY, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; an inconſiderable place.

DUNWORLY *ſtrand*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a ſpring called St. *Ann's well*, viſited by the ſuperſtitious on her feſtival. To the W. the coaſt is all a bold high ſhore, abounding with ſtupendous cliffs, which aſtoniſh whilſt they pleaſe us.

DUNYMANAGH, ſit. near *Strabane*, prov. Ulſt.

DUR, a river or rather inlet, placed by *Ptolemy*, between the river *Kenmare* and the *Shannon*, which he calls *Oſtia flumen Dur*, ſuppoſed by *Cambden* to be the rivulet which runs by *Tralee*; but Mr. *Smith* from its ſituation in *Ptolemy's* map, thinks it ſhould rather ſeem to be the deep bay of *Caſtlemain*, which may as well be termed a river, as that of *Kenmare*, both of them being arms of the ſea, that run up the country for ſeveral miles, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

DURAS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

DURRON, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

DURROW, a fair and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Fairs 2d Thurſd. O. S. in May, Aug. and Nov. It is diſtant from Dublin near 52 miles; near it is *Caſtle Durrow*, the magnificent ſeat of lord *Aſhbrook*. 2¼ miles from *Durrow* are the ruins of *Mackin caſtle*; and near a mile further, are the ruins of the ſtrong caſtle of *Cullyhill*, with an old church. *Durrow* was formerly part of the Queen's co. but on coming into the poſſeſſion of the *Butler* family, who were perpetually

tually harraſſed by the powerful ſept of the *Fitzpatricks*, the earl of Ormond procured an act of parliament, to make this eſtate part and parcel of the co. of *Kilkenny*, altho' ſurrounded by the Queen's co. and the offending *Fitzpatricks* being taken, were tranſmitted immediately to Kilkenny, and there removed from their connections, they ſuffered the penalties of the law.—There is alſo a village of ſame name, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter, in which St. *Columb* founded a ſumptuous monaſtery, in 546; it was otherwiſe called *Dairmach*, and is now a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

Durrus, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Dursey-Island, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, off the coaſt of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter; antiently called *Bea Inſula*; this iſland is very ſtrong by nature, becauſe of the difficulty of landing, which can be but by one narrow entrance, that might be defended by a few hands, and was formerly fortified by a caſtle, miſtaken by ſome for the ruins of an abbey. It is impoſſible to arrive at this ſpot but in a dead calm, the leaſt gale of wind raiſing ſuch billows as render it very dangerous for a boat to come near the ſhore. This ſeemingly impregnable place was choſen as a retreat by the Iriſh, who committed the cuſtody of it to *Connor O'Driſcol*, who procured 3 pieces of Spaniſh ordnance to be conveyed into it, with ſtores, ammunition, and 60 men; but they were ſoon obliged to ſurrender to captain *Roſtoick*, who demoliſhed the forts, ſeized the garriſon and cauſed the priſoners to be executed. This iſland is exceedingly rough and coarſe, and about 3 Iriſh miles long.

Dyon, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 65 miles from Dublin.

Dynish-Island, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Dysart, ſit. in bar. Mullingar, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; where an abbey was founded by St. *Colman*.—Alſo a *caſtle* now in ruins, ſit. near *Corrofin*, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; here is one of the antient round towers.

Dysert, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, where is one of the antient round towers; there is another of them at a place of ſame name, which is a village in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Dysertagney, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Dysertgallen, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Cullinagh; Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

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EAGLE ISLANDS, 2 iſlands in *Clew bay*, on the W. coaſt of the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, otherwiſe called *Achill Iſles*; they are not mentioned by *Ptolemy* or *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*; and appear to have obtained their names from the great reſort of eagles thither.

Eagle's-nest, (otherwiſe *Aileach* or *Ailich Neid)*, a rath or caſtle of the *O'Neil's* in the bar. of *Iniſowen*, 3 miles N. of Derry, prov. Ulſter. It was the royal palace of *Tyrconnel*; this rath, which is yet remaining, is aſſerted to have been erected by the great *Hy Faillia*, or *Hy Maillia*, antient chief of *Hy Faillia*, on his ſettlement in the N. of Ireland, in the 4th century. This antient palace which probably obtained the appellation of Eagle's-neſt, from the height of its ramparts, is of the ſame conſtruction as thoſe monuments of antiquity, commonly called Daniſh forts, and was laid by *Murtogh Mor O'Brien*, in 1101. There is alſo a particular ſpot ſo called, on one of the eminences adjoining the lake of *Killarney*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Eamania, or *Eamhain*, derived from aemhuim-ui, i. e. the potent or noble place or city, an antient royal reſidence, and capital of Ulſter, ſit. near Armagh. It is ſaid to have been originally founded by one of the Scottiſh chiefs, near 200 years before the Chriſtian æra, and was deſtroyed by *Caibre Liffechar*, a prince of Connaught, at the beginning of the 4th century. *Colgan* ſays there were ſome ruins of it remaining in his time, probably the rath in which the royal palace called *Crove-roigh* was erected. Mr. *O'Connor* places the building of it 353 years before Chriſt.

Eamhain, ſee *Eamania*.

Earl's-town, ſit. near Kilkenny, in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.

Earne, ſee *Erne*.

Eask-lough, a lake, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Eastersnew, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

East-meath, a co. ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Weſtmeath; but it is otherwiſe and generally called *Meath*, and ſit. in prov. Leinſter.

Echlin's-grove, a ſeat near *Donaghadee*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Echlin's-ville, formerly called *Rheubane*, a ſeat 2 miles N. of *Ardehin*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The ſpirit of agriculture, ſo

peculiarly

peculiarly neceſſary to the welfare of the nation, has here been carried on to ſingular advantage.

EDENBOROUGH, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

EDEN-DERRY, a fair and poſt town in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin; fairs held Shrove-Tueſd. Thurſd. after Whitſun-Tueſd. and 4 Nov. Here, on the ſummit of the hill, are the ruins of a caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the *Blundel* family. This town has been much inhabited by the people called quakers, and carries on ſome trade.—There is alſo a place of ſame name ſit. near Belfaſt, in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

EDENRUBBEN, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

EDERMINE, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

EDERNY-BRIDGE, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 6 Jan. 1 March, 15 May, 17 July, 6 Oct. and 28 Nov.

EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN, a poſt and fair town in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, 52 miles from Dublin; fairs held day before Shrove-Tueſd. 2 July, 12 Sept. and 3 Wedneſday in Dec.

EDMOND-HILL, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

EFFIN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

EGLISH, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; it has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, diſtant from Dublin about 60 miles. Here is the ſeat of Mr. Barry, near the church. The bar. of Egliſh is otherwiſe called *Fircal*.—There is a village of ſame name in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Tyranny, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

EGLISS, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. *Scale.*

EGMONT, ſit. in bar. Oſſory, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 20 miles N. of *Cork*; it gives title of earl to the family of *Percival*; the country about it for ſome miles, is planted with aſh, elm, oak, and large quantities of fir; round *Egmont*, the ſoil is a grey clay, reſembling marle, but it does not ferment with acids, and yet the rocks are all good limeſtone. At *Burton* near Egmont, are the ruins of the family manſion of the *Percivals*, which was burned down by the forces of *James* IId.

EIGHT-MILE-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 55 miles from Dublin.

EILE UI BOGARTEAGH, or the level diſtrict of the race of the boggy country, comprehending the plain and moraſſes N. of Caſhel, the chiefs of which were called *Hy Bhogartegh*, by corruption O'Fogarty. The Engliſh families of *Butler*, *Purcel* and *Mathew*, were ſettled in this country before the beginning of the laſt century.

EILE UI CHEARBHUIL, ſit. S. of the King's co. and W. of *Sliab-bloom* mountains; whence it obtained the name of *Eile Ui Chearbhuil*, or the plain diſtrict near the rock; the chiefs of it were called *O'Carrol*, under whom was a ſubordinate Dynaſt, named *O'Delany*, preſiding over a diſtrict in the S. called *Dal Leagh n'ui*, or the diſtrict of the flat country.

EILE UI MORDHA, an antient diſtrict which comprehended the greater part of the preſent Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; and was diſtinguiſhed in the latter ages by the name of *Leix*; it was bounded on the N. and E. by the river Barrow, on the W. by *Slieve-bloom* mountains, and on the S. by the river *Nore* and *Slieve-marragagh* mountains. The hereditary chiefs were called *Hy Mordha* or *O'More*; they were frequently ſtiled kings of Leinſter; and remained in poſſeſſion of the greater part of their country, 'till the commencement of the laſt century; when being in rebellion, the lands were forfeited, and diſtributed amongſt the Engliſh adventurers.

EIRCAEL, or *Eargal*, a large diſtrict in the W. of the prov. Ulſter; comprehending the preſent co.'s of Fermanagh and Donegal.

EIRKE a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

ELAGH, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ELAND, ſit. near *Kilkenny*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

ELEN, a river ſo called, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ELENBOROUGH, a town ſit. at the mouth of the river *Elen*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, where Mr. *Camden* ſays a beautiful altar of red ſtone, with an inſcription on it, was dug up, which the firſt cohort of the *Dalmatians*, who were garriſoned here, erected to the honour of their commander, *G. Cornelius Peregrinus*, with theſe words, "*Volantii vivas*," i. e. may you live at *Volantium*; the antient name given to this place.

ELFIN, ſee *Elphin*.

ELIOGURTY, or *Eliogarthy*, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ELLEN-MONEY, or the wonderful bog, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, between *Pointzpaſs* and *Teryhogan*; it is ſo called from the nature of a rivulet, the current of which immediately on its riſing, takes a Northerly and Southerly courſe, one branch running towards *Lough Neagh*, and the other towards *Newry*. Between theſe places lies the higheſt ground of the whole canal, where, by means of two locks, the water is forceably retained on a level, for near three miles; were it not for this contrivance, as the courſe of the waters incline N. and S. the intermediate ſpace would be left dry.

ELLISTRON, ſit. near *Ballinroab*, in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ELPHIN, a ſmall market, poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, about 75 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 46, lon. 8 : 20. It is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name, this being a biſhop's ſee, the church of which was founded by St. Patrick, who appointed St. *Aſſicus* biſhop thereof; by advice of the Saint, *Aſſicus* introduced here a celebrated college of monks, and preſided over them. In proceſs of time this became a pariſh church, and was dedicated to the original founder. *Elphin* was burned in the years 1167 and 1177; in the latter year it was deſtroyed by the Engliſh. The ſee compriſes the greater part of the co. Roſcommon, and a great part of Sligo and Galway, with ſome of Mayo. Fairs held 3 May and 10 Dec.

EMATRAS, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

EMLAGHFADD, an antient town ſit. 1 mile from Ballymote, in bar. Corran, co Sligo, prov. Connaught; where *Richard* earl of *Ulſter* built a caſtle about the year 1300. An abbey was built here in a magnificent ſtile by *St. Columb*: it is now a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, and otherwiſe written *Emlyfadd*.

EMLAGHRASH or *Emloghraſh*, a *peninſula* ſit. in bar. Erris, on coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

EMLY, a biſhop's ſee, having in it a village of ſame name, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 14 miles W. of Caſhel; which is a vicarage in that dioc. Lat. 52 : 20, lon. 8 : 42. This church and biſhoprick are ſaid to have been founded by *St. Albe* towards the cloſe of the 4th century, ſome years before the arrival of St. Patrick; on the arrival of St. Patrick, and the converſion of *Angus Mac Nafrick*, king of Caſhel, the church was declared the metropolitan church of Munſter, in which dignity it continued ſeveral centuries, until tranſlated to *Caſhel*, where it now remains. This city was plundered by robbers in 1123, and the mitre of St. *Ailbe* burnt. It was alſo deſtroyed by fire in 1192, but was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a conſiderable town for ſeveral ages, even to the time of Hen. VIIIth. in whoſe reign *Thomas Hurly*, biſhop of *Emly*, erected a college for ſecular prieſts; but the only remains at preſent of this antient, and perhaps firſt eccleſiaſtical city in Ireland, are the ruins of a church, ſome walls, a large unhewn ſtone croſs, and a holy well. The ſee of *Emly* was united to that of *Caſhel* in 1568: it compriſes a part of co. Tipperary, and a larger ſcope of Limerick.

EMLYFADD, ſee *Emlaghfadd*.

EMLYGRENNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

EMO, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 34 miles from Dublin; adjoining is *Dawſon's-court*, the elegant ſeat of the earl of *Portarlington*.

EMPOR, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 31 May.

EMY-VALE, a fair town in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, near 67 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 Jan. 1 Mond. Feb. 1 Mond. O. S. in Apr. 2 Mond. May, 13 June, 1 Mond. Aug. 4 Sept. and 2 Mond. Nov.

ENACH-DUNE or *Eoghnach-dun*, an antient royal reſidence ſit. near Tuam, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, and ſaid to be the ſame as *Dunmore*, which was a ſeat of the *O'Kelly's* and deſtroyed in 1133 by *Conor O'Brien*.

ENAGH, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 31 July and 17 Dec.

ENAGHBEAGH, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

ENDOR, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENFIELD, ſit. near Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

ENISCRONE, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days, day after Trinity-Sund. and 18 Sept. It is ſit. 132 miles from Dublin. Here is a pariſh church.

ENISHOWEN, ſee *Iniſhowen*.

ENISKEEN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a village in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, where is one of the antient round towers.

ENISKEON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 Apr. 22 June, 12 Aug. and 2 Oct. It is otherwiſe called *Enniſkeane*.

ENISLAVEG, a *lake* in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ENISTEAGUE, ſee *Iniſtioge*.

ENISTON-HEAD, a noted head land in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 10, lon. 8 : 40.

ENKIMACOODY, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 10 Oct.

ENNEL-LOUGH, a lake ſit. in bar. Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ENNIS, a borough, poſt and market town ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; being the aſſizes town of that co. diſtant 112 miles S. W. from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 42, lon. 9 : 0. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, ſir *Lucius O'Brien* bart. Fairs are held here on Saturday in Eaſter week and 3 Sept. Here are the remains of one of the fineſt abbey churches in the kingdom, one of the ayſles of which now ſerves for the pariſh church. It was built in 1240 by *Donagh Carbrac O'Brien*, for conventual Franciſcans. Here is a fine ſchool on the foundation of the late *Eraſmus Smith's* charities.

ENNISBEG, one of the *Blaſques* or Ferriter's iſlands, otherwiſe called *Iniſbeg*, ſit. off the coaſt of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

ENNISBOFINE or *Iniſbofin*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic ocean, ſit. S. of Achil head, and between the co.'s Galway and Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISCOE, a village in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISCOFFEY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ENNISCORTHY, a borough, market, fair and poſt town, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, formerly called *Corthœ*, being the capital of the *Coriandii*. It hath a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and is ſit. about 60 miles almoſt S. of Dublin; lat. 52 : 25, lon. 6 : 30. Fair days 21 Feb. 25 Apr. 5 July, 26 Aug. 19 Sept. 10 Oct. 15 Nov. and 21 Dec. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Colclough* family. Here are the ruins of an old church, and a very conſiderable caſtle, built by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers. Here was alſo an abbey of regular canons, of which the patron *Gerald de Prendergraſt*, made a grant to be a cell to the abbey of *St. Thomas* in Dublin. Alſo a Franciſcan friary founded in 1460 by *Donald Cavanagh*.

ENNISCRONE, ſee *Eniſcrone*.

ENNISDONY, an *iſland* ſit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

ENNISFALLEN-ISLAND, ſit. in the lake of *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; this is generally the dining place of thoſe who go to viſit this place, there being a kind of hall fitted up there by lord *Kenmare*, out of one of the ayſles belonging to an antient abbey, the ruins of which are ſtill ſeen on this iſland. This iſland includes about 12 acres of moſt luxuriant ſoil; the trees are intermixed with little plots of ſuch rich and luſcious paſturage, that the fat of a beaſt in a week's feeding on it, will be converted into a ſpecies of very *marrow*, even too rich for the chandler's uſe, without a mixture of a groſſer kind. This is otherwiſe called *Inis-fallen*.

ENNISGLORA, ſit. near *Achill iſland*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ENNISGRANY, an iſland in *Lough Erne*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

ENNISHIBROE, one of the *Blaſques* or Ferriter's iſlands, off the coaſt of co. Kerry prov. Munſter.

ENNISHMORE, ſit. near Cavan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

ENNISHOWEN, ſee *Iniſhowen*.

ENNISIUSH, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ENNISKEANE, ſee *Eniſkeon*.

ENNISKEEL *church*, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; 136 miles from Dublin.

ENNISKERRY, a village ſit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, near 10 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſit. at the foot of a hill near a river, and is of late much improved, and frequented by people for the recovery of their health.— This is alſo the name of 2 iſlands on the coaſt of the co. Clare, prov. Munſter; ſit. in the bay of *Kilmurry*, 2 leagues from the main land. Lat. 52 : 40, lon. 9 : 35. In one of them an abbey was built by St. *Senan* of *Iniſcathy*.

ENNISKILLEN, otherwiſe called *Inniſkillen*, a borough, market, fair and poſt town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, lying between 3 lakes. It is about 24 miles E. of Ballyſhannon, and 79 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 : 17, lon. 8 : 13. It ſends two members to parliament; patron, lord *Enniſkillen*, this place giving title of viſc. to the family of *Cole*. Its inhabitants diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſeveral conſiderable engagements in the wars of Ireland at the revolution, out of which a regiment of dragoons, bearing the title of the *Inniſkilleners*, was moſtly formed. It has a barrack for three companies of foot. Fair days 10 May, 12 Aug. and 1 Nov. Before you croſs the bridge of Enniſkillen, on a ſmall height, are the remains of a redoubt, which was occupied by the people of this town when they defended themſelves ſo ſucceſsfully againſt the army of king *James* IId.

ENNIS-MAC-SAINT, an iſland ſit. in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; an abbey was founded here by *St. Nenn*, who died about A. D. 523; his bell ornamented with gold and ſilver is yet preſerved here as a precious relique.

ENNISMORE, an iſland in *Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

ENNISMURRY or *Iniſmurry*, an iſland near the coaſt of the bar. of Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ennisnag, ſit. within a few miles of Kilkenny, in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.

Ennisrush, a chapelry in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Ennistimon, a poſt town ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Ennistrahul, an iſland ſit. off the coaſt of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Ennistusk, a ſmall iſland ſit. near *Clew-bay*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Enogh, ſit. near *Tynan church*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Enorelly, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt.

Eoghnachdun, ſee *Enachdune*.

Erew, a *peninſula* in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; which ſtretches from the bar. Tirawly into Lough Conn; at the extreme end of which ſtood a friary, over which St. *Leogar* preſided. His feaſt is held the 30 Sept.

Erigill, ſee *Errigall*.

Erne-lough, a lake in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; commonly called *Lough-Erne* or *Earne*: it gives title of *earl* to the family of *Creighton*. This lake extends 20 miles in length, joined by a narrow ſtreight, on which ſtands the town of *Enniſkillen*, the inhabitants whereof expreſſed an uncommon bravery at the revolution in 1688. There are ſeveral iſlands in this lake, on which different religious houſes were eſtabliſhed; and it is remarkable for fine pike and eels, and a fiſh nearly of the ſhape of a herring, found only in the month of *May*, and called *Goaſke*. *Lough Erne* is ſaid to cover 47,400 acres, and properly conſiſts of *two* lakes, in which there are above 400 iſlands interſperſed; on one of them is the moſt compleat round tower in Ireland; 'tis 69 feet high to the conical covering at the top, which is 15 feet more; it is 48 feet in circumference, the walls 3 feet 5 inches thick, and the inſide, which is as ſmooth as poſſible, is 9 feet 2 inches diameter: there are 7 ſquare holes to admit the light, and the door is elevated 9 feet above the ground: at the outſide baſe, a circle of ſtone projects 5 inches. Near it are the venerable ruins of an abbey, built in 1449.

Erne-river, ſit. in prov. Ulſter; this *river* extends from Ballyſhannon to Killiſhandra, E. N. E. 45 miles; runs thro' the co.'s Fermanagh and Cavan, and is adjacent to Killibeggs, Donegal, Ballyſhannon, Belleek, Pettigoe, Enniſkillen, Canauly, Callahill, Liſnaſkeagh, Newtownbutler, Belturbet, Cavan and Killiſhandra.

Errigall, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; the church of which is diſtant 69 miles from Dublin.

Errigalkeeroge, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Erris, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Erry, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Erry-castle, ſit. near Clara, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Erynach, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; about a mile E. of *Caſtleſcreen*; it is a famous well, dedicated to St. *Finan*, where *Magnellus Mackenleff*, one of the petty princes of Ulſter, on 8 Sept. 1127, founded a Benedictine abbey, and called it the abbey of *Carrig*, from a rock on which it ſtood. It was converted into a garriſon, and did infinite miſchief to *John de Courcey*; for which reaſon he demoliſhed it, and about the year 1188 or 1180, in recompence of that action, founded the abbey of *Inis-Curcey*, in an iſland of the lake *Strangford*, and endowed it with the lands of this abbey of *Carrig*; or rather tranſlated it from hence to that place, and filled it with Ciſtertian monks out of the monaſtery of *Furnes* in *Lancaſhire*.

Esk, *(Lough)* ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, about 112 miles from Dublin. This *Lough* abounds with a moſt excellent kind of fiſh, called *char*, it is about 9 inches in length, and in ſome degree reſembles a trout. Theſe fiſh are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are taken only in nets. The adjacent mountains to *Lough Eſk* abound with wild *red deer*.

Esker, ſit in bar. Half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. This was one of four antient manors in this co. that were annexed to the crown, and named the king's land.—There is a place of ſame name ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter, near the borders of co. Weſtmeath; it has a caſtle called *Eſker-caſtle*.

Esky, a fair town in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 125 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala; fairs held 3 June and 18 Nov. At *Eſky-bridge* are the ruins of acaſtle.

Esokagh-bridge, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Ethnea, a branch of Lough Ru, formerly called *Ethnea river*, mentioned by Ptolemy, and runs between the co.'s Longford and Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Ettagh, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, Kng's co. prov. Leinſter.

Evagh, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, divided into *upper* and *lower* Evagh, otherwiſe called *Iraght* or *[illegible]*. In the former of these divisions is a ridge of mountains called Lough-[illegible].

EYL-CASTLE, *st.* near *Callan*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

EYRBOW-BRIDGE, *st.* in co. Down, prov. Ulster: 78 miles from Dublin.

EYNES, a priory in the bar. of *Ardes*, co. Down, prov. Ulster. The exact situation of this priory cannot now be ascertained; but that there was such a one in this bar. appears from a patent roll 13 Hen. IV. 6th May 1412, a patent passed for granting the alien priory of Eynes in the *Ardes* in co. Down, to *Thomas Cherch*, being seized by the king as an alien priory, to *Patrick Gerra* [illegible] to hold as long as it should on that account remain in the king's hands.

EYRE-COURT, a fair and post-town in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, near 92 miles from Dublin. Here is the seat of lord Eyre; and also the ruins of a castle. Fairs held Mond. after Easter-Mond. 9 July, 8 Sept. and 21 Dec.

EYREFIELD, *st.* near Galway, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

F A

FAHILL, *see Fahill.*

FAHY, *st.* near *Eyrecourt*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

FAHERAGSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. It is in bar. Half-fowre, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

FAHEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert. It is in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

FAGERY, *st.* in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

FAHAN, *st.* in bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, 8 miles N. W. of Londonderry; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry. Here St. Colum founded a church. The monastery of Fahan was richly endowed and dedicated to *St. Mura*; many monuments of antiquity were destroyed here after the reformation; amongst the few reliques that were preserved, was the book of the acts of St. Colum, written by St. Mura in Irish verse, some fragments of which yet remain; also a very large ancient chronicle held in great repute. The pastoral staff of St. Mura richly ornamented with jewels and gilding is still preserved by the O'Neils, on which they used to swear [illegible] the decision of controversies. Here is a parish church.

FAIRFIELD, *st.* near *[illegible]*, prov. Ulster.

FAIRHEAD, the N. E. cape of Ireland, which forms the E. side of the bay of *Bally-castle*, in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; lat. 55° 17' N. lon. 6° 10' W. This promontory is the *[illegible]* of Ptolemy, and called [illegible] more than [illegible] feet above the sea, presenting a great mass of rude columnar stones, many of them near 200 feet long. A [illegible] wildness characterizes the place, and at its foot [illegible] with uncommon fury. Scarce a single mark of vegetation has yet crept over the dead stone, no variety in colouring; but [illegible] the formless masses. [illegible] at this place is [illegible]. At [illegible] a passage [illegible] of Bally-[illegible] called [illegible] path, is well worth the traveller's attention.

FA[illegible], *st.* near [illegible] Ballylough-bridge, and 12 miles from Dublin. It is on the road to [illegible], and near it stands the [illegible] Charles [illegible] of Clontarf.

FAIRY-ROCK, [illegible] from the head of [illegible] in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; on this rock there appear the impressions of several human feet, of all sizes, from infants to manhood; it is presumed this rock might have been once in a soft and impressible state, and afterwards [illegible], which may account for this extraordinary [illegible].

FAITHLEGG, or [illegible], a [illegible] in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 30 May and June, 24 Aug. and 12 Oct. It lies near Passage, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford. Here are the ruins of a church. And from the top of Faithlegg hill is a charming and extensive prospect of more land and sea, with a view of the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Wexford, and part of the [illegible] of Kilkenny, Carlow, King's co. and Queen's co. Under the hill is the market town of Passage, formerly called [illegible], the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] who has established a large cotton manufactory there, together with a [illegible]. There is also [illegible] very large [illegible] for the [illegible] ship-building [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] which are [illegible] the [illegible].

FA[illegible], *st.* near [illegible] Town, prov. Ulster.

FA[illegible] in bar. Longford, co. Longford, [illegible].

FA[illegible] in [illegible] of Valley, co. Kerry, [illegible]. Here is a small cell or hermitage [illegible] with the mortar of cement, which [illegible].

[illegible], st. within a few miles of Kilkenny, in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory.

[illegible], a chapelry in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a post-town sit. in co. Clare, prov. Munster.

[illegible], an island sit. off the coast of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a small island sit. near [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], sit. near Tynan [illegible], in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinst.

[illegible], see [illegible].

Erne, a river sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; which stretches from [illegible] into Lough Corrib; at the [illegible] end of which stood a friary, over which St. [illegible] presided. His feast is held the [illegible].

[illegible], see [illegible].

Erne-Lough, a lake in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; commonly called Lough Erne or Earne; it gives title of earl to the family of Creighton. This lake [illegible] in length, joined by a narrow strait, on which stands the town of Enniskillen, the inhabitants [illegible] exerted an uncommon bravery [illegible] revolution in 1688. There are several islands in the lake, on which different [illegible] were established; and it is remarkable for [illegible] [illegible] only in the month of [illegible] [illegible] one of them is the most complete round tower in Ireland; [illegible] conical capping at the top, which [illegible] more. It is [illegible] in circumference [illegible] 3 feet 5 inches thick, and the inside, which is as smooth as possible, is 9 feet 2 inches [illegible] there are 4 square holes to admit the light, and the door is elevated 9 feet above the ground; at the outside base, a circle of stone projects 5 inches. Near it are the venerable ruins of an abbey, built in 1130.

Erne-river, sit. in prov. Ulster; this river extends from Ballyshannon to Killishandra, [illegible] 43 miles; traversing the co. of Fermanagh and Cavan, and is adjacent to Killybegs, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Belleek, Pettigoe, Enniskillen, Clones, Cavan, [illegible] Newtownbutler, [illegible], Cavan and Killishandra.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; the church of which is distant 69 miles from Dublin.

Errigalkerrogue, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

Erris, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Erry, a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munst.

Erry-castle, sit. near Clara, King's co. prov. Leinster.

Erynagh, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, about a mile [illegible] of [illegible]; it is a famous well, dedicated to St. Finan, where Magnus Macdunlevy, one of the petty princes of Ulster, on 8 Sept. 1127, founded a Benedictine abbey, and called it the abbey of Carrig, from a rock on which it stood. It was converted into a garrison, and did infinite mischief to John de Courcy, for which reason he demolished it, and about the year 1182 or 1180, in recompence of that action, founded the abbey of Inis-Courcy, in an island of the lake Strangford, and endowed it with the lands of this abbey of Carrig, or rather transferred it from hence to that place, and filled it with Cistertian monks out of the monastery of Furnes in Lancashire.

Esk, (Lough) sit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, about 112 miles from Dublin. This Lough abounds with a most excellent kind of fish called char; it is about 8 inches in length, and in taste nearly resembles a trout. These fish are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are taken only in nets. The mountains [illegible] to Lough Esk abound with wild red deer.

Esker, sit. in bar. half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. This was one of four ancient manors in this co. that were annexed to the crown, and named the King's land. There is another of same name sit. in bar. [illegible], King's co. prov. Leinster, near the borders of co. Westmeath; where is a castle called Esker-castle.

Esky, a fair town in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, [illegible] miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala; fairs held 2 June and [illegible] Nov. At Esky bridge are the ruins of a castle.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a branch of Lough Ree, formerly called [illegible], mentioned by Ptolemy, and runs between the co.'s Longford and Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. [illegible], King's co. prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; divided into upper and lower Evagh, otherwise

called

called *Iveagh* or *Iveach*: in the former of theſe diviſions is a ridge of mountains called *Evagh-mountains*.

Eve-castle, ſit. near *Callen*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Everog-bridge, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 78 miles from Dublin.

Eynes, a priory in the bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The exact ſituation of this priory cannot now be aſcertained; but that there was ſuch a one in this bar. appears from a patent roll 13 Hen. IVth. On 1 May 1412, a patent paſſed for granting the alien priory of *Eynes* in the *Ards*, in co. Down, to *Thomas Chenele*, being ſeized by the king as an *alien priory*, "*Ratione Guerræ inter nos et Adverſarios noſtros Franciæ motæ*" to hold as long as it ſhould on that account remain in the king's hands.

Eyre-court, a fair and poſt town in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, near 72 miles from Dublin. Here is the fine ſeat of lord Eyre; and alſo the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held Mond. after Eaſter Mond. 9 July, 8 Sept. and 21 Dec.

Eyrefield, ſit. near Galway, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

FA

FABILL, ſee *Farbill*.

Faby, ſit. near *Eyre-court*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Faghalstown, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Faghy, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway. prov. Conn.

Fagort, ſit. in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Fahan, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 6 miles N. W. of Londonderry; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Derry. Here St. *Columb* founded a church. The monaſtery of Fahan was richly endowed and dedicated to St. *Muran*; many monuments of antiquity were deſtroyed here after the reformation; amongſt the few reliques that were preſerved, was the book of the acts of St. *Columb*, written by St. *Muran* in Iriſh verſe, ſome fragments of which yet remain: alſo a very large antient chronicle held in great repute. The paſtoral ſtaff of St. *Muran* richly ornamented with jewels and gilding is ſtill preſerved by the *O'Neils*, on which they uſed to ſwear in the deciſion of controverſies. Here is a pariſh church.

Fairfield, ſit. near *Coothill*, prov. Ulſter.

Fairhead, the N. E. cape of Ireland, which forms the E. ſide of the bay of *Ballycaſtle*, in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; lat. 55 : 17 N. lon. 6 : 30 W. This promontory is the *Robogdium* of Ptolemy, and raiſes its lofty ſummit, more than 400 feet above the ſea, preſenting a rude maſs of vaſt columnar ſtones, many of them near 150 feet long. A ſavage wildneſs characteriſes the place, and at its foot the ocean rages with uncommon fury: ſcarce a ſingle mark of vegetation has yet crept over the hard rock, to diverſify its colouring; but one uniform greyneſs clothes the ſcene all around. The Iriſh name of this place is *Ben-more* or the great promontory. At *Fair-head* is a paſſage between a heap of Baſaltic pillars, called *Fhir-leith* or "the grey man's path;" well worth the traveller's attention.

Fair-view, ſit. a ¼ mile beyond Ballybough-bridge, and 1¾ mile from Dublin caſtle: it is on the road to Donnycarney, and near it ſtands the royal Charter-ſchool at Clontarf.

Fairy-rock, ſit. about 5 miles from the head of *Kenmare-river*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; on this rock there appear the impreſſions of ſeveral human feet, of all ſizes, from infancy to manhood; it is preſumed this rock might have been once in a ſoft and impreſſible ſtate, and afterwards became petrified, which may account for this circumſtance.

Faithleg, or *Faithleag*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 20 May and June, 14 Aug. and 10 Oct. It lies near *Paſſage*; and is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford. Here are the ruins of a church, and from the top of *Faithleg-hill* is a charming and extenſive proſpect of both land and ſea, with a view of the mountains of Waterford, Tipperary, Wicklow and Wexford: and part of the co.'s of Kilkenny, Carlow, King's co. and Queen's co. Under the hill is the market town of *Bolton*, formerly called *Cheek-point*; the eſtate of Mr. *Bolton* who has eſtabliſhed a large cotton manufactory there, together with an hoſiery. There is alſo a very large and commodious inn here, for the conveniency of paſſengers, coming or going in the Waterford pacquets to and from *Milford*, in Wales; as the pacquets which are very fine veſſels, conſtantly lie oppoſite to the inn.

Falkland, ſit. near *Tynan*, prov. Ulſter.

Fallen, a *river* in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Ulſter.

Fane, ſit. in pariſh of Ventry, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; here is a ſmall cell or hermitage, being an arch of ſtone, neatly put together, without any mortar or cement, which admits no rain through its roof; it is however now getting into a ruinous ſtate.

Fanegaragh, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter: a ſmall houſe for friars of the third order of St. *Francis* was built here by *M'Ruinfaig.*

Fanlobbish, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Farahy, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Farbill, or *Fabill*, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Farmoy, ſee *Fermoy*.

Farnass, ſit. near *Caſtlemain*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; on theſe lands there is a good chalybeate ſpa, it has a ſulphureous ſmell, like the waſhings of a gun-barrel, but which it loſes when carried to any conſiderable diſtance. Theſe lands are part of the eſtate of *Trinity College*, Dublin.

Farney-bridge, a village ſit. in bar. Killnalongurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Farnham, ſit. near Cavan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter: it gives title of earl to the *Maxwell* family. Here is *Farnham-houſe*, the handſome ſeat of lord Farnham.

Farni-bridge, ſit. near *Caſhel*, prov. Munſt.

Farnicarney, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 26 May, 21 Sept. and Dec.

Farny-donaghmain, otherwiſe called *Donaghmain* or *Donaghmayne*, a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Farra, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; where is a charter-ſchool for 40 children; it was opened in 1758, and the late Rev. *Wm. Wilſon*, in order to have this ſchool erected here, bequeathed to the incorporated ſociety, his moiety of the lands of *Farra*, and ordered by his will, that his eſtate of *Shingliſs*, with ſome other lands therein mentioned, ſhould be ſold, and after payment of his debts and legacies, the overplus to be paid to the ſociety, towards building and maintaining the ſaid ſchool.

Farrahy, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Farrantemple, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 2 May.

Fartagh, ſee *Fertagh*.

Fartin *river*, riſes in pariſh of *Killenane*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, towards the S. end of the pariſh, and is navigable a conſiderable way up, from *Valentia harbour*. *Fearthuin* in the old Iriſh, ſignifies rain; and this river is conſiderably augmented in wet weather.

Fartrey, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Fartullagh, ſee *Fertullagh*.

Fassachdining, or *Faſſaghdinning*, and ſometimes *Faſſadining*, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Fathom-mountains, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Faughan, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Tyrekerrin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Faughan-vale, ſit. in bar. Tyrekerrin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

Faughard, or *Faugher*, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, it is an artificial mount, upon the N. frontier of what is now called the *Engliſh-pale*; it is compoſed of ſtones and terras, (with a deep trench round it) raiſed to the height of 60 feet, in the form of a fruſtum of a cone; there has been formerly ſome ſort of an octagonal building on the top of it; it ſtands about 2 miles N. of *Dundalk*; and near it lord *Mountjoy*, in the reign of queen Eliz. at ſeveral times encamped, during the rebellion of *Tyrone*. Here was the birth place of St. *Brigid*, where St. *Monena* erected a nunnery in 638, and preſided over 150 virgins: a monaſtery is ſaid to have been erected here and dedicated to St. *Brigid*; but it exiſted only in the earlier ages, and in time became a pariſh church.

Fauk's-court, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Feacle, a village ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

Feadens, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Feal, a *river* which has its origin in the mountains, bounding the co.'s of *Kerry* and *Limerick*, in prov. Munſter, and after making ſome progreſs in the latter co. runs thro' the town of *Abeyfeale*, and proceeds in a winding courſe Weſterly, towards Liſtowel and other villages in that co. dividing the bar.'s of *Clanmaurice* and *Iraghticonnor*.

Feanagh, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Fearbane, ſee *Ferbane*.

Feartamore, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, where one of the antient round towers was erected.

Featherd, a borough and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 81 miles from Dublin; it is ſit. near the ſea, and is governed by a *portrieve*. Lat. 52:10, lon. 6:42; it returns two members to parliament; patron, lord *Loftus*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns. Here are the ruins of three caſtles.

Feball-lake, a name given formerly to *Lough Foyle*, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Fedamore, or *Fedemore*, a fair town in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 May and 9 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

Fedom, a castle in co. *Down*, prov. Ulster, within less than 1 mile of *Newry*, in which Sir *Nicholas Bagnal* found *Shane O'Neil* living in barbarous pomp, the [illegible] forbidding his subjects to travel from *Dundalk* Northward; but after the buildings and fortifications made by *Bagnal* all the passages were laid open, and much of the country adjacent reduced to civility.

Fedorney, ft. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

Feighcullen, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ft. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

Fell's Well, ft. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, towards the W. end of *Knockanore* mountain, a mile E. of the bay, in bar. [illegible]. It is a pure chalybeate water, [illegible] well is called after the gentleman who first discovered it, [illegible] in scorbutic cases, which it relieved. This water [illegible] of the [illegible]

Feltrim, a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, near 2 miles on the [illegible] of [illegible], 5 miles on the [illegible] of [illegible], and 5 miles from Dublin, [illegible] at the foot of [illegible] hill [illegible] belonging to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], a village in [illegible] Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], an isle in the [illegible] co. Kerry, prov. Munster. [illegible] and the main [illegible] which [illegible] from [illegible] but [illegible] that it cannot be entered [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] place [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] In the N. of [illegible] is the [illegible] infamous for shipwrecks. On [illegible] there is an old castle in ruins.

[illegible], ft. in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], see [illegible]

[illegible], a [illegible] in bar. Stewartstown, co. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], prov. Munster.

[illegible], a village in [illegible], ft. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. [illegible], [illegible] miles from [illegible] are the [illegible] which appear to have been well fortified by strong ramparts and [illegible] the [illegible] of one of the kings of Leinster.

[illegible], ft. in co. [illegible], prov. Ulster. [illegible] an old castle. [illegible]

[illegible] the river Nore, [illegible] the river [illegible] is [illegible] being [illegible]

[illegible], a fair town in bar. Gowran, King's co., prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin, [illegible] the ruins of [illegible]

[illegible], a [illegible] in King's co., prov. Leinster, the ancient [illegible] of which [illegible] written [illegible]

[illegible], co. Clare, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a co. in the prov. Ulster, bounded by [illegible] on the [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], ſt. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; a small house for friars of the third order of St. Francis was built here by [illegible].

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſt. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Farbill, or Fertill, a bar. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], see Farren.

[illegible], ſt. near Castlemain in co. Kerry, prov. Munster; on these lands there is a good [illegible], it has a [illegible] smell, like the washings of a gun barrel; but which it loses when carried to any considerable distance. These lands are part of the estate of Trinity College, Dublin.

[illegible], a village ſt. in bar. Kilnalongurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

Farnham, ſt. near Cavan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; it gives title of earl to the Maxwell family. Here is Farnham-house, the handsome seat of lord Farnham.

[illegible], ſt. near [illegible], prov. Munster.

[illegible], a fair town in co. [illegible], prov. Connaught. Fairs held 26 May, [illegible] Sept. and Dec.

[illegible], otherwise called [illegible], a bar. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], ſt. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; where is a charter [illegible] was opened in [illegible], and [illegible]. [illegible], in order [illegible] here, bequeathing to the [illegible] his moiety of the lands of [illegible], and directed by his will, that his estate [illegible] with [illegible] other lands therein mentioned, [illegible] be sold, and after payment [illegible] legacies, the overplus to be paid to the [illegible] towards building and maintaining the said school.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a fair town in co. [illegible], prov. Leinster, [illegible].

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible], in the parish of [illegible], co. Kerry, prov. Munster, towards the S. end of the parish, and is probably a [illegible] way up from [illegible] harbour. [illegible] in the old Irish [illegible], and this [illegible] considerably [illegible].

[illegible], ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Leinster.

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible], or [illegible] and [illegible] bar. in co. [illegible], prov. Leinster.

Fathom mountains, ſt. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

Faughan, a river, ſt. in bar. Tyrekeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

Faughanvale, ſt. in bar. Tyrekeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.

Faughart, or Foghart, ſt. in co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Here is an artificial mount, upon the N. frontier of what is now called the English-pale; it is composed of stones and [illegible] (with a deep trench round it) raised to the height of [illegible] feet, in the form of a frustum of a cone; [illegible] has been formerly some fort [illegible] on the top of it; it stands about [illegible] N. of Dundalk, and near it lord [illegible], in the reign of queen Elizabeth, [illegible] encamped, during the rebellion of [illegible]. Here was the birth place of St. [illegible], where St. [illegible] erected a nunnery [illegible] 150 virgins. A monastery is said to have been erected here and dedicated to [illegible], but it existed only in the [illegible], and in time became a parish church.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a village ſt. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

[illegible], ſt. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a river which has its origin in the [illegible] mountains bounding the co's of Kerry and Limerick, prov. Munster, and after making the boundary of the latter [illegible] the town of [illegible], and proceeds in a winding course [illegible], towards Listowel and other [illegible] that co. dividing the baronies of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſt. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible], ſt. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; where [illegible] of the [illegible] found [illegible] erected.

[illegible], a borough and post town, ſt. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, [illegible] from Dublin; it is situated near the sea, and is governed by a portreeve, [illegible] patron, lord Loftus. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns. Here are the ruins of three castles.

[illegible] ſt. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. [illegible] Munster. [illegible] fairs held [illegible] Oct. [illegible] in dioc. of [illegible].

Fenor.

Fedom, a caſtle in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, within leſs than 1 mile of *Newry*, in which *ſir Nicholas Bagnal* found *Shane O'Neil* living, on his arrival here, the latter ſuffering no ſubject to travel from *Dundalk* Northward; but after the buildings and fortifications made by *Bagnal*, all the paſſages were laid open, and much of the country adjacent reduced to civility.

Fedommet, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Feighcullen, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Fell's Well, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; towards the W. end of *Knockanure* mountain, a mile E. of *Dun caſtle*, in bar. *Iraghticonnor*. It is a pure chalybeate water, and the well is called after the gentleman who firſt diſcovered it, and made a trial of its virtues in ſcorbutic caſes, which it relieved; this water ſparkles like *German ſpa* at the fountain head.

Feltrum, a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, near 2 miles on the right of *Swords*, 1½ mile on the left of St. *Doolough's*, and 7 miles from Dublin caſtle; at the foot of *Feltrum-hill* is a pleaſant ſeat belonging to ſir *Anneſley Stewart*, bart.

Fenaght, ſee *Fenought*.

Fenard, a village ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Fenit-Island, ſit. cloſe to the ſhore, on the N. ſide of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, between which and the main, there is a ſmall creek for ſhips, which muſt be entered from the N. but the paſſage is ſo narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot. Moſt of the maps of Ireland and ſea charts, place *Fenit-Iſland*, which they call *Fenor*, in the middle of *Tralee-bay*, but that is erroneous. To the N. of *Fenit*, is the bay of *Ballyheige*, infamous for ſhip-wrecks. On *Fenit-Iſland*, there is an old caſtle in ruins.

Fenix, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Fennagh, ſee *Fenought*.

Fennor, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Feno, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Fenoagh, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it was antiently called *Finwaghe*; the land in this pariſh is generally arable and paſture, with ſome unprofitable rock and mountain.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Fenough, or *Fennagh*, and ſometimes *Fenaght*, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 45 miles from Dublin. At *Fenough church* are the ruins of an old caſtle, which appears to have been well fortified by ſtrong ramparts, and a double ditch; formerly the ſeat of one of the kings of *Leinſter*.

Fenwick's-pass, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. Here are the remains of an old caſtle. Almoſt midway between *Fenwick's-paſs* and *Scarvagh paſs* there is a ſmall lake called *Lough Shark*, from an abundance of pike found in it.

Feorus, the antient name of the river *Nore*, which riſes near the *Devil's-bit*, in co. Tipperary, and falls into the Barrow; Feorus is evidently derived from *Abham-n-Feoruis*, or the river of the rapid ſtream, whence it was frequently called *Abhan-n Feor*, and by the Engliſh "*the Nore*;" this river in times of floods being exceedingly rapid.

Ferbane, or *Fearbane*, and ſometimes *Firbane*, a fair town in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 57 miles from Dublin; within 1½ mile of which, near the river *Broſna*, are the ruins of *Killcolgan-caſtle*, and a mile further, the ruins of *Cool-caſtle*; fairs held 2 Aug. and 20 Oct.

Fercall, or *Fearcall*, a diſtrict in King's co. prov. Leinſter, the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Molloys*. It is now a bar. and ſometimes written *Fircal*.

Fergus, a *river* in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Fermanagh, a co. in the prov. Ulſter, bounded by the co.'s *Donegal* and *Tyrone* on the N. by another part of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan* on the E. by *Cavan* and *Leitrim* on the S. and by another part of *Leitrim* and the *ocean* on the W. its principal town is *Inniſkillen* or *Enniſkillen*. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of *Lough Erne*. It is difficult for travellers to paſs through, by reaſon of that lake, and alſo the mountain and boggy grounds it abounds with. It is about 34 miles long and 26 broad, contains 283,400 acres, 18 pariſhes, 8 bar.'s, 1 borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, and gives title of viſc. to the family of the E. of *Verney*. Its bar.'s are Lurge, Tyreſkennedy, Magheraſtephana, Clonkelly and Coole, Magheraboy, Clonawly and Knockninny; number of houſes about 11,969; inhabitants about 71,800. The ſurface of this co. is very uneven, but its mountains afford a coarſe paſture to large herds of young cattle; and moſt of them are capable of great improvement. This country has been alſo called *Magh Guhuir*, or the plain of

the

the water, and was made a co. in the reign of Queen Eliz. the antient chiefs of which were called *Magh Guhuir* or *Mac Guire*, who remained in the entire poſſeſſion of their country, until the beginning of the laſt century. The linen manuſacture forms the chief trade of this co. the ſale of which is averaged at 4,100*l.* yearly. There are only 4 bleach-yards in it, and one linen market, but the country abounds with ſpinners and good flax.

FERMOY, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, otherwiſe called *Armoy*, containing a conſiderable tract, both for the quantity of the land and the goodneſs of the ſoil. It abounds with lime ſtone for manure, alſo with a lime ſtone gravel, which being laid out, diſſolves in the air, and is an excellent cheap manure for *corn*, but will not anſwer ſo well for meadow grounds. The bar. of *Fermoy* was formerly the country of the *Gibbons*, *Condons* and *Roches*. It was alſo in antient times denominated *Glean na Mhain* or *Magh na Feine*, i. e. the ſacred plain, or plain of the learned. About the year 254, *Finch Muillethan* provincial king of Munſter, beſtowed the greateſt part of this country on the druid *Mogruith*, from whom it obtained the name of *Dal Mogruith*. The druid on coming into poſſeſſion of the country, converted it into a kind of ſanctuary, and on the high land which bounds it, erected a number of altars and places of worſhip, ſeveral of which are remaining to this day. From this circumſtance *Dal Mogruith* obtained the name of *Magh Feine* or the ſacred plane, which before bore that of *Magh Neirce*. In the latter ages the inhabitants of *Magh Feine* were called *Fear-magh Feine*, or the man of the ſacred plane, or *Fear Magh*, and by corruption *Fermoy*.—There is alſo a village of this name in ſame co. which tho' called Fermoy, is ſit. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon; it is diſtant about 107 miles from Dublin, and is ſeated on the Blackwater, over which is a large ſtone bridge of 13 arches, built in 1689, and coſt 7,500*l.* Near this place in 1690, there were ſome mineral purging waters diſcovered, found to be of the ſame nature as thoſe of *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and every way as uſeful; but the place is now ſtopt up. Here was an abbey for *Ciſtertian* monks, called our *Lady de Caſtro Dei*, founded in 1270. The ſpiritualities of this houſe were aſſigned by the lord treaſurer of England, to ſir *George Harvey*, for the uſe of the firſt earl of *Cork*, who purchaſed them and ſeveral lands in *Fermoy*, from ſir *Bernard Grenville*. Near Fermoy are the ruins of *Carrickabrick* and *Liclaſh* caſtles. About ½ a mile N. E. of Fermoy, is a fine bed of white freeſtone. Fair days 21 June, 20 Aug. and 7 Nov.—*Fermoy* is alſo the name of a village ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.—And of a place near *Roſcommon*, prov. Connaught.

FERNARD, ſit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

FERN-LOUGH, a *lake* in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

FERNS, a market, poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin, and now a vicarage in dioc. of ſame name. A monaſtery and biſhoprick was founded here by St. *Edan* about the year 598; and the church of Ferns was in the middle ages frequently eſteemed the metropolitan church of Leinſter; the cathedral which ſtands in the town, and ſerves as a pariſh church, is ſmall and plain, being part of a more extenſive building. The ſee of *Ferns* was united to that of *Leighlin* in 1600, and compriſes the whole of the co. Wexford and a ſmall part of the co. Wicklow. At this place the kings of Leinſter for ſome time reſided; and there are the remains of a large caſtle erected about A. D 1180. The patron of this town was St. *Moeg*, who was interred at the cathedral, and whoſe ſepulchre is there ſhewn: near the church is a celebrated well dedicated to that ſaint. Fairs are held 11 Feb. 12 May, 4 Sept. and 29 Oct. Lat. 52 : 23, lon. 6 : 28.

FERNUS, an antient name of the preſent co. of Wexford, prov. Leinſter; ſaid to be derived from *Fear na uis*, or "men of the diſtrict on the water." It is more particulaly applied to *Ferns*, which was the principal reſidence of the antient chiefs of this diſtrict.

FERRARD, a bar. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſt.

FERRITER'S-COVE, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

FERRITER'S-ISLANDS, otherwiſe called *Blaſques*, ſit. near coaſt of bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

FERRY-BANK, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 114 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place of ſame, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 74 miles from Dublin.

FERRY-CARRICK, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Here is a paſſage boat kept for the convenience of travellers, acroſs the river *Slaney*, which is here very broad and empties itſelf into Waterford harbour. The ground is exceeding high and rocky at both ſides, and on the top of one of the rocks are the remains of a ſtrong though not very large caſtle, which commanded this part of the river.

FERRY POINT, a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 8 May and 3 Oct.

FERTAG, ſee *Fertagh*.

Fermoy: ~~Here~~ This town, in the month of Jany 1691 the Irish having received fresh supplies from France, endeavored to enlarge their frontiers by taking it. Its stone bridge gave it the command of a very important pass on the Black Water river & its fortifications neither strong nor its garrison numerous; their strength consisted chiefly in two field pieces, which gave them more reputation than strength. The place was attacked by Brigr Carrol & 1500 of the enemy, but the Danes, who had the guard of it defended it very well, & Col. Donep with 50 horse & 30 militia by the common stratagem of two trumpeters sounding a march as if reinforcements had arrived, frighted the Irish into a flight & they were so briskly pursued to Carriganedy ford i.e. Hyde that they lost near 80 men in the action. (Smith p. 213. Vol 2.)

Fermoy was miserably wasted A.D 1201 by the discords of two great men Philip de Wigornia & Wm de Braos

N.B. It is stated by Brewer, that some of the materials of the monastery, together with the tombstones of the cemetery were used in the building of the principal inn & some other domest. i.e. buildings of the town - This abbey was for Cistertian Monks, founded in the 13th century to wh. the families of Roche, Condon & Fitzmaurice were the principal benefactors: The church was long used, after the suppression as the protestant church, but not a vestige now remains.

In 1797 when Lord Carhampton visited the South of Ireland on a tour of observation for the purpose of deciding on the best points for forming gar. encampments, Mr Anderson who had recently purchased $\frac{4}{5}$ of the estate of Fermoy from the coheiresses of the Forward Family, proposed a plot of ground on his new estate, wh. he patriotically laid at the service of Govt. without purchase. This spot was a hill, of small elevation, between the new & old Castlelyons Road — On the approach of winter Mr A. contracted to provide temporary Barracks, for a certain number of troops, which formed the North side of King St. In the yr 18 a grant of 13 acres, on a lease forever at a nominal rent was made to Govt on wh. the extensive & substantial pile of building now known as the Old Barrack was erected at an expense of £5000 The ~~town~~ Civil portion of the town kept pace with the progress of the Military portion & it is said that Mr A. expended pound for pound with the Govt. In 1808 the Sessions House was erected & the Quarter Sessions for this divn. of the Co. were first held in this town, In the following yr. Nine additional acres were granted by the Lord of the manor on the same terms & the new Barracks, an extensive but less imposing pile than the former were completed: in 1815 the Royal Hospital, wh. lies to the North of the Old Barracks was erected — Co-temporary with these military establishments, the propr. introduced Manufactures, with the view of placing the prosperity of the town on a more permanent basis, than could be expected from mere military arrangements.—

The town is situated on both sides of the
Blkwater, wh. is here crossed by a stone
bridge of 13 arches and replaced a more
ancient structure of wood, towards wh.
the first Earl of Cork gave 800 tons of choice
timber, but was washed away some years
after by an extraordinary flood. ~~on~~ The
North side of the town consists of a row
of decent slated houses, wh. ascend the
acclivit and on each side are the
Barracks ^on the East side^ towards the Bridge ~~are the~~ ^are^
~~a~~ a new row of Brick Houses of gen-
teel appearance. The South
side consists of two parallel sts.
in the direction of the river, intersected
by some minor streets, but connected
from the bridge, by two rows of neat
houses, forming ^in itself^ rather a handsome
Sq: called the Market Square. The
~~The Ch. stands on the N. side~~ town
is partially paved, watched, but not
lighted; and supplied with water
by wells & public pumps distributed
through the town. The Church is a neat
edifice, on the N. side of the Bridge.
The living a p.c. in the D. of Cloyne &
gift of the Bishop, endowed with a
small ann. sum by the late John W.
Anderson. The R.C. Ch. is a spaci-
ous building on the S. side, built by
sub. aided by a donation of 500 from
the late J. W. Anderson. There is
one Meeting House for Wesleyan Me-
thodists. ~~Fermoy~~ The environs
of Fermoy are exceedingly beautiful

being the river flowing through a deep vall
the banks of wh. are ornamented with
flourishing plantations, among wh. are
numerous elegant seats. On the
N. side of the river, on an eminent
lawn, reaching to the margin of the
Blkwater & backed by a young
plantation is Fermoy House, the
seat of the late Majr. Gerrard's.
The manufactures consist of a
Brewery, Paper making, ~~Bolting~~
~~Mill~~ the Manuf. of Flour ~~[illegible]~~
wh. is mostly forwarded after sup-
plying home consumption to Cork
England. The trade of Fermoy
after the construction of the ^Military &^ neigh-
bourhood, principally consists
in the Corn & Butter Trade wh. is
carried on by the Firm of ^Mrs^ Fenwick
& Co to very ^great^ extent). ~~[illegible]~~

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FERTAMORE, ſit. at the adjoining borders of the co.'s Galway and Mayo, in prov. Connaught.

FERTAGH or *Fartagh*, and ſometimes written *Fertag*, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory; diſtant about 54 miles from Dublin. The name ſignifies "*the cemetary*," and here was the burial place of the *Fitzpatricks*, or *Mac-gill-Padruicks*, chiefs of upper Oſſory for ſeveral ages. In the old church of Fertagh is an antient inſcription on the tomb of one *Mac-gille-Patrick*, who died in May, 1525; it is much defaced, but may be thus interpreted, "*Here lieth at reſt entombed the chief Mac-gille-Patrick, who died May* 1525, *and God have mercy on his ſoul*;" this is ſuppoſed to be the ſame perſon who a few years before his death ſent an expreſs meſſenger to king *Henry* VIIIth. to complain of *Pierce Butler* earl of *Ormond*, otherwiſe called *red Peter*; which meſſenger taking an opportunity to meet the king in going to chapel, delivered his embaſſy in theſe words; "*Sta pedibus, domine rex, dominus meus Gilla Patricius me miſit ad te, et juſſit dicere, quod ſi non vis caſtigare Petrum Rufum, ipſe faciet bellum contra te.*" Here is one of the antient round towers. This place is otherwiſe called *Beggar's inn.*

FERTULLAGH, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe written *Fartullagh* and *Furtullagh.*

FETHARD, a borough and fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, ſit. 78 miles S. W. of Dublin; this was formerly a town of ſome note, but is now in a decayed ſtate; the walls of the town, and ſome of the gates ſtill remain, alſo the ruins of a fine abbey founded in 1306. Within ½ mile of *Fethard* are the ruins of *Crump-caſtle.* This place returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Liſmore.* Fairs held 20 Apr. Frid. before Trinity Sund. 7 and 19 Sept. and 21 Nov.

FEWS, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; in it there runs a ridge of mountains acroſs the co. which is called the *Fews mountains*: the antient proprietors of this diſtrict were the *O'Neils.*—Alſo the name of a village ſit. in this bar.—There is likewiſe a pariſh of ſame name in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford. prov. Munſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

FIDDOWN, antiently, called *Fedh-duin*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. St. *Maidoc* or *Momoedoc* was abbot of this place. It is ſeated by the river *Suir.* Fairs held 25 Apr. 10 June, 29 Sept. and 30 Nov.

FIELDTOWN or *Field'ſtown*, ſit. above 10 miles from Dublin, in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it holds fairs annually on Whitſun Mond.

FIGIVEE, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Nov.

FIN, a *river* in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

FINA, a *river* in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

FINAE, a fair town ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, near 48 miles from Dublin; it is a ſmall but neat village, on a ſtream that unites the two lakes of *Lough Shillen* and *Lough Inny*: over this ſtream there is a bridge which ſeparates the co.'s of Weſtmeath and Cavan. Within 2 miles of *Finae*, oppoſite a race-courſe, are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held Sat. before Whitſun-day, 27 July, 18 Aug. and Sept. and 15 Nov.

FINAN'S-WELL, ſee *Erynagh.*

FIN-AWN, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which diſcharges itſelf into the *Black-water.*

FINGAL, a diſtrict ſit. to the N. of Dublin, and extending along the coaſt of that part of co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is inhabited by people uſually called *Fingallians*; they have a peculiar kind of dialect, in a broken Engliſh, ſhort, guttural, and diſagreeable to a nice ear. This place gives title of *earl* to the family of *Plunket.*

FINGLAS, a village in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and holds an annual fair on 6 May for horſes and chapmen's wares: it is diſtant 3 miles from Dublin caſtle. The pariſh church is of an old, plain but ſtrong ſtructure, and near it is a celebrated ſpa, which was much frequented a few years paſt, but is now diſuſed. An abbey was founded here in the early ages, of which St. *Kenicus* or *Kenny* was abbot; and there was preſerved in the church of Finglas an old book containing the life of this Saint, as archbiſhop *Uſher* was particularly informed by ſir *Chriſt. Plunket.* St. *Flann*, St. *Noe* and St. *Foelchu* were all interred in this church, which is dedicated to St. *Kenny.* Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

FINGLAS-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 2½ miles from Dublin caſtle, and within ½ mile of Finglas. The bridge itſelf is inconſiderable, but there are a good many tolerable houſes near it, which makes it rank as a village.

FINNIBROGUE, a ſeat near *Lough Coyne*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

FINNIS, a town land ſo called, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; in pariſh Dromaragh, about 3½ miles S. E. of Dromore, on which there is an antient *Cromleach* or ſtone altar.

FINNISTOWN, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Finn-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; from whence iſſues a river of ſame name, which croſſes the co. from W. to E. It is otherwiſe written *Fin Lough*.

Finogh, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Fintan's-island, ſit. in *Lough Derg*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; a priory for Auguſtinians was founded here by St. *Auguſtin*, in which St. *Daboec* is ſaid to have been buried; it had a fine chapel, with convenient houſes for the monks, the remains of which may ſtill be ſeen; this place is otherwiſe called *St. Fintan's*.

Fintona, a fair town in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 4 May, 22 June and 29 Oct.

Fin-town, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, near 126 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of *Fintown* is a ſmall lough that communicates with the river *Fin*; and within a ¼ mile of *Fintown* is another lough 2 miles long, but not very broad, called *Lough Fin*. Fairs held at *Fintown* on 16 May, 3 July, Sept. and Nov.

Fintra-bay, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Finuge, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Finvarra-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Finvoy, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Fiodh-aongusa, a diſtrict in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It was in the early ages called *Coen-druim*, or the diſtrict of the hill or dome, from containing the *hill* of *Uſneach*, famous for being the place where the antient ſynods and public aſſemblies were frequently held; eſpecially that in 1112, or 1111, under *Celſus* archbiſhop of *Armagh*.

Fircal, ſee *Fercall*.

Firmount, a village with a handſome ſeat, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Firthuathal, an antient diſtrict which comprehended the mountainous tract of country on the W. of the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; the antient chiefs of which were called *Hy Tuathal*, by corruption *O'Tools*.

Fishing-bay, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a part of *Lough Neagh* ſo called, and remarkable for its healing quality. This bay is about ½ mile broad, and has a fine ſandy bottom without a pebble in it, ſo that one may ſafely walk in it from the depth of the ancle to the chin, on an eaſy declivity, at leaſt 300 yards before you come to that depth.

Five-mile-bridge, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, on the river *Conbury*, being the midway between *Cork* and *Kinſale*. Here is a chalybeate ſpring, impregnated with ſulphur, and it has a ſtrong taſte of iron at the fountain head. Some years ago a ſhaft of coals was ſunk here, but with little ſucceſs; however, the black ſlate that was dug up, on examination was found to be full of ſulphureous marcaſite, and on being burnt produced both ſulphur and iron. Fairs are held here 9 June and 10 Oct.

Five-mile-town, a fair town ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, above 81 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 Jan. 2d Sat. O. S. March, Thurſd. before Whitſund. 3d Sat. Aug. and 22 Nov.

Flesk, there are two rivers of this name in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; one of which empties itſelf into the river *Mang*, about a mile W. of *Teernigooſe*; the other riſes near the Eaſtern bounds of Kerry, and runs Weſterly in a very winding courſe through *Glanfleſk*, a mountainous country to which it gives its name; from whence it collects ſeveral ſtreams in its paſſage, and empties itſelf into the lake of *Killarney*, after paſſing thro' a handſome ſtone bridge.

Flurry-bridge, a poſt town, diſtant 46 miles from Dublin; ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Foclut, an antient foreſt in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, on the Weſtern bank of the river *Mayo*; it is famous for being the ſubject of the celebrated dream of St. Patrick, before he entered on his miſſion to Ireland.

Fogart, a fair town in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 Feb. It is otherwiſe written *Foghart*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Foghall's-town, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Foghart, ſee *Fogart*.

Foghina, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Foherish, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Fohy, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Follistown, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov Leinſter.

Foly-island, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, on coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter,

Fontstown, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Balliadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Fook's-mill, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 75 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of

Rathgowrey caſtle. Fairs are held here Eaſter Tueſday and 2 Nov.

Fore, a ſmall borough town in bar. Half-fore, or Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is governed by a portrieve; and ſends 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of Weſtmeath; fairs are held here 30 Jan. and 24 Aug. This was an antient corporation, and it is ſaid there was formerly an univerſity here; its name in the Iriſh language, ſignifies the town of books; if this was not a town of learning, it certainly was of devotion, for here are the ruins of 3 pariſh churches, 1 monaſtery, the cell of an Anchorite, and other evidences of antient piety. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

Forest, ſit. 5 miles from Dublin, and 2 miles beyond *Glaſnevin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Foretall, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Forglinio, ſit. near Ballimore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Forgney, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Forkhill, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 45 miles from Dublin, 2 miles beyond which is *Slieve Gullen*, one of the higheſt mountains in the kingdom; here are fairs held on 29 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Fort-Chester, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Fort-del-Ore, a fortreſs built by ſome Spaniards and Italians, who landed in 1581, at *Smerewick*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was taken by ſir *Wm. Pelham*, and the earl of *Ormond*; it has its name from ſome treaſure, which has been diſcovered near it, and alſo ſeveral corſlets of pure gold, which were dug up on the lands of *Clanties*, near a ſmall chapel which the *Spaniards* had erected about a mile from the fort.

Forth, a bar. in co. Carlow,—alſo a bar. in co. Wexford, both in prov. Leinſter: in the latter the inhabitants in general ſpeak a dialect of the *Anglo-Saxon* tongue, free from any intermixture of the Iriſh; and have a variety of cuſtoms that diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours. They are a cleanly induſtrious people, and neat in their apparel.

Four-mile-water, a ſmall village in bar. Glanehiry, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; which takes its name from its diſtance from Clonmel, where over the river *Nier* there is a ſtone bridge.—Alſo a *river* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Fowre, or *Fore*, and ſometimes written *Foore*, a diſtrict divided into two bar.'s, one being in co. Meath, and the other in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; each being called the bar. of *Half-fowre*.

Fox, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Fox-and-geese, a village in bar. Uppercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is ſit. between *Cromlin* and *Glondalkin*, and has a large tract of commonage, or waſte-ground, called the *commons* of *Fox-and-geeſe*.

Foxe's castle, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; on the bank of the river *Bonmahon*, and within about 8 miles of *Dungarvan*.

Foxford, a market and fair town, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 112 miles N. W. of Dublin. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and lies about 8 miles N. of Caſtlebar. It is pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Moy*, which about 1 mile from this village unites with the river *Guiſden*, and ½ mile farther runs into *Lough Conn*. Fairs held here 15 May, 25 June, 3 Oct. and 10 Dec.

Foyle-lough, ſit. between the co.'s Londonderry and Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It is a bay, or arm of the ſea 14 miles long, and 6 to 8 broad, into which the ſea flows by a narrow channel, little more than a mile over. Three miles from the lake ſtands the city of *Londonderry*. Before the mouth of this lough is a great ſand, called the *Touns*, which however does not obſtruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 and 15 fathom water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the lough there are very great ſands on the left hand, from one end to the other, which are ſome miles broad off the land; and on the right hand are little ſands or ſhelves lying cloſe to the land. Between theſe there is a broad channel, in moſt parts 3 and 4 fathoms deep; and in that arm whereon *Londonderry* ſtands, it is 10 or 12, and before the town 4 and 5, ſo that it is juſtly deemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

Foyle-river, ſit. in bar. Tyrekerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; over this river a wooden bridge was erected in 1791, of ſingular and excellent conſtruction, completed in the ſhort ſpace of 15 months, by an American artiſt named *Lemuel Coxe*; it is 1068 feet in length.

Foyns-island, ſit. in bar. Connello, near coaſt of co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Foyran, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Frails-rocks, ſit. in bar. Bargie, by the coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Frankford, a fair town in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinſter, above 55 miles from Dublin. Here is a charter-ſchool which at preſent contains above 40 children. The late *James Frank* eſq. in order to have this ſchool erected, granted to the incorporated ſociety, with the conſent of Francis Rolleſton, eſq; two acres of land for ever; and let by leaſe for 31 years 20 acres of land at the yearly rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* He alſo gave 100*l.* towards building the ſchool, which was opened in 1753. Fairs held 28 May and 8 Nov. *Frankford* was formerly known by the name of *Kilcormuck* and a monaſtery for Carmelites was founded here by *Odo*, the ſon of *Nellan*, head of the ſept of the *Molloys*; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. *Nellan Molloy* died in 1454, and was buried before the high altar in this abbey. This houſe and its poſſeſſions were granted on the ſuppreſſion to *Robert Leiceſter*.

Freath-castle, ſit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. Lat. 52 : 43, lon. 9 : 51.

Frederick's-town, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 3 Jan. March, June and Oct.

Frenchfurze, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 26 July.

French-park, ſit. in co Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; 83 miles from Dublin. It has fairs 21 May, 12 July and 21 Sept. There is a church belonging to it; and a handſome ſeat.

Freshford, a poſt and fair town in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 64 miles from Dublin. The church of *Freſhford* is very antient; it belonged to the abbey founded here by St. *Lactan*, who was himſelf the firſt abbot, and died 19 March 622; it is now a pariſh church in the dioc. of *Oſſory*, and called the prebend of *Aghour*, (or *Achadhur*, i. e. Waterfield.) Over the door of the church, is a curious inſcription engraven on ſeveral ſtones; it runs thus, " Aodos M'Roen, ocas cuce cneabdocum doimrac neibniſan cuirce. Acos dor eacleag amarc mearg uſe acos elar ſni deorſoich en argis." In modern Iriſh, " Aoda M'Roen agus coighe flath teampall talamh as dlightheach deaglais coirce agus dorais ea cloch amairc ſleas uſa agus e fearann doſhin devirſeach en archios." That is, " *The Prieſt* M'Roen and chief, *gave to this church the glebe of arable land: and over the door placed this ſtone, as a true token; and with this favour, the land, ſlaves and tribute.*" There being no date, the time of this gift cannot be determined. Fairs are held here 5 Aug. and 7 Sept. *cuſtom free*, and 17 Dec. At leſs than two miles diſtance from Freſhford, are the ruins of 4 ſeveral caſtles.

Freth-castle, ſee *Freath-caſtle*.

Friendstown, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Frodeen, a village in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Fuerty, a fair town in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 1 Wed. O. S. May, 4 Aug. and 21 Nov. It is a curacy in dioc. of Elphin.

Funcheon-river, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Funshog, a village ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Fuogh-river, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Furnace, ſee *Furneſs*.

Furnaughts, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it is ſometimes written *Furnie*, or *Furney*.

Furness, or *Furnace*, the antient ſeat of the *Nevill* family, ſit. 1 mile from Johnſtown, and about 14 from Dublin caſtle, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It is beautifully improved; and in a back lawn ſtands a ruin of an old chapel, which has a window of painted glaſs, of great antiquity, and not inferior in colour and beauty to any in Europe; it is kept in perfect repair.

Furney, ſee *Furnaughts*.

Furren-lough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Furry-park, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, it lies oppoſite to *Killeſter*, 1 mile from *Donnycarney*, and 3 from Dublin caſtle: here is a handſome demeſne, belonging to the earl of *Shannon*, which he purchaſed from the late *Gorges Edmond Howard*, eſq.

Furtullagh, ſee *Fertullagh*.

Fyanstown, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 30 miles from Dublin. About 2 miles from this is *Headford*, the ſuperb ſeat of the earl of *Bective*.

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GABHRA, ſaid to have been ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; where a battle was fought between the *Belgians* and *Fene-Fians*, or people of Finland, A. D. 296.

Gabriel *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Gabrhan, from *Gabh-re-an*, the high habitation of the king; the capital and royal reſidence of the kings of Oſſory. The rath of this antient palace is yet remaining, ſit. in *upper Oſſory*, in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Gafney, ſit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Galbally, ſit. in the bar. of *Coſhlea*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 24 miles from Limerick

Furnaughts. ½ a mile from the great S. road from Dublin to Cork: 2 miles from Naas, which is the post town. Two streams intersect this parish, which unite at Johnstown and are thence known as the Morrell.

The proprietor of Furness has the right of claiming service to be performed by the incumbent of Naas or his curate once a fortnight. The style of the windows & arches bespeak it of the 12 or 13 century.

There is an extensive Flour Mill. There are Furnaughts distinguished in old deeds by the epithet of Little, the seat of the Revd. Rd. Wolfe, and Furness, corrupted from Fournaughts or Gt. Fournaughts, the seat of Edward Beaumont Esqr. In the lawn at the back of the latter house, is this chapel now merely a ruin, none of the painted glass remaining, but sufficient evidence is not yet wanting of its former elegance.

Two curiously sculptured fonts now lie among the rubbish, the principle window is towards the East and consists of a combination of 3 of lancet form, the doorway & opening into the Chancel are semicircular arches, the ornamental parts are of a curious kind of freestone, which Salford mistook for granite with the mica & felspar decomposed, giving it the appearance of a honeycomb.

This stone I afterwards found on the bank of one of the streams before noticed, which comes down from Rathmore to Johnstown, it extends over about 4 acres and has been deposited by some spring possessing very powerful petrifying properties, several large specimens of stallactite I picked, which from their appearance I imagined to be only a calcareous deposit, that would crumble between my fingers: I was much mistaken however and soon found a farmer engaged in quarrying it for Quoins of buildings and he informed me that on being exposed to the air, it became as hard & impervious to wet as adamant.

In another part of the demesne of Furness is a Rath in a perfect state of preservation surrounded by a rampart 260 paces in circumfce. and within the rampart about 67 paces in diamr. In the centre of the area is a flat pillar or Obelisk, of a stone not common to the country, similar to some of those at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, Co. of Wilts England; without the cross stone. I should think it at least 20 ft high and is evidently some memorial of the very remote inhabitants of the island. The height from the top of the enclosing rampart to the bottom of the fosse is upwards of 5 yds.

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rick. One of the *O'Brien* family founded a conſiderable monaſtery here for grey frairs; the ruins of which yet remaining with thoſe of ſeveral other religious foundations, ſufficiently ſhew the antient magnificence of this place. This monaſtery with certain lands was granted in *capite*, to John earl of *Deſmond* for ever, 20 Jan. 35 Hen. VIIIth. Fairs held here 12 May and 15 Oct. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

Gale, a *river*, which takes its riſe in co. Limerick, and runs into co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; falling at laſt into the river *Feal*. It is otherwiſe written *Galey*, or *Gally*.

Galen, ſee *Gallen*.

Galey, a village ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

Galgom, a village ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Galian, an antient diſtrict, comprehending the greater part of the co.'s Kildare, Carlow, and Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: it was in the early ages almoſt one continued foreſt.

Gallea-cliff castle, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54 : 16, lon. 8 : 58.

Gallen, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter. Here St. *Canoc* erected a monaſtery, near the river *Bruſna*, about the year 492. It was at different times plundered and ſpoiled, viz. in the years 949, 1003, 1519, and 1531. Some emigrants from Wales founded a celebrated ſchool there, from whence it acquired its preſent name.

Gallen-hills, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Galleon-point, the Eaſtern point of the harbour of Caſtle-haven, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was ſo called ſince admiral *Leviſton* in queen Eliz.'s time, ſunk ſome Spaniſh galleons near it.

Gallerus *caſtle*, ſit. towards the bottom of *Smerwick harbour*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; near it is a large freſh water lake, frequented in ſome winters by conſiderable flocks of wild ſwans. This caſtle was built by the *Fitzgeralds*, knights of *Kerry*. Near Gallerus is one of the curious ſtone cells, intirely perfect. The door is 5 feet high, and about 2½ broad, at one end of the building, and at the other end is a ſmall neat window, the ſides and bottom of which conſiſt only of one ſtone, extremely well cut, with hardly any mark of the tool upon it. The room is about 20 feet long, by 10 broad, and 20 feet high on the outſide to the top of the arch, and the walls are about 4 feet thick. The whole is ſo nearly jointed within ſide, that it would be very difficult to put the point of a knife between any of the ſtones, which are dove-tailed for the moſt part into each other, and placed without the leaſt particle of any kind of mortar; the ſide walls incline together from the bottom to the top, forming a kind of parabolic curve.

Galley-head, a promontory ſit. in bar. Ibawne, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; on the extremity of which is *Dundede* caſtle: this is ſometimes fatally miſtaken by ſailors for the old head of *Kinſale*, when the light of the latter is not ſeen.

Gallmoy or *Galmoy*, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Galloom, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſt.

Gallow, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Gallows-hill, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; where fairs are held on Whitſun Tueſd. 21 Aug. 7 Nov. and 20 Dec.

Gallskill, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Gally-head, ſee *Galley-head*.

Gally-mountains, ſit. in bar. Tullahaw, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Galties or *Gaulties*, a range of mountains ſo called, in co.'s Tipperary and Limerick, prov. Munſter. The ſides of theſe mountains are almoſt perpendicular, and form a moſt romantic tho' pleaſing appearance: they are remarkable for their height. They are ſometimes written *Galtees*.

Galtrim, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. This diſtrict was an antient palatinate, and gave title to *Huſſey*, baron of Galtrim.

Galway-bay, a large bay in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, the N. ſide of which is foul, and very dangerous for veſſels, but is more ſafe on the S. ſide; ſmall ſhips only can ſail up to the town of Galway. In this bay are fiſheries of herring, cod, hake and mackarel; there are between 2 and 3 thouſand fiſhing boats belonging to the town.

Galway-county, ſit. in prov. Connaught, and eſteemed to be the ſecond largeſt co. in the kingdom. It has Mayo and Roſcommon on the N. the ocean on the W. Clare, Tipperary and Galway bay on the S. and part of Roſcommon, the King's co. and Tipperary on the E. a great part of it is fertile, being a warm, limeſtone ſoil, which rewards both the induſtry of the huſbandman and ſhepherd; but is very coarſe towards the N. and W. being in theſe parts rather thinly inhabited; it extends about 43 miles from N. to S. and 76 from E. to W. chief city *Galway*; and contains 989,950 acres, 116 pariſhes, 28 churches, 3 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament. Its bar.'s are thoſe of Clare, Downamore, Half-Ballimoe, Killihan, Tiaquin, Athenry, Kilconnel, Clonmahow, Longford, Leſtrim, Loughrea, Kiltartan and Dunkellin; the Weſtern part of this co. is much indented with bogs, and bordered with green iſlands and rugged rocks; and the whole co. is reckoned the leaſt populous of perhaps any other co. in the kingdom. The principal Iriſh and Engliſh families in this co. at the commencement of the laſt century, were the O'Hallorans, O'Kirwans, O'Dalys, O'Kellys, O'Maillys, O'Flaghertys, O'Maddens, O'Shagneſhys, Burkes, Blakes, Skerrets, Martins, Lynchs, Frenchs, Browns, and Birminghams. This co. is computed to contain 28,212 houſes, and 142,000 inhabitants; and it is remarkable that old caſtles are more frequent in it, than in any other part of Ireland.

GALWAY, *(town)* ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, on *Galway bay* in the Weſtern ocean, about 104 miles W. of Dublin; advantageouſly ſit. for foreign trade. It is the chief town of that co. and governed by a mayor, ſheriffs and recorder, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has but one pariſh church, which is a large and beautiful gothic ſtructure, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam; an exchange, three nunneries, three monaſteries, barracks for ten companies of foot, a charter-ſchool and an hoſpital. It is a poſt town, and gives title of viſc. to the family of *Monkton*; and has fairs on 4 Sept. Lat. 53 : 16, lon. 9 : 12. This was one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom: it held out ſome time againſt general *Ginkle*, who inveſted and took it after the battle of Aughrim. Its fortifications were then repaired; the walls are flanked by baſtions, but are moſtly gone to decay. The ſalmon and herring fiſheries are carried on here with great ſpirit, the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is conſiderable, and the growth of the linen manufacture, tho' of late introduction, is become very important. In 1296, ſir *Wm. de Burgh* founded a monaſtery here for *Franciſcan* friars, on St. Stephen's iſland, ſit. without the N. gate of the town. In 1381, there being two popes at Rome, and the people of Ireland being doubtful to which they ſhould pay obedience, pope *Urban*, to fix them entirely to his intereſt, empowered the guardian of this monaſtery to excommunicate every perſon in the prov. of Connaught, who ſhould adhere to *Clement* VIIth. who he aſſured them was Anti-pope. The tomb of the founder of this monaſtery was diſcovered in June 1779, upwards of 4 feet underground, with his family arms, and a very long broad ſword, elegantly carved thereon; ſome of the remains are ſtill to be ſeen. Near the W. gate of the town without the walls, was the monaſtery of St. *Mary of the hill*: on the nuns forſaking it, the ſecular clergy entered into and kept poſſeſſion of it for a conſiderable time; but on the petition of the inhabitants of the town to pope Innocent VIIIth. it was granted to the Dominican friars, by a bull, dated the 4 Dec. 1488; there are no remains of this foundation except the cemetery; the whole building having been demoliſhed by the townſmen, in the year 1652, in order to prevent *Cromwell* from turning it into a fortification againſt themſelves; there was alſo an Auguſtinian friary, on a hill near this town, founded by Stephen Lynch, and Margaret his wife, in the year 1508, at the earneſt ſolicitation of Rich. Nangle, a friar of the ſame order, who afterwards became archbiſhop of *Tuam*. Fairs held at E. gate, Galway, 31 May, 21 Sept. and 21 Oct.

GAMANRADH, or the government of the diſtrict of the ſea, comprehending the Northern part of the co. Mayo, between the river *Moy* and the ſea, prov. Connaught.

GAP-OF-GLANDINE, this is a very difficult and narrow paſs, between the King's co. and Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. The high and ſteep mountains of *Sliebh-bloom* form ſo impracticable a barrier between theſe two co.'s, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but this only and diſagreeable entrance from the one into the other.

GARADISE, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

GARAHINCH, or *Garryhinch*, the ſeat of *John Warburton* eſq. ſit. within a few miles of *Maryborough*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

GARA-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

GARAN, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

GARANCANTY, ſit. near Caſhel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

GARBALLY, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GARDE, a *lake* in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

GARDEN-HILL, a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

GARE, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

GARFINAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

GARIANDSTOWN, ſit. near *Caſtlebellingham*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

GARISON, ſee *Garriſon*.

Glangarriffe, a romantic district, forming one of the Lions in the tour to Killarney, partly situated in the parish of Kilmocomogue and partly in the parish of Kilcaskin, Co of Cork and Province of Munster; situated at the head of a small picturesque Bay to which it gives name and which discharges its waters in the Great Bay of Bantry. It lies in the Mail Road from Bantry to Beerhaven, 11 miles from Kenmare, 9 m from Bantry, 18 m from Beerhaven, 27 m from Killarney and by Skibbereen 65 miles from Cork.

This place called Glangarriffe or the Rough Glen from its wild and rugged aspect, situated in the midst of Rocks, Clifs, Mountains which are thrown together in the wildest confusion and produce combinations of picturesque, sublime and beautiful imagery that no language can adequately describe – is the property of the Right Honorable The Earl of Bantry and his next Brother Simon White Esqre. The Bay of Glengarriffe is about two miles in circuit, surrounded by stupendous mountains, which open into several rocky, winding glens. Their sides are profusely coverd with plantations of Oak, Birch, Holly, Fir, Ash and the Arbutes alternating with the bold craggy projections of the Rock.

On the West side of the Bay rise a barrier of lofty mountains, which rear their majestic summits in a variety of fantastic forms; among which the Sugar Loaves are eminently conspicuous and contrast their dark and riven sides finely with the numerous verdant islets cover'd with evergreen shrubs that decorate this retired inlet and produce in every mind susceptible of such emotions of ~~[illegible]~~ admirations

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Garman, or *Garmen*, i. e. the place or habitation of the ſea; it was the principal place of Hy Morragh, the *Cariondii* of *Ptolemy*; it was either the preſent town of *Wexford* or *Enniſcorthy*, tho' probably the former; in prov. Leinſter.

Garmayle-*pool*, or *Carmoyle-pool*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is uſed as the harbour for ſhips, trading to *Belfaſt*, on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water at Belfaſt *bridge*. Here is a depth that 20 veſſels may ride in a float at low water, tho' within cable's length, barks lie round them dry; and from thence ſmall ſhips ſail up at high water to the quay of Belfaſt; this pool lies a mile from the S ſhore, near *Hollywood*, about 5 miles S. W. of *Carrickfergus*; it is extremely full of weeds in the channel, but from thence to Belfaſt are ſeveral poles erected as marks to direct the courſe, and thoſe who are unacquainted may have pilots at *Carrickfergus*; there is a long ſpit of ſand runs out from the N ſhore, to avoid which, and come ſafe into *Garmayle*, the ſailor muſt run up into 4 fathom at low water, almoſt oppoſite to the *White-houſe*, bring *Caſtle-rock* to bear upon a little village ſtanding on the ſhore, and then run two thirds over, which will bring him fair before *Garmayle*: the *Caſtle rock* ſtands on a hill to the E. a little above Garmayle.

Garnish-point, ſit. at the entrance of Ballydonagh-bay, in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garranmorris, a handſome ſeat in the pariſh of *Kilbarmedan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Garretevelin, ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Garretstown, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 26 Aug.—Alſo a place near *Kinſale*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garriclough, a *river* in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, which riſes out of Lough Heney; by croſſing this river at *Coſtet's bridge*, you enter the bar. of *lower Iveach*.

Garricloyne, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garrilough, a village in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Garrindinny, a fair town in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 2 Wed. O. S. in Nov.

Garrison, or *Gariſon*, ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 102 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of a barrack, and within a mile and a half of it are the ruins of a church; fairs are held here, 21 May, 19 July and Oct. and 21 Dec.

Garristown, a fair town in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 5 May, 15 Aug. and 1 Nov.

Garrivoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garry, an Iriſh name which ſignifies *the garden*, and has been given to the pariſh of *Miros*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, on account of its being better land than the reſt of the ſurrounding bar. it lies on the W. of Glandore harbour; in this pariſh was antiently an abbey called *Sancto Mauro*. At a place called *Carigiliky* in this pariſh, the foundation of extenſive ruins were diſcovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantity of human bones; it was probably the ſcite of that abbey which ſome falſely place at *Abbey-Mahon*, near *Timoleague*; the houſe of *Abbey Shrowry* was a cell to this; the pariſh church ſtands in ruins on the coaſt, and oppoſite to it, in a ſmall iſland called *Arahas*, is a ruined chapel.

Garrycastle, a bar. having a *village* in it of ſame name, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; the latter lies near *Banagher*.

Garryclough, ſee *Garriclough*.

Garryduff, ſit. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garryhaddon, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; it is a ſtately ſeat, belonging to an antient branch of the Ormond family; tho' now much neglected, it ſtill keeps an appearance of its antient magnificence, particularly in a noble park, a fine wilderneſs of lofty fir trees, and vaſt canals, fiſh-ponds, &c.

Garryhasty, a pleaſant ſeat, ſit. not 2 miles from *Kilcrea-abbey*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Garryhiggins, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Garryhill, a large ruin near the church of *Drimeſen*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; it was antiently one of the caſtles of the kings of Leinſter.

Garryhinch, ſee *Garrahinch*.

Gartan or *Garton*, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; the celebrated St. *Columb* was born here in 521, and educated under St. *Finian*, in the great ſchool of *Clonard*. A monaſtery was alſo founded here by St. *Columb*, which afterwards became the pariſh church.

Garvagh, a fair town in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 100 miles from Dublin; it is a ſmall place, ſeated on the river *Agivey*, over which it has two bridges; near a mile from it are the ruins of a church; fairs held 23 May, 26 July and 5 Nov.

Garvaghy, a pariſh in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the church of which, and vicarage houſe,

houſe, ſtands on the edge of the bar. of *upper-Iveach*, about 3 miles E. of *Banbridge*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore.

Garvagto, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Gaulstown, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; here was formerly the ſeat of lord chief-baron *Rochfort*; but ſince purchaſed from the late earl of *Belvedere* by ſir *John Browne*, (now lord *Kilmaine*) who has erected a noble houſe here, on the ſcite of the old one, which was ſo often mentioned by dean *Swift*.

Gaul'stown-park, a ſeat of the *Rochfort* family, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Gavra, ſit. near *Tamar* or *Tarah* in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it was the theatre of a a bloody battle between *Cairbre* of the inchanted banner, king of Leinſter, and the troops of *Fienn* of Allen, father of *Uſſin*, whoſe ſon *Oſcar*, with many kings, were ſlain in that engagement.

Gawnagh-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Geal, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Gaybrook, ſit. near *Mullingar*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Geashill, ſee *Geſhil*.

Gebvach *mountains*, ſit. in the co.'s Leitrim, and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Geneva or *New-Geneva*, a village ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it was elegantly and regularly built, and was erected by government a few years ſince, for the reception of expatriated citizens of Geneva; but they having relinquiſhed the deſign of ſettling in Ireland, this place remains ſtill uninhabited.

Gerard'stown, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 3 miles beyond *Ratoath*. Near it is the old church of *Trevet*, at which place an Engliſh colony was formerly ſettled.

Gerarstown, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

German'stown, a place ſo called, ſit. on the borders of co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Gernan'stown, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Geron-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Gerranekennif, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Gervaghkerin, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; a monaſtery for Franciſcan friars of the third order was erected here in the 15th century, it was afterwards granted to ſir *Henry Piers*.

Geshil, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, having a village in it of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, and diſtant about 53 miles from Dublin. It is otherwiſe written *Geaſhill*, and has been a place of ſome antiquity, and exhibits the lofty ruins of a caſtle; it takes its name from *Gaël ſiol*, or the habitation of the race of the wood, and was the antient reſidence of the chiefs of *Hy Falgia*, ſit. in the diſtrict of the *O'Malloys*. At this place was a very great battle between *Hebar* and *Heremon*, the ſons of *Mileſius*, who had both reigned over the kingdom peaceably for one year, 'till the wife of the latter created a diſpute between the two brothers, about the poſſeſſion of a certain valley, the difference was decided by an engagement at *Geſhil* or *Geſiol*, which left *Heremon* ſole monarch of the kingdom. Fairs are held here 1 May, 6 Oct. and 26 Dec. This place gives title to the family of *Digby*, created *baron* Digby of *Geaſhil*, 29 July, 1620.

Gessigo-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Giant's-causeway, a promontory in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, ſit. in lat. 55: 20 N. lon. 6: 50 W. It is eſteemed one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world, and is diſtant from Dublin 122 miles. The name of it may naturally convey to us the idea of ſome ſtupendous work of art; and as ſuch it ſeems to have been conſidered in the days of ignorance when the term was firſt applied; modern philoſophy however looks on it with a different eye. To conceive a proper idea of this extraordinary place, we may imagine an approach to it from the ſea; its firſt appearance is that of a bold rocky ſhore, with extenſive ranges of ſhelving, on which people may walk. The rocks inſtead of being diſpoſed in laminæ or ſtrata, form baſaltes or angular columns. The columns are generally pentagonal, or have five ſides, and are ſo cloſely attached to each other, that tho' perfectly diſtinct from top to bottom, ſcarce any thing can be introduced between them. This extraordinary diſpoſition of the rocks, continues to the water's edge and under the ſea; it alſo obtains in a ſmall degree on the oppoſite ſhore of Scotland. It is obſervable that the chryſtals of ſalts in the works of creation as well as under a chymical proceſs, aſſume certain regular and determinate forms, as cubes, various ſorts of pyramids, parallelopipeds, &c. and we might imagine that this celebrated promontory, made up of theſe innumerable maſſive columns of ſtone, owing their origin to ſome ſimilar operation of nature, were not at all more wonderful than the chryſtallization of ſalts, except their ſtupendous ſize impreſs us with amazement; but the

Olivine in
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and at Down
Co of Derry.

Glengarriff, a romantic district forming one of the most admired objects in the tour to the Lakes of Killarney, it stands partly in the Barony of Bantry and partly in that of Bere in the Co. of Cork and Province of Munster: and extends round the shores of a small picturesque Bay to which it gives its name. The Mail Road from Bantry to Berehaven traverses the district which is 9 miles from Bantry, 11 m. from Kenmare, 10 m from Berehaven, 27 m from Killarney and by Skibbereen 65 miles, Irish, from Cork.

This place is called Glengarriffe, or the Rough Glen, from its wild and rugged situation in the midst of Rocks, Cliffs, Mountains thrown together in the greatest confusion but producing a combination of the most picturesque, beautiful and majestic scenery. It is the property of the White Family, the eldest branch of which was ennobled in consequence of the activity and patriotism displayed by him on the memorable invasion of the French A.D. The little picturesque Bay, round which this Romantic Region extends, discharges its waters into the Great Bay of Bantry from the N. W. It is environed by stupendous mountains, which at several points open into rocky, winding glens whose sides are profusely coverd with the Oak, Ash Birch, Holly Fir, Sycamore and the Arbutus alternating with bold naked projections of the craggy rock. On the west side of the Bay & immediately opposite to Glengarriff Castle the stately mansion of Simon White next brother to the Earl of Bantry, rise the Sugar Loaf mountains: their dark and deeply riven sides form a striking contrast to the soft, lake-like expanse which which extends below chequerd with numerous little islets decorated for the most part with evergreen shrubs, which have a very pleasing effect. At the rear extending to the north is a stupendous cliff or continuous ridge of rock nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height - here in one of the fissures of the Rock a family of Eagles have for ages built their nests and many are the traditionary legends which connect their history with that of the ancient chieftain who possessed this territory: following a newly constructed road from the Eagles Nest you arrive at the Lodge, an elegant Cottage ornée, where Lord Bantry delights to rusticate - The Cottage is situated upon a small island skirted with some fine ash trees and is amply furnished with every thing, which the most ~~inveterate~~ determined sportsman can desire.

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the *cauſey* is ſtill more curious in the little than the great. The columns themſelves are not each of one ſolid ſtone in an upright poſition, but compoſed of ſeveral ſhort lengths exactly joined, not with flat ſurfaces as in works of art, but what is moſt extraordinary, they are articulated into each other, as a ball in a ſocket, the one end of the joint having a cavity into which the convex end of the other is exactly fitted; this is not viſible but by diſjointing the two ſtones. The depth of the concavity or convexity is generally from 3 to 4 inches; and it is ſtill farther remarkable of the joint, that the convexity and the correſponding concavity is not conformed to the external angular figure of the column, but exactly round, and as large as the ſize of the column will admit. It is likewiſe remarkable that the articulations of theſe joints are frequently inverted. In ſome the concavity is upwards, in others the reverſe. The lateſt and moſt philoſophical concluſions on the formation of this natural curioſity appear to be, that the whole body of the rock was once in a ſtate of fluidity, being no other than the lava of a burning mountain; that the prodigious maſs of melted ſtone, cracked in its cooling into the forms we now ſee it in, (and in ſome of the joints the ſtone is not cracked quite through, but ſolid in the middle) that it may ſince have been deranged and broken by earthquakes; that theſe have ſwallowed up the volcano itſelf, and that the waters of the neighbouring ocean now roll over the place where it once ſtood.

GIANT'S-GRAVE, a place ſo called, ſit. near Sligo town, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it is otherwiſe called *Lugna Clogh*; here are ſeveral large ſtones raiſed upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not unlike thoſe very remarkable ones at *Stonehenge* on Saliſbury plain in England; they are the monuments of ſeveral famous perſons who have been buried there; as is evident from their bones, which have been found under theſe venerable pieces of antiquity.

GIANT'S-LOAD, this is a maſſy ſtone or *Cromlech* at *Ballrichan*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. It meaſures 12 feet one way, and 6 another, and muſt from the ſpecific gravity of like ſolids, weigh between 30 and 40 ton weight. It is ſupported by 3 other irregular ſtones ſet upright. The Iriſh ſay the whole was brought all at once to this place from the neighbouring mountains, by a giant called *Parragh-bough-Mc. Shag-jean*; and who they ſay was buried near this place; but there are many other works of like conſtruction to be found in different parts of this kingdom.

GIANT'S-RING, an artificial rath in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; about 2 miles Northward of the tower of Drumboe, it is regularly thrown up, encompaſſing many acres, but has no advantage of height, like other raths. The ground about it is often uſed as a race-courſe, round which the horſes run 6 times in each heat, which makes 2 miles, and it is conſequently judged to be ⅓ of a mile in circumference; but this conjectural manner of admeaſurement is not ſo certain as that the circuit of it takes up 842 paces. On the top of it is an antient pagan altar.

GIANT'S-STAIRS, a place ſo called, near *Cove* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; this appearance of ſteps has been formed by nature, though moſt of the people thereabouts, inſiſt on their being the work of art.

GIBBAROW, a river in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 146 miles from Dublin. It is fordable at low water.

GIBBON'S-GROVE, formerly called *Toonmore*; ſit. 3 miles S. of *Charleville*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; this place has been famous for a celebrated cyder apple, called the *Toonmore-apple*. Some years ago there was diſcovered near this place in the centre of a large ſtone, the rowel of a ſpur; which affords an evident proof of the growth of ſtones.

GILBERTSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

GILCAGHE, a pariſh in bar. *Upper-third*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is bounded on the E. by the bar. of *Middle-third*, on the N. by the pariſh of Clonegam, on the W. by Mothil, and on the S. by Decies. The ſoil here is for the moſt part tolerably good, but intermixed with ſome unprofitable rock and mountain.

GILFORD, ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 62 miles from Dublin, on the river *Ban*, about 3 miles S. W. of *Waringtown*. The meanders of the river, about this place (over which is a good ſtone bridge of 22 arches) and the riſing grounds ſurrounding it, adorned with wood; and the bottoms variegated with bleach yards, afford altogether an agreeable proſpect, eſpecially in the bleaching ſeaſon. The linen trade is carried on very extenſively here, and the cloth is as remarkable for the fineneſs of its texture, as the river is for giving it an excellent bleach. At *Gilford* is a chalybeate ſpa, of a very good quality. Fairs are held here on 21 June and Nov. *cuſtom free*. This is a poſt town, and gives title of *baron* to the family of *Meade*, (now *earl* of *Clanwilliam*.)

GILGORIN-CASTLE, (or *Gilgorn)* ſit. in co. Antrim. prov. Ulſter, not far from *Ballymena*; on a riſing ground oppoſite to it, is a ſettlement of *Moravian* brethren, at a place called *Grace-hill.*

GILHALL, a handſome ſeat of lord *Clanwilliam,* ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 1½ mile W. of *Dromore,* on the river *Lagan,* over which is a ſtone bridge near the houſe.

GILL-LOUGH, ſee *Gilly-lough.*

GILLING, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

GILLSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

GILLY-LOUGH, a *lake,* ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; a chain of hills extends from this lough to the bounds of the co.'s Leitrim and Roſcommon. It is otherwiſe called *Lough-Gill.*

GILTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

GINNETTS, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

GIRLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

GLAN, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GLANARM, ſee *Glenarm.*

GLANAVAN, a *lough* ſit. near Caſtlemain harbour, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

GLANBANE, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

GLANBEG, a ſeat in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; adorned with good plantations of fruit and timber trees.

GLANBEHY, a pariſh in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

GLANBIG, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

GLAN-CASTLE, ſit. near *Broadhaven,* co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

GLANCARTY, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

GLANCOLLINKITTLE, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

GLANCREW, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

GLANDAGH, a *river* in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

GLANDELOUGH, ſee *Glendalogh.*

GLANDINE, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

GLANDORE, a village ſit. near the harbour of ſame name, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it gives title of *earl* to the family of *Croſbie.*

GLANDORE-HARBOUR, ſit. in bar. Carbery, 2 leagues W. of the *Galley-head,* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; lat. 51 : 22 N. lon 8 : 56 W. Between this harbour and *Roſs,* the coaſt continues high and bold, with only 2 ſmall coves: that to the E. called *Millcove,* and that to the W. *Cow-cove.* This harbour lies 3 miles W. of *Roſs,* and tho' ſmall, is an exceeding good one; near it is a caſtle of the ſame name, and on the upper end is a deep and dangerous glin, called the *Leap.*

GLANDUFF, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

GLANE, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

GLANEERAGH, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 28 Oct.

GLANEHIRY or *Glancherry,* a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

GLANEKILLY, ſit. near *Nenagh,* co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

GLANELAN, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

GLANELY, a village in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin.

GLANEROUGHT, (by ſome written *Clanefrought)* a bar. in co Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is entirely covered with exceeding high and rugged hills, and ſeparated from the co. Cork by an immenſe and almoſt impaſſible ridge of rocky mountain, over which there is but 1 paſs, and that very difficult, called the *prieſt's leap.*

GLANEVY or *Glenavy,* a fair town in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin; fairs held 14 May and 29 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

GLANFLESK, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it has of late years been much improved and cultivated. It antiently belonged to *O'Donoghoe,* and is now moſtly the eſtate of lord *Kenmare.*

GLANGARIFF-BAY, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in this bay and towards the N. W. part of *Bantry-bay,* they dredge up large quantities of a coral ſand, found to be a moſt excellent manure, and laſts in the ground above 20 years.

GLANGOWRA, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Aug. and Nov.

GLANINAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſt.

GLANINEY, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

GLANKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Ileagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

GLANLAHY, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

GLANMIRE. There are 2 villages of this name, both ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; they are diſtinguiſhed reſpectively by *upper* and *lower Glanmire.* In the latter, which is an agreeable outlet near the city of Cork, there is a curious bolting mill, being the firſt of the kind erected in the kingdom: the road to Glanmire is decorated with

many

Glanmire, a severe skirmish took place at Lower Glanmire on the 16th Jany 1716 occasioned by a mutiny amongst the garrison of Cork, who left their Barracks and encamped for a few days on the north side of the town whence they proceeded to this place, where they took up a position. On being attacked by some troops with two field pieces that had arrived that morning in the harbour; the mutineers headed by a dutchman named Garvy made a desperate stand near the Bridge and their supply of ball cartridge failing the used their buttons for bullets, were at last obliged to give way and retreated in disorder. Numerous relics of this action were ploughed up in 1807, amongst others was a rusty halberd & grape shot. (Crofton Croker's researches in S. of Ireland p. 217

Glanworth or Glanor i.e. the Golden Glen.

The Bridge of Glanworth consists of 12 arches, besides a very small one The benefice is a Rectory, forming the Corps of the prebend of Glenore, with which are united Derryvillane, Kilgollane, and Ballyclough, in the Diocese of Cloyne Gift of the Bp. of Cloyne A school under the auspices of the Society for Discountenancing Vice, in which there are at present 28 children of both sexes. Here is a large R.C. chapel Glanworth Castle Smith says was built by the Flemings and afterwards possessed by the Lords Roach.

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many handſome adjoining ſeats: here is a bridge by which you paſs to *Ballyrochine*, called Glanmire bridge, over a river of the ſame name. At *Ballyrochine* is a mill for making rod iron, and a paper mill; all worked by the *river Glanmire*.

Glanmore, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 76 miles from Dublin. At this place there is a very ſteep glen, and within ½ mile of Glanmore are the ruins of a church. A little better than 1 mile beyond Glanmore are the ruins of a caſtle.

Glanore, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne: the name ſignifies "*the golden glen*;" and the church of this pariſh is at *Glanworth*.

Glanorgra, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 31 May, and 28 Oct.

Glanpatrick, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Glanstead, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Glanton, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 133 miles from Dublin: within 2 miles of which is a very handſome ſeat called *Newberry*.

Glanworth, a fair town in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the village here has gone to decay, tho' it was antiently a corporation. Here was an abbey of Dominicans, or friars preachers, founded by the *Roaches*, in the year 1227, of which the nave of the church with a low ſteeple remain. Near this abbey, on the verge of the *Funcheon river*, is a fine ſpring of limpid water, bubbling out of a limeſtone rock, and dedicated to St. *Dominick*. Here are alſo the magnificent ruins of a ſumptuous caſtle, which conſiſted of ſeveral buildings, and a large high tower, all ſtrongly erected on arched vaults, and built of very maſſy ſtones. The whole of this edifice is environed with a ſtrong wall flanked with turrets; near it is a ſtone bridge over the river *Funcheon*. Fairs are held here on 16 March, 13 May, 10 Aug. 24 Sept. and 30 Nov.

Glanyfrehane, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 3 Nov.

Glaslough, ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. Here is a beautiful ſeat, with a fine ſheet of water. Fairs held here on the laſt Saturday in every month. Here is a church, and a caſtle lately repaired; Lat. 54 : 18, lon. 7 : 26.

Glass-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Glasscarrick, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Here a priory for Benedictine monks was founded by the families of *Condon*, *Barry*, *Bourke*, *Roch*, *Carrin* and *Fytte*: who joined in the grant of certain lands for that purpoſe.

Glasscarrick-point, a *cape* in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Glassdrummin, ſit. near Donagh, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Glassdrummond *caſtle*, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Glasselly, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Glassmallagh, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Glassnevin, an agreeable village ſit. on a riſing ground, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 2 miles of the metropolis; having a pariſh church belonging to it, which is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin. Here was the ſeat of dean *Delany*, the well known acquaintance of *Swift*. There are many handſome ſeats and villas in and near this place that merit a traveller's notice.

Glawnwhin, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Gleane, or *Glin*, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter, on the river *Bruſna* near *Firbane*. St. *Diermit* built an abbey here; it was plundered in the year 1041, and deſtroyed by fire in 1077.

Glemee, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Glenaa *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Glenane, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Glenarm, or *Glanarm*, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, having in it a bay and village of ſame name, ſit. 105 miles from Dublin; this is a poſt town. Here is *Glenarm-caſtle*, a handſome and magnificent building, the ſeat of the earl of *Antrim*; it is pleaſantly ſit. on the ſea ſhore near the *bay* of *Glenarm*. A monaſtery of Franciſcan friars of the third order, was built here in the year 1465, by *Robert Biſſet*, a Scots-man; this monaſtery, and the lands belonging thereto, were granted to *Alexander M'Donnell*, anceſtor to the earls of *Antrim*; there are ſtill ſome remains of this building on the *bay* of *Glenarm*; fairs are held here 26 May and 29 Oct. Lat. 55 : 3, lon. 6 : 36.

Glenavy, ſee *Glanevy*.

Glenbesk, a *river* in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Glencarre, or *Glencare*, the Weſtern part of the pariſh of *Knockane*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it gave title of earl to *Donald M'Carty More*. All or the greater part of the hills and mountains hereabouts, were formerly covered with trees, which have been deſtroyed by the iron works, erected near the river *Carra*, at a place called *Blackſtones*, by ſir *Wm. Petty*; and carried on till ſome years ago, the workmen were obliged to ſtop ſmelting for want of charcoal.

GLENCOLMKILL, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

GLENDALOGH, otherwiſe called "*the Seven Churches*," ſit. 5 miles N. W. of *Rathdrum*, in bar. Balinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; the name ſignifies the valley of the 2 lakes. In this valley ſurrounded by high and almoſt inacceſſible mountains, St. *Cavan*, called alſo St. *Coemgene*, about the middle of the 6th century, founded a monaſtery, which in a ſhort time from the ſanctity of its founder, was much reſorted to, and at length became a biſhoprick and a religious city. St. *Kevin* or *Cavan*, was born, A. D. 498; he died 3 June, 618, aged 120; and on that day annually, numbers of perſons flock to the *Seven Churches*, to celebrate the feſtival of that venerated ſaint. During the middle ages the city of *Glendalogh*, called by Hovedon, *Epiſcopatus Biſtagnienſis*, was held in great eſteem, and received ſeveral valuable donations and privileges, its epiſcopal juriſdiction extending to the walls of Dublin. About the middle of the 12th century, on ſome account or other, it was much neglected by the clergy, and became inſtead of a holy city, a den of thieves, wherefore cardinal *Papiro*, in 1214, united it to the ſee of *Dublin*, which union was confirmed by king *John*. The *O'Tool's*, chiefs of *Firthuathal*, however by the aſſiſtance of the pope, continued long after this period, to elect biſhops and abbots to *Glendalogh*, tho' they had neither revenues or authority, beyond the diſtrict of *Tuathal*, which was the Weſtern part of the co. Wicklow, in conſequence of which the city was ſuffered to decay, and became nearly a deſart, in 1497, when *Dennis White*, the laſt titular biſhop ſurrendered his right, in the cathedral church of St. *Patrick*, Dublin. From the ruins of this antient city ſtill remaining, it appears to have been a place of conſequence, and to have contained 7 churches and religious houſes, ſmall indeed, but built in a neat elegant ſtile, in imitation of the *Greek* architecture; the cathedral, the walls of which are yet ſtanding, was dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. S. of the cathedral ſtands a ſmall church roofed with ſtone, nearly entire; and in ſeveral parts of the valley are a number of ſtone croſſes, ſome of which are curiouſly carved, but without any inſcriptions. In the N. W. corner of the cemetery belonging to the cathedral, ſtands a round tower, 95 feet high, and 15 in diameter; and in the cemetery of a ſmall church, on the S. ſide of the river, near the great *lake*, called the *Rheſeart* church, are ſome tombs, with Iriſh inſcriptions, belonging to the *O'Tools*. Another round tower was erected here, but it is not now perfect. In a perpendicular projecting rock on the S. ſide of the great lake, 30 yards above the ſurface of the water, is the celebrated *bed* of St. *Kevin*, hewn out of the rock, exceeding difficult of acceſs, and terrible in proſpect. Amongſt the ruins have been diſcovered a number of ſtones, curiouſly carved, and containing inſcriptions in the Latin, Greek and Iriſh languages. As this city was in a valley, ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E. by high, barren and inacceſſible mountains, the artificial roads leading thereto, are by no means the leaſt curious part of the remains, the principal is that leading into the co. *Kildare*, thro' *Glendaſon*. This road for near 2 miles is yet perfect, compoſed of ſtones placed on their edges, making a firm and durable pavement, about 10 feet broad. At a ſmall diſtance from St. *Kevan's bed*, on the ſame ſide of the mountain, are to be ſeen the ruins of a ſmall ſtone building, called St. *Kevan's cell*. *Glendalogh* is now a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. It is otherwiſe written *Glandelough*. Fairs are held here annually on 20 Sept.

GLENEGAD-HEAD, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

GLENELY, a *river* in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

GLENGARIFF *harbour*, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

GLEN-INN, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 124 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which are ſome magnificent ruins of a caſtle.

GLEN-MOLAUR, ſit. near the river *Avonmore*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, about 3 miles from *Ballinaclaſh*. It was once the aſylum and great faſtneſs of *Teagh M'Hugh O'Bryn*, (celebrated by *Spencer*) when he kept the higheſt powers of this co. at bay, in the reign of queen *Eliz.* Near it is a lead mine, which is now working by a company, with conſiderable advantage.

In the Mica Slate of this Glen is fo precious Garnet, i small dodekahedro and in truncated o their edges.

GLENNY-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; over the river *Newry*.

GLENOE, a village ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

GLENOGRA, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

GLENRAVIL, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

GLENTIS, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 123 miles from Dublin. This village lies on the river *Amdraſs*; and there is one of the moſt conſiderable fairs held here for *black-cattle*, in the N. of Ireland.

Sahlite, of a greyish green colour, in four sided prisms found he precious garnet also [illegible] in the form of perfect dodekahedrons sometimes truncated o their edges accompani by bluish grey and granish grey Granula limestone and Bacillar idocrase.

GLENVILLE, ſit. near *Newry*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

GLENWHIRRY, a *river* ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Cork is finely situated on the river Lee in a vale environed by bold and fertile hills, which rise abruptly on the North side of the river but being more open to the south a considerable tract of undulating ground intervenes between them & the ~~river the~~ Cork consists of three distinct portions City Suburbs & Liberties, which ~~the~~ together constitute the County of the City — The Suburbs & Liberties ~~were~~ separated by a boundary line drawn in the Yr for purposes of local taxation and extend on the north side from ~~Ladies~~ Sundays Well in the West to the extreme point Eastward nearly 2 1/4 English miles and at their greatest depth along the Watercourse one mile — On the South side of the river they do not much exceed a mile & 1/4 from W to E. & half that distance southward

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Glesterboy, ſit. in bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Glide *river*, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſt.

Glindoy, ſit. in bar. Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Glinflesk, ſit. in bar. Maguinny, co. Kerry, prov, Munſter.

Glinlough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Roſſclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Glinsk, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 18 Sept.

Glinville, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 4 May and 3 Nov.

Glisshare, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Glocester, ſit. near *Birr*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Glyn, or *Glin*, a fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 121 miles from Dublin. Here is the *Glyn-houſe*, the pleaſant ſeat of Mr. *Fitzgerald*, knt. of the *Glyn*. Fair days 1 Wed. O. S. in Sept. and 1 Dec.—Alſo a village in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

Glyn-caum, i. e. "*the crooked Glyn*," it leads to *Macroom* or *Macroomp*, from other parts of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a deep gloomy hollow way. On either hand is a perfect wall of ſteep craggy rocks, covered in ſome places with oak, aſh and birch. To the S. of this hollow way, ſtands the high tower of *Magshanaglaſs*.

Glyn *of* Agerlow, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is fenced by a long chain of hills which ſeem to diſpute pre-eminence of altitude with *Mangerton*, in the co. *Kerry*.

Glyn *of the* Downs, ſit. 4 miles beyond *Bray*, and 14 miles from Dublin caſtle, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; it is a paſs between two vaſt ridges of mountains covered with wood, which have a very noble effect; the vale is no wider than to admit the road, a ſmall gurgling river almoſt by its ſide, and narrow ſlips of rocky and ſhrubby ground which part them: in the front all eſcape ſeems denied by an immenſe conical mountain which riſes out of the Glen, and ſeems to fill it up. The ſcenery is of a moſt magnificent character.

Glyn-wood, ſit. in the pariſh of Donoghmore, and bar. of *upper Iveach*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it was an antient manor of the family of *Magenis*.

Goat's-church, otherwiſe *Temple Gaurin*, the ruins of a chapel, at the N. end of a ſmall lake called *Derikelagh*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Goat's-point, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Gola, adjoining *Lough-Erne*, 5 miles S. E. of *Enniſkillen*, and within 3 miles of *Macguire's-bridge*, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Here a monaſtery for Dominican friars was founded by *M*^{c}*Manus*, lord of the place; and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: ſome remains of it are yet to be ſeen, where formerly ſtood the *village* of *Gola*.

Golane, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Golden, a village in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 80 miles from Dublin, ſit. on the river *Suir*. A mile from which on one ſide of the river, are the ruins of the extenſive and magnificent abbey of *Athaſſel*. Fairs are held here 18 May, 26 Aug. and Oct. and 15 Dec. It is otherwiſe written *Goolden* and *Gouldin*.

Golden-garden, ſit. near *Caſhel*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Golden-grove, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Gooseberry-hill, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs are held here on 20 March, June, Sept and Nov.

Goose-green, a ſmall village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, ½ a mile beyond *Drumcondra*, and above 2 miles from Dublin caſtle.

Gore's-bridge, a village ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 51 miles from Dublin. It lies on the river *Barrow*, and near it are the ruins of *Bally-ellan caſtle*.

Gorey, a bar. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough, fair and poſt town of ſame name, otherwiſe called *Newborough*: it is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. about 18 miles N. of *Wexford* town, and 45 miles from Dublin; lat. 52 : 40, lon. 6 : 30. It ſends 2 members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Ram*. Fairs held 1 June, 10 July, 31 Aug. and 27 Oct.

Gorey *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Gorman'stown, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held on Eaſter Monday and 5 Aug.—Alſo a village in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; where is the ſeat of lord Gorman's-town, ſit. 3½ miles from Balruddery. The houſe is old, but has very noble and ſplendid apartments, and by late improvements, promiſes to become an elegant and beautiful manſion.

Gormons-island, ſit. off the bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Gort, a poſt and fair town in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 99 miles from Dublin. 2 miles W. of which is the antient monaſtery with the church and chapels of *Kilmacduagh*, whence the dioc. receives its name. Theſe fine old buildings are moſtly in ruins, except a ſteeple, or rather an obeliſk of a prodigious height, which is ſtill entire. Fairs held here 10 May, 11 Aug. and 7 Nov.

Gortahurk, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 169 miles from Dublin.

Gorteen, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Gortin, a fair town in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 99 miles from Dublin Fairs held on Eaſter Monday.

Gortmore, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Gortnar-abbey, ſit. by *Lough-Con*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; oppoſite to it near a church, are the ruins of a caſtle.

Gortnatobrid, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Gortneighraht, a fair town in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 13 May, 13 July, 12 Sept. and 11 Nov.

Gortniclea, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Gortormevan, ſit. in bar. Inniſowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Gortroe, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.— There is another village of this name, ſit. in bar. Carbury, in ſame co.

Gosford-castle, the beautiful ſeat of lord Goſford, ſit. near *Market-hill*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Gougane Barra, (the hermitage of St. *Finbar)* ſit. near *Inchigeela*, in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; this retreat, the approach to which is exceeding difficult, is deemed one of the greateſt curioſities in that country. Tradition ſays, St. *Finbar* lived here a recluſe, before he founded the cathedral of Cork: it lies in the remoteſt ſolitude imaginable, and is really a moſt elegant and romantic ſpot, ſit. in a ſmall iſland, ſurrounded by a fine deep and capacious lake of the ſame name, almoſt circular. In the iſland are the ruins of a chapel, with ſome chambers and conveniencies erected by a recluſe (one *O'Mahony)* who lived an hermit on this ſpot 28 years. Oppoſite to this iſland on the main land, is his tomb placed in a low little houſe, on which is this inſcription, "*Hoc ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in eadem vocatione, monumentum impoſuit Dominus D. Dyoniſius O'Mahony, Preſbyter licet indignus, A. D.* 1700."

Gowran, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, having in it a borough, fair and poſt town of ſame name, ſit. above 8 miles E. of Kilkenny, and 52 from Dublin; it is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. Lat. 52 : 34, lon. 7 : 0. It returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Agar* family. Here is the handſome ſeat of the late lord *Clifden*; alſo the ruins of an old church. 3 miles beyond *Gowran* are the ruins of *Ballinabola caſtle.* Fairs held at Gowran annually on 8 Dec. This place gives title of baron to the family of *Fitzpatrick*, now earl of upper Oſſory.

Grace-dieu, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 3 miles N. of *Swords*. About the year 1190, *John Comin*, archbiſhop of Dublin, removed the nunnery from *Luſk* hither, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; he filled it with regular canoneſſes of St. *Auguſtin*, and granted to it the pariſh church of St. *Audeon*, Dublin; inſtead of which, *Henry de Londres* archbiſhop of Dublin, afterwards granted to it the pariſh church of *Ballymadon*: part of the ruins yet remain, in which is an head carved in ſtone, by no means of bad workmanſhip. The antient road leading from this nunnery to *Swords* is ſtill to be ſeen, paved with a reddiſh ſtone, whereon are ſeveral ſmall bridges. — There is alſo a place of ſame name, ſit. near the river *Suir*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Grace-hall, ſit. near *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Grace-hill, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; within 1½ mile of *Ballymena*, on a riſing ground oppoſite *Gilgorin caſtle*. Here is a ſettlement of *Moravian brethren*; and near it is a ſeat of lord *Mountcaſhel*.

Grage, ſit. near *Nenagh*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Graigbilly, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Graige or *Graig*, ſit. near Wexford, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: it is a poſt-town.

Graigenamanagh or *Graigenemana*, a village and rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; 57 miles from Dublin; having a good bridge over the Barrow, where the tide flows up, notwithſtanding it is about 20 miles from the ſea. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey, the octagon tower of which fell down in 1744, an event to be regretted, becauſe it was one of the moſt beautiful religious ſtructures in the kingdom. The embelliſhments of this abbey are curious, and the building was formerly of a large extent. Here are alſo the ruins of a caſtle; and other ruins of the like kind 4 miles farther.

Graig'stown, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 22 June, 13 July and 7 Dec.

Grallagh, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc, Cork is finely situated on the river Lee about ten English Miles above its matchless harbour in a vale environed by bold and fertile hills, which rise abruptly from the north bank of the river but leave a considerable ~~space~~ interval of undulating grounds on the South Side: It consists of three distinct portions the City suburbs and liberties which together constitute the County of the City: The City occupies a low narrow island between two arms of the Lee, over each of which in ancient times it had only one bridge connecting it with the main land, at present there are several beyond which the suburbs have grown to such extent as to form a most important part of the city and a line was drawn in the year 1813 under the Act of the 53 Geo. 3^d C. 3^d, separating the suburbs from the liberties for purposes of local taxation: the former extend on the North side of the Lee upwards of two English miles from East to west and one mile Northward along the Water course — on the south side they do not much exceed one mile at their greatest length & little more than half a mile in depth — The number of houses in this part of Cork has however greatly increased since the determination of this boundary. The City & Suburbs together cover an area of 2379 statute acres ~~houses~~

in 1831. +containing 9612 houses, of which 1684 are Warehouses, Stores or other Buildings: 8584 are slated, the rest thatched: 5602 have 7 windows and upwards and 5403 are valued at £10 pr. ann and upwards.

"The City" properly so called is still confined to the island, although since the seige of 1690 it has gradually extended beyond its ancient limits, which were originally confined to an oblong space extending acroſs the island from North to South, of which the Main Street formed the leading thoroughfare It was surrounded by a Wall said to be of Danish origin & repaired by the English in the reign of John. It was furnished with 4 gates, at each of which was a strong castle besides several towers, all of them have given way before the improvements of modern times – The City first began to extend itself on the East Side, where the adjacent marshes were drained & built upon & now

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dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Granard or *Grenard*, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough, fair and poſt town of ſame name, ſit. 52 miles from Dublin, and about 16 N. E. of *Longford*. Lat. 53 : 44, lon. 7 : 30. Here is a remarkable hill or mount, called the moat of Granard, thought to be artificial, and the ſite of a Daniſh caſtle or fort; which commands from its ſummit a moſt extenſive proſpect into 6 or 7 adjoining countries. In this town have lately been given annual prizes to the beſt performers on the Iriſh harp. *Granard* has a barrack for a company of foot; and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Macartney* and *Greville*. Fairs held 3 May and 1 Oct. This place takes its name from *Grian-ard*, or the height of the ſun, and was formerly the reſidence of the chiefs of *North Teffia*. It gives title of earl to the family of *Forbes*.

Grand-canal. This branch of inland navigation commenced in 1756, under the direction of parliament, but after ſome years unfavourable efforts, encouragement was given to private ſubſcribers, who under the ſanction of the legiſlature, and a ſubſcription of 100,000, proſecuted that work, being incorporated by the name of the "*company of undertakers of the Grand canal*." They began in 1772, and after combating a variety of difficulties, and enlarging their capital, compleated the line from *Dublin* to *Monaſterevan* in 1786. This canal proceeds from the W. end of the metropolis, paſſes thro' *Sallins*, *Robert'ſtown* and *Rathangan*, to *Monaſterevan*, and from thence to *Athy*. It croſſes the river Liffey on an aqueduct bridge of 7 arches, called the *Leinſter aqueduct*, which is diſtant 15 miles from Dublin, and ſit. between *Callan's-bridge* and *Waterſtown*: it is built in 5 feet water, ſubject to violent floods that riſe to 15 feet. The foundation is ſunk 7 feet thro' ſand and gravel and large ſtones, to ſtrong blue clay: the whole river acroſs has the ſame ſtrata at equal depths. It was paſſable for boats in 18 months from the day of laying the foundation, and coſt 7,500*l*. It is 78 feet longer than the aqueduct *Pont de Ceſſe*, the largeſt canal of *Languedoc*. The Grand canal afterwards pierces the hill of *Downings* ſeveral hundred yards, runs thro' a great part of the bog of Allen, and alſo paſſes over another aqueduct called the *Griffith aqueduct*, which lies over the *Miltown river*, about 23 miles from Dublin: this aqueduct is built with perforated cylinders, on piles and counterarches, in ſoft bog and marl. This canal joins the river *Barrow* at *Monaſterevan*, and is navigated by boats from 30 to 50 tons burden; and ſupplied with water from numerous ſtreams and rivers particularly the *Great Morrel*, which is taken in at the 15 lock, about 12 miles from Dublin. Between Dublin and Monaſterevan there are 26 locks, viz. 6 double and 20 ſingle; the falls in which vary from 4 feet 3 inches to 19 feet 7 inches. The ſummit level is 202 feet 4 inches above the *James's-ſtreet harbour*; 82 feet 9 inches above the river *Barrow* at Monaſterevan; and 265 feet above the tide in the *Liffey* at Dublin. The *Leinſter* and *Griffith* aqueducts, together with the entire line from *Downings* to *Monaſterevan*, and the bringing to its preſent ſtate of perfection, the whole of the *Grand-canal* is due to the abilities and indefatigable labours of *Rich. Evans*, eſq; who was engineer to the company.

Graney, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 Apr. 14 May, 4 Sept. and 11 Dec.—Alſo a village in bar. Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; which is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Likewiſe a village in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. — Another in half-bar. Rathdown, in ſame co. — Another in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. — There is another in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; which was formerly a corporation town, and had a collegiate church. It is otherwiſe written *Greany*.

Grange, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 and 2 May, 25 Aug. 28 Oct. and 10 and 11 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 106 miles from Dublin; having fairs 28 March and 12 Nov. This place is otherwiſe called *Mount-Hamilton*.—Alſo a place of ſame name, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 93 miles from Dublin. — And another in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; 18 miles from Dublin: otherwiſe called *New-Grange*.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Grangebegg, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Grange-cappoge, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Grange-clear, ſit. in that tract of land called the *iſland of Allen*, and near the *Grand canal*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 21 miles from Dublin; here are ſome antient ruins.

Grange-fortescue, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 27 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.

Grange-geeth, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Grange-mellon, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 23 miles from Dublin.

Grangemocler, otherwiſe called *Nine-mile houſe*, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; here are the ruins of a church. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, and diſtant about 70 miles from Dublin.

Grange-more, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 7 May and Nov. — Alſo a place in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Grange *(new)* ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, near *Slane*. Here is a large mount, which has been found to be the cover of a noble Heathen temple; near the foot of the mount there is an aperture or entrance, which overhead is covered with a large flat ſtone, a perſon who enters muſt ſtoop for a conſiderable diſtance, when the upper part riſes higher, until you enter the temple, which is formed in ſhape like a bee-hive, riſing in height upwards of 20 feet, and in circumference 90 feet; the ſides are made up of prodigious large ſtones, with ſome ſculptures upon the ends and ſides; there are two altar ſtones, one on the right and the other on the left. Col. *Vallancy* thinks *Grange* is a corruption of *Grein-uagh*, i. e. the *uagh*, cave or den of *Grian*, i. e. *Mithras* or the ſun.

Grangenolven, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Grange *(old)*, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Grangesilvia, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Grangy-bridge, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Granshaw, otherwiſe called *Grangee*, ſit. in the bar. of *Ards*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; here is an excellent *ſpa*, which lies in a valley ſurrounded on all ſides by hills of eaſy aſcent; it has an aſpect to the E. and on the S. there is a large *bog*. This water has on proper trials been found not inferior in ſtrength, to the beſt Britiſh chalybeats; ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and has been highly ſerviceable in the gravel. —Alſo a fair town of ſame name, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fair days, 15 and 16 May, 1 and 2 Nov.

Granshogh, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Grant'stown, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Grany-ferry, ſit. in the co.'s *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*, 76 miles from Dublin.

Grawlin-head, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Gray-abbey, or *Grey-abbey*, now a curacy in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin. Here are the large remains of a fine gothic cathedral, a part of which is roofed and fitted up for church ſervice; it was founded for Ciſtertian monks, by *Africa*, the wife of *John de Courcey*, and daughter of *Godred* king of *Man*, A. D. 1193, who was buried in it, and whoſe image made of grey free-ſtone, in *alto relievo*, much defaced, with her hands cloſed in a poſture of devotion, is yet to be ſeen fixed in an arch of the wall, on the left ſide of the high altar; the E. window of the church is a noble piece of workmanſhip, compoſed of three compartments, each 6 feet and more wide, and upwards of 20 feet high; on each ſide of the altar, in the N. and S. walls, is alſo a ſtately window of free-ſtone, neatly hewn and carved; theſe are now grown over with ivy, which gives them an awful appearance. In the gardens of this abbey, is a large well of good water, over which is raiſed a high vaulted arch, ornamented with heads and ſome other ſculpture in ſtone, which ſeems to be the ſame that ſtood here when the abbey ſubſiſted. A bell metal pot, about 8 inches high, made in form of a jug, ſtanding on three feet, with a ſpout projecting out of the ſide, like a tea pot, and a handle on the oppoſite part, was found in 1722, 12 feet deep in a bog, near the abbey; and is now depoſited among other pieces of antiquity, in the univerſity of Dublin. The old town of *Grey abbey* has been quite renewed, and ſome handſome ſlate houſes erected for the habitation of manufacturers in the linen trade; the Diſſenters have a meeting houſe here; fair days 28 Mar. 2 Tueſ. O. S. June, 29 Oct.

Graystones, a noted fiſhing place 4 miles beyond *Bray* and 14 from Dublin, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. The herrings firſt brought into Dublin are uſually taken by the fiſhing boats of this place.

Graystown, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs are held here on 12 July and 6 Dec.

Greany, ſee *Graney*.

Great-connell, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It is remarkable for its famous abbey, once one of the moſt magnificent buildings of the kind in Ireland: it is ſit. near *Newbridge*, and contiguous to it is the ſeat of Mrs. *Poole Eyre*; and alſo *Old-Connell*, where there is a fine Daniſh mount. This abbey was founded by *Meyler Fitzhenry* in 1202, who was buried here; it is now a curacy in dioc. of Kildare.

Among the ruins of the Abbey is the monument of Bishop Wellysley in relievo, habited in pontificalibus with the following inscription in Church Text "Hic jacet pater Walterus Wellysley quodam Epus Daren ac hujs domus Com̄endatus cujus aīe p̄ṗicietur deus q̄ ~~dim~~ obiit m..... A dilapidated stone bearing similar effigie, without inscription lies in the old church yard and several others of smaller size are placed in the wall. The church is a remarkably small, plain building built about 50yrs ago nr the old Abbey; it is a vicarage, with Ladytown united, in the Diocese of Kildare & gift of the Diocesan. There is a R.C. Chapel in this parish on the banks of the Liffey — The Kildare Canal, a branch of the Grand Canal passes thro. this parish, in which it terminates at a place called Herbertstown or Hellardtown.

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Great Island, in the Barony of Barrymore Co of Cork. Keating mentions a memorable battle fought at Neam-heidth, which according to Smith is in this island between Niadh Nuaget, and Engus, monarch of Ireland: in which conflict, the former recover'd the Crown of Munster from the latter A.D. 125.

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Great-heath, a common ſit. about 2 miles N. of Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: otherwiſe called *Ratheen-common*, from a rath of that name ſit. thereon. It is nearly a plain, interſperſed with gentle riſings and ſmall vallies, being about 2 miles long, ½ a mile broad, and containing an area of 600 acres. The ſoil is calcareous, and appears deep and fertile, on a limeſtone gravel. Tho' no appearance indicates trees to have been produced on this ſoil, yet the bodies of large ones have frequently been dug up in the vallies, 4 or 5 feet beneath the ſurface; and what is very remarkable, on incloſing a part of this common where nothing had been produced for a number of ages except heath and graſs, without the leaſt cultivation of any kind, the ſecond ſummer after the incloſing, an infinite number of young Scotch firs ſprang up, tho' there was never known any of this ſpecies in that part of the kingdom, except ſuch bodies of them as have been diſcovered from time to time at the bottom of the adjacent bogs. If this ſpecies of pine was ever the produce of this diſtrict, it muſt have been in very antient periods, as the common has been for ſeveral centuries a ſheep walk; and prior to that, appears to have been under agriculture, as the furrows of the plough are every where viſible. It was in former times part of the domain of the antient manor of *Dunamaes*, and was early brought under cultivation, and all wood that might have grown thereon, muſt have been deſtroyed ſoon after, if not prior to the arrival of the Engliſh. From whence therefore thoſe ſhoots of *Scotch-fir* could proceed, is not eaſy to divine; but all this common is ſubject to the ſame when protected from the browſing of the cattle; and being an elevated ground, ſeems to be formed on a large limeſtone rock, under which are immenſe ſubterraneous caverns full of water; ſome of which communicate with the ſurface by means of gullies, or ducts, which draw off the rain and other waters that occaſionally fall on the diſtrict. One of theſe was diſcovered ſome years ſince, at the bottom of a bog in one of the vallies, taking a perpendicular direction above 50 fathoms deep, before it came to the water. On the Eaſtern confines of this common, is a range of hills compoſed of calcareous rocks, in moſt parts fertile and cultivated. The antient name of this heath was *Magh-riada*; and in it was fought a memorable battle between the people of Munſter and thoſe of Leinſter, under the command of *Laoighois Cean Mordha*, about the middle of the 3d century: the bones of the ſlain being found at this day a few inches below the ſurface of the ground, on the borders of the heath.

Great-island, an iſland ſo called, ſit. in *Cork-harbour*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Great-isle, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. It lies in the river *Barrow*.

Great-man's-bay, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Great-skelig Island, an iſland ſit. in the Weſtern ocean, off the coaſt of co. *Kerry*, prov. Munſter.

Greece or *Griſs*, a river in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it runs near the town of *Timolin*, and empties itſelf into the *Barrow*.

Greenagh, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Greenan, ſit. in bar. Faſſadinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Greenanstown, ſit. near the adjoining borders of the co.'s Meath and Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Greencastle, a village ſit. in bar. *Iniſhowen*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter: *(Beaufort)* fairs held 12 Jan. and 13 Aug.—Alſo an antient *caſtle*, ſit. (according to Dr. *Smith*) in bar. *Mourn*, in ſame co. it ſtands on a gut or inlet of the ſea, and was reputed a ſtrong caſtle, fortified by the *Burghs*, earls of Ulſter, and lords of Connaught. It was remarkable for two eminent marriages, celebrated here in 1312, one between *Maurice Fitzthomas* and *Catherine*, daughter to the earl of Ulſter, on 5 Aug. and the other between *Thomas Fitz-John* and another daughter of the ſaid earl, on the 16 of ſame month. It was deſtroyed by the Iriſh *A.* 1343, but ſoon after repaired and better fortified. Green caſtle, and the caſtle of *Carlingford*, appear by a record, 1 Hen. IVth to have been governed by one conſtable, the better to ſecure a communication between the *Engliſh pale* of the co. *Louth*, and the ſettlements of the Engliſh in *Lecale* and thoſe Northern parts, and *Stephen Gernon* was conſtable of both, for which he had a ſalary of 20*l.* *per annum* for *Green caſtle*, and 5*l.* *per annum* for *Carlingford*. In 1495 it was thought to be a place of ſuch importance to the crown, that no perſon but of *Engliſh birth*, was declared capable of being conſtable of it: it was a garriſon in the rebellion of 1641, and helped to reſtrain the Iriſh in thoſe then uncultivated parts.—There is alſo a place of ſame name, on the borders of Lough Foyle, in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; along the ſide of which Lough are 3 caſtles, viz. *Green caſtle*, *Red-caſtle* and *White-caſtle*, all in ſame bar. *(Scale)*

Greenfield, a good ſeat on one ſide of the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Greenhills, ſit. near *Tallow*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a ſeat near Drogheda, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. —Alſo a ridge of hills in bar. Great Connell, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Green-island, a ſmall iſland containing only 2 acres, in the harbour of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is always green, and at low water a perſon may walk dry to it. —There is another iſland of ſame name, in the ſame co. and prov. ſit. in *Carlingford* bay, which is otherwiſe called *Guerno iſland*.

Green-mount, ſit. near *Caſtlebellingham*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; (known alſo by the name of *Gernard'stown*;) here appears to have been formerly a very ſtrong camp, in the ſhape of an heart; 'tis ſit. on the top of a fine green hill, and overlooks all that part of the country; the people who live near it have a tradition, that here was held the firſt parliament in Ireland; but there are other accounts, and not without as good foundation, that make the firſt meeting of an *Iriſh* parliament in the adjacent co. of Meath. There is a *Tumulus* or Barrow in this camp, which probably is the ſepulture of ſome eminent warrior, ſuch being commonly found in or near moſt forts and camps of any conſequence, and known to be a practice of the Danes.

Greenouge, a village ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

Greenogue-point, ſit. in *Green-iſland*, in Carlingford bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Greenore-bay, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Greenore-point, the Eaſtern point of *Greenore bay*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Greenville, ſit. near *Caſtledermot*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Gregory's-island, one of the iſlands of *Arran*, ſit. in the Atlantic ocean, oppoſite the co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Gregory's-passage, ſit. between 2 of the iſlands of *Arran*, oppoſite co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Grenogh, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 Apr. and 2 Nov.

Grey-abbey, ſee *Gray-abbey*.

Grib, ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; it it is otherwiſe called *Newtown*.

Griffin'stown, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 25 miles from Dublin.

Griss, ſee *Greece*.

Groomfort, a village ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Groom's-port-bay, ſit. near *Bangor*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; at this place duke *Schomberg* anchored on 13 Aug. 1689, with 10,000 men, ſent over by king William IIId. The king himſelf followed the year after, and landed near *Carrickfergus*, 14 June, 1690.

Grossborough, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 66 miles from Dublin.

Gross-patrick, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Gualtiere, a bar. in co. Waterford, prov. Leinſter.

Guibarra, a *river* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Essonite, or
cinnamon-stone
of a hiacynth col
accompanies comm
garnet here

Guidore, a *river* in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Guilcagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Guishden, a *river* in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Gule *(Lough)* ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; here is *Liſſanoure caſtle*, the beautiful ſeat of lord *Macartney*, ſurrounded by the lough and a canal; this lough is diſtant from Dublin 105 miles. It was antiently called *Loughecoleth*. In 710 the Britons of Cumberland invaded the principality of *Dalreida*; they were oppoſed and defeated in a battle at this place by *Duncha*, chief of that diſtrict.

Gur-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Hereabouts are ſeveral Druidical monuments: near this lake on the road ſide between *Limerick* and *Bruff* is a Druidical temple, conſiſting of 3 circles of ſtones; the principal, which is about 150 feet in diameter, conſiſts of 40 ſtones, of which the largeſt is 13 feet long, 6 broad and 4 thick. At *Lough Gur*, a friary was founded for conventual Franciſcans, in the 13th century, by the family of *Clangibbon*. On the 4 Feb. 35 Hen. VIIIth. this friary with 3 acres, and a flang of arable land in Ballynebrahar, was granted for ever, in capite, at the yearly rent of 12d. Iriſh money, to Robert Brown; to whom alſo was granted a Dominican houſe, which ſtood at Ballyniwellin, in the co. Limerick. James Gould died on 6 Sept. 1600, ſeized of the priory of *Loughgur*, and of one carucate of land, in free and common ſocage.

Gurteen Bagh, a well improved ſeat on the N. ſide of the river *Blackwater*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Gurteen-castle, ſit. within 2 miles of Mullinahone, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Gurtnamackin, a *river* in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Guybore *river*, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 159 miles from Dublin; this river is fordable at low water.

Gyll *river*, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Cork is finely situated on the river Lee about ten miles above its matchless harbour in a vale environed by bold and fertile hills, which rise abruptly from the North bank of the river, but leave a considerable interval of undulating ground on the South — It consists of 3 distinct portions The City Suburbs & Liberties, which together constitute the County of the City. The City occupies pt. of a low, narrow island between two arms of the Lee, over each of which, in ancient times there was only wooden bridge connecting it with the Main land, at present there are several handsome bridges of stone over both channels; beyond which the Suburbs have in course of time extended a considerable distance forming in point of fact a most important portion of Cork. In 1813 A line was drawing separating the Suburbs from the Liberties by virtue of an Act passed in the 53^d of Geo. 3. Cap. 3^rd for purposes of local taxation; ~~by it~~ ~~which the North~~ And the Suburbs extend ~~from E to W upwards of two~~ in every direction about an English miles ~~& one mile~~ from the City in depth to the North — ~~The South Suburbs extend upwards of an English mile from E to W and little more than half a mile at its greatest depth to the south.~~ But the number of houses within these limits is greatly increased since the determination of the Boundary: The City & Suburbs together cover an area 2379 statute acres and according to the census of 1831 contained 9612 houses of which 1684 were stores & warehouses 8584 slated & the remainder thatched: 5602 had 7 or more windows and 5403 were valued at £10 & upwards "The City," properly so called, ~~although it extends far beyond its ancient limits~~ is still confined to the island altho' since the siege of 1690 it has been gradually extended beyond its ancient limits, which were originally restricted to an oblong space stretching from the North to the South Bridge of which the Main Streets formed the principal part, it was enclosed by a Wall said to have been founded by the Danes & repaired by the English in the reign of John and which remained tolerably entire with its gates castles & towers till the siege of 1690 — Not a vestige of any of these fortifications now remains and since their removal the City has gradually spread itself over the whole eastern portion of the island, but its ~~[illegible]~~ improvements on the West side have not been so rapid or extensive. It is described about 50 years ago as bearing a strong resemblance to some of the Dutch Towns, being intersected by numerous Dykes quayed in & admitting every flood tide vessels of considerable burthen into almost every street. This arrangement however desirable in a commercial point of view was found prejudicial to the health of the Citizens and about that period a resolution was formed to render both the channels of the river navigable & to arch over or fill up the inferior ones. To the prompt & spirited manner in which this has been carried into Execution the City is now indebted for several of its most spacious & handsome streets as the Grand Parade, Patrick St. South Mall, Warren Place, Henry Street &c — The Streets with some exceptions are paved & the principal, either wholly or partly, furnished with broad flagged footways: The City & Suburbs are lighted with Gas by the Genl. Gas Light Compy. for a term of 21 years from 1825 at 3100 pr. ann. The works which were erected by the Neath Abbey Iron Compy in 1829 at an expence of £2500 are situated at Rockborough a quarter of a mile below the City on the South Bank of the Lee, whence the Gas is conveyed thro' Metal Mains to 760 public Lamps — No less than private lamps in shops & dwelling houses are also supplied by this company. The City is but indifferently supplied with good Water: Its chief resource is the Lee, which is forced by Machinery into a capacious reservoir a mile above the town,

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HACKETSTOWN, a fair town ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin, 2½ miles beyond which, are the ruins of *Clonmore-caſtle*; fairs held 1 Thurſd. Feb. 12 March, 4 May, Thurſd. after Trinity-ſund. 21 Aug. 18 Sept. 3 Thurſd. Nov. 21 Dec. it is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.—Alſo a place of ſame name in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, the church of which was formerly a chapel of eaſe to *Ardmore*, being in the ſame pariſh.

Hackly, ſit. in bar. Kilcullen, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Hagerstown, or *Haggardſtown*, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Hag's bed, ſee *Labacally*.

Hag's-head, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Hag's-tooth *mountain*, ſit. near Killenane, N. of *Cahir*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is of a remarkable height, on the N. ſide of which are ſome romantic lakes, the mountains hereabouts are frequented by herds of fallow deer, that range about in perfect ſecurity, no perſon diſturbing them in theſe wild places.

Hainstown, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Half-fore, or *Half-fowre*, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, the other part of the bar. of *Fore*, being annexed to co. Weſtmeath, in ſame prov.

Half-way-house, a place ſo called ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 109 miles from Dublin.

Hall's-mill, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 63 miles from Dublin, near the banks of the river *Ban*; here is a bleach-yard of large extent, the *Banwater* being eſteemed excellent for whitening linen.

Hamilton's Bawn, this place which has been recorded in the poetical works of the celebrated *Swift*, is ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 60 miles from Dublin; it is a large well built village, and has a good barrack; fairs held here 20 May and Nov.

Hampstead, a village in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, ½ a mile beyond *Glaſnevin*, and about 2½ miles from Dublin caſtle. It abounds in fine ſeats and villas; poſſeſſes a pure air with all the advantages of a dry ſoil and pleaſant ſituation.

Hampton-hall, a handſome ſeat of the late baron *Hamilton*, ſit. near Balbriggan, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Hanalock *river*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is formed by two ſtreams which iſſue from the N. ſide of *Slieve Neir* in the bar. of *upper-Iveach*.

Hangman's-point, a *cape* ſit. in the liberties of Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Hanmore *iſland*, the largeſt iſland in *Lough Derg*, between the co.'s Galway and Tipperary, it contains above 100 acres well cultivated and fertile.

Hannel, a *lake* ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Hare-island, ſit. in Lough-Ree, and bordering on Kilkenny-W. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, where an abbey was built by the family of *Dillon*.

Harold's-cross, a ſuburb, or outlet of Dublin, about 1 mile from Dublin caſtle; near it are the wiremills of Mr. *Cuppaidge*. Before theſe mills were erected, great ſums of money were yearly ſent out of the kingdom, to Holland and other parts, for the wire uſed in various manufactures: but all kinds and quantities can now be had here on as reaſonable terms, and of equally good, if not ſuperior qualities.

Harribrook, ſit. near Tanderagee, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Harristown, a ſmall borough town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, which now conſiſts only of a ſingle houſe, ſit. 23 miles S. W. of Dublin. It ſends 2 members to parliament, patron, duke of *Leinſter*; and formerly gave title of baron to the *Euſtace* family.—Alſo a place near Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. And another near Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Harrymount, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Hartsfort, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Hartsmount, ſit. in bar. Half-fore, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Haulebowling, an iſland or more properly a rock in the entrance of *Carlingford bay*, between the co.'s *Louth* and *Down*; it is covered before full ſea, and lies about a mile on the W. ſide, without the bar and block houſe; it is a dangerous rock, and the tide of flood ſucks a ſhip towards it.

Hawksford, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Hawksrock, ſit. N. E. of Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Hawlebowlis, an *iſland* near Cove in Cork harbour, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It ſerves along with *Spike iſland*, as a bulwark to protect veſſels riding at anchor from being damaged by the tide of ebb, or floods of the land. On it are the remains of an old fortification, built about the end of Queen Eliz.'s reign; and which commanded all veſſels of burden paſſing up to Cork.

Hazelhatch, a village ſit. about 8 miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. The *Grand-canal* from Dublin to Monaſtercvan, &c. paſſes thro' this place.

Hayes, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co, Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Haynestown, or *Heynſtown*, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Headborough, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is a handſome ſeat near the *Blackwater*, in the pariſh of *Killwater-moy*.

Headford, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—Alſo in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, which gives title to the eldeſt ſons of the earls of *Bective*. Here is his lordſhip's ſeat, having a farm yard 280 feet ſquare, totally ſurrounded with offices of various kinds.

Headfort, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin, a little better than 2 miles from this are the ruins of *Roſs-abbey*; fairs are held here on 11 May and 14 Oct.

Heartland, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Helvick-head, or *Helwick-head*, a cape ſit. on the S. ſide of the entrance of Dungarvan bay, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Hen *and* **Chickens**, *mountains* ſit. in bar. upper Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Heremon, the preſent prov. of *Leinſter*; the *Hermonii* were an antient people, inhabiting the Eaſtern and middle parts of Ireland; they are ſaid to have deſcended from *Heremon* a ſon of *Mileſius* the Spaniard; according to others they were *Belgians*, who arrived from Britain under the conduct of *Hugoni*, about the middle of the 4th century.

Hermitage, ſit. near Newtownmountkennedy, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Hervey's-hill, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 117 miles from Dublin; here are the curious improvements of the biſhop of Derry, earl of *Briſtol*.

Hetty-rocks, ſit. in the Atlantic ocean, between the bar.'s of Ballynahinch and Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Heynstown, ſee *Hayneſtown*.

High-park, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 33 miles from Dublin; it is a handſome ſeat, lying under *Cadeen* mountain.

Hilfothuir, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; here an abbey was founded by *O'Dogharty*, in 1194, for monks of the Ciſtertian order.

Hill of Allen, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it was formerly called *Cromla Sliabb*, or the mountain in the diſtrict of Crom. It is a conical hill, ſtanding oppoſite to that called *Dun-murry*, and is compoſed of calcareous rocks. From the ſurface there is every appearance of a copper mine: the looſe ſtones, and even the points of rocks, in the external parts appear as if vitrified by fire, and numbers are richly impregnated with blue and green vitriol; which ſtrongly indicates the mine to be rich, and of no great depth. Among the rocks is alſo found a ſtone, which from its texture ſeems proper for mill-ſtones.

Hill of Ardagh, ſit. near Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Hillbrook, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Hill-hall *caſtle*, now a private ſeat, ſit. near Drumboe, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a ſquare fortification with 4 flankers.

Hillsborough. a borough, fair and poſt town in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin; here is a fine ſeat of the earl of *Hillſborough*; the town is pleaſantly ſit. and almoſt new built, in view of *Liſburn*, *Belfaſt* and *Carrickfergus bay*; the church is magnificent, having an elegant ſpire, as lofty as that of St. *Patrick's* in Dublin, and ſeven painted windows: it was built by lord Hillſborough, and coſt him near 15,000*l*. Here is an excellent inn, and a thriving manufacture of *muſlins*. There is alſo a ſmall caſtle here, ſtill in repair. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Hillſborough*; this place giving title of earl to the family of *Hill*, now marquis Downſhire. Lat. 54 : 30 N. lon. 6 : 20 W. Fairs held 3 Wedneſd. Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

Hoath, ſee *Howth*.

Hoartown, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, about 3 miles W. of *Taghmon*. In the 14th. century a monaſtery for Carmelites was founded here by one *Furlong*; who endowed and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary: on the ſuppreſſion it was granted to ſir *John Davis*, who aſſigned it to *Fran. Talbot*. This place was called *little Horton*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

Hog-head, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Hog-island, ſit. in the bay of *Bantry*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; this, and the other iſlands in this bay, fatten lean horſes in the ſpring ſeaſon to admiration.

Holly-

Horetown, on the old road from New Ross to Wexford, thro' the post town Taghmon, from which it is 3½ miles. The living is a R. with Ballyingley, Ballylennon, Donowny, Inch and Kilgarvan united, in the archy & Diocese of Ferns and gift of the Diocesan. The Church is a small neat fabrick in the Demesne of Horetown, the seat of R. F. Goff Esqr. In this parish are Rockview, C. Heatley Esqr; Tottenham Green the property of Lord Robt. Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher: and Raheenduffe Mr. Jacob Goff. The R. C. have a small neat Chapel at one extremity of the parish. On the Evening of the 20th ~~March~~ June 1798 Genl. Moore at the head of 1200 men, was intercepted near Goffsbridge by the rebels in number between 5 and 6000 headed by one Roche, happily not more than 500 of this overwhelming force were furnished with muskets and by the skilful manoeuvring of Genl. Moore the pikemen were kept out of the action, which terminated in favour of the Kings troops; but the rebels retired in good order.

Holywood, a p. in B. of Lower Talbotstown, Co. of Wicklow, on the road from Dublin to Carlow via Baltinglass and on the river Liffey, 5 miles from Blessington, which is the post town. The living is a R. & V., in the Diocese of Dublin & in the patronage of the Archbishop. The Ch. is a small building without tower or spire, but curious as having a stone arched roof, & some stained glass windows presented by the Marquis of Waterford. Glebe House built by the Hon^{ble} & Rev^{d} Jas Agar, the pres^{t} incumbent. Here is a parochial school, formerly under the Kildare Place Society — Under a tumulus was discover'd a curious sepulchre, a few years ago. it was supported by pillars of different kinds. Tyrone Lodge, the property of Lord W^{m} Beresford, was burnt in the late rebellion, the demesne is finely wooded & contains a picturesque glen called Holywood Glen. This parish is very mountainous, it contains some bog but not much peat & is nearly equally divided between arable & pasture. at Mullica is a Chalybeate Spa**. The Fairs are held 1st Feb^{y}; 3^{d} May; 1st Aug^{t} & 1st Nov^{r} for Cattle of all sorts.

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Holly-hill, a handſome ſeat ſit. near *Dunderrow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Hollymount, a fair and poſt town in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin; fairs held 16 May and 11 Dec. 1 mile beyond it are the ruins of *Robin caſtle*.—Alſo a place ſo called in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; being a handſome ſeat ſit. on the W. arm of *Strangford-lake*.—There is alſo a place of ſame name ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, about 84 miles from Dublin.

Hollywood, a village in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 84 miles from Dublin; it is a curacy in dioc. of Down. The ſhores about here afford vaſt quantities of muſcles, but not of the ſort that breed pearls. The poor of the neighbourhood feed much on them, without feeling any inconvenience: they dreſs them when ſhelled, with butter, pepper and onions.—Alſo a fair town ſit. in bar. Talbotſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Feb. 3 May, 1 Aug. and Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 54 : 42, lon. 6 : 23.—There is a place of ſame name ſit. near Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called *Holywood*.

Holmpatrick, ſit. near Skerries, in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and famous for having been the reſidence of the Iriſh apoſtle, St. *Patrick*; and here are ſtill to be ſeen the venerable remains of a church, dedicated to that Saint.

Holy cross, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, above 69 miles from Dublin; fairs held 11 May, 24 Sept. and 18 Oct. It is a curacy in dioc. of Caſhel. 7 miles from *Caſhel*, on the river *Suir*, are the ruins of the famous abbey of *Holy croſs*. *Murtough*, monarch of Ireland, and grandſon of *Brien Boru*, having received from pope *Paſcal* IId. in 1110, a gift of a piece of the croſs, covered with gold, and ornamented with precious ſtones, determined to found a monaſtery, and dedicate it to the Holy Croſs, which he began, but did not live to finiſh. *Donald O'Brien* compleated the church and abbey in 1169; he was king of N. Munſter, and his monument is ſtill to be ſeen near the high altar, of which, Mr. *O'Halloran* has given a view, as alſo the ſhryne in the S. Ayle, wherein ſome pieces of the croſs were ſuppoſed to be depoſited, both of which are more highly embelliſhed than any other gothic remain to be ſeen in the kingdom.

Holy-island, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held Good-friday, and Whitſun-Monday.

Holy-river, a ſpa ſo called, ſit 1½ mile from *Blackwater-foot*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Holywood, ſee *Hollywood*.

Hook, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Hook-tower, now a *Light-houſe* for ſhipping, ſit. at the extreme Southern point of the bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: oppoſite to the Atlantic ocean.

Hore-abbey, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel.

Horn-castle, ſee *Ardglaſs*.

Horn-head, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a promontory mentioned by *Ptolemy*, under the name of *Boreum Promontorium*, or the Northern promontory, it is now called *N. cape* or Horn head; in ſome maps it is written *Hore-head*.—This is likewiſe the name of a handſome ſeat in this country, where there is a very great curioſity called *Mac Swine's gun*. It conſiſts of a funnel perforated thro' a rock by the beating of the ſea againſt it, by which means it has forced a paſſage, and riſes in an enormous jet d'eau of 6 or 7 feet thickneſs, ſometimes to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off, in calm weather. The ſtone which the rock is formed of, is a granite of greeniſh colour, ſpotted with black, like the *Ophytes* of the antients.

Horrib, a *lake* in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is ſo called in ſome old maps; but is now written *Corrib*.

Horse-island, ſit. in the bay of Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Horse-leap, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 47 miles from Dublin. It was antiently called *Ardnorchor*, and the caſtle there was a very ſtately ſtructure, founded if not finiſhed by ſir *Hugh de Lacey*, who was one of the firſt Engliſh adventurers, that fixed in Ireland in or very near the reign of Hen. IId. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of another caſtle.

Horse-pass-bridge, a village ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Horse-shoe, a bank or rock ſo called, ſit. in the Iriſh ſea, oppoſite the bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Hortland, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 2 May and 9 Dec.

Hospital, a fair town in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fair days 10 May, 9 July, 8 Sept. and 30 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Emly. In the records this is always called the Hoſpital of *Any*, tho' 'tis a full mile N. of that village. A commandery for Knts. Hoſpitalers was founded here in the reign of king *John*, by *Geoffry de Mariſchis*, who was governor of Ireland in 1215; it was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Queen *Eliz.* granted this place to ſir *Val. Brown,* who erected a magnificent caſtle on the ſcite of the ſame, which caſtle is now in ruins. The walls of the antient church yet remain; and in a nich on the N. ſide of the high altar, is the tomb of a Knt. in alto relievo, which is ſaid to be that of the founder.

HOUGHTON-HALL, ſit. near *Enniſcorthy,* co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

HOWTH, *(Hoath* or *Houth)* a promontory which forms the N. entrance of Dublin bay, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 53 : 22, lon. 6 : 41. Is generally called the *hill of Howth.* It gives title of earl to the family of *St. Lawrence*; and has on it a ſmall village of ſame name, ſit. about 7¼ miles from Dublin caſtle. The ſhores off this hill are rocky and precipitous, affording however a few harbours for ſmall craft. It was formerly called *Benhedar,* i. e. "*the Birds promontory,*" and celebrated for having *Dan Criomthan* or the rath or royal palace of *Criomthan* erected on it, he having been chief or king of that diſtrict, and memorable for making ſeveral ſucceſsful deſcents on the coaſt of *Britain,* againſt the Romans, in the time of *Agricola.* *Howth,* tho' now ſtript of trees, was formerly covered with venerable oaks, and was a ſeat of the Druids; one of their altars ſtill remains in a ſequeſtered valley on the E. ſide of the hill. The family of *St. Lawrence,* which was formerly called *Triſtram,* but acquired the preſent name from a victory obtained by ſir *Armoricus Triſtram,* over the Danes, on *St. Lawrence's* day 1177; the ſword with which he obtained that victory, ſtill remains hung up in the hall of Howth caſtle to perpetuate it: and this place has continued in poſſeſſion of that family above 600 years. This caſtle or manſion houſe, being the ſeat of lord *Howth,* was probably erected by ſir *Armoricus Triſtram.* Near the houſe ſtands the family chapel, and on the Weſtern ſhore are the ruins of St. *Mary's* church, with ſome antient monuments of lord *Howth's* anceſtors. Due W. of Howth houſe, are the ruins of St. *Fenton's* church. In 1575, the celebrated *Grace O'Maley,* better known by the name of *Granuiweal,* brought 4 veſſels of force before Howth caſtle, and landed a number of men to beſiege it. The cauſe of offence was her meſſenger being refuſed entrance at dinner time: ſhe carried her purpoſe into effect, and the condition of peace was, that the gates of Howth caſtle ſhould never be ſhut at dinner time; which is obſerved to this day. The village of Howth is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

HOYLE-LOUGH, a lake ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is ſingular that from this lake 2 rivers flow in oppoſite directions; the *Broſna* takes a Southern courſe; while a ſhort and rapid ſtream runs Weſtward into *Lough Iron,* which diſcharges its waters by the Inny into the Shannon.

HUDDERSFIELD, a good ſeat ſit. 1 mile W. of Croſshaven, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; on a riſing ground near the houſe is a gazado, which commands a proſpect of the harbour of Cork, the ocean, and a vaſt tract of ſea coaſt.

HULIN-ROCKS, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

HUME-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 18, lon. 8 : 17.

HUME-WOOD, a handſome ſeat ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; 31 miles from Dublin. — Alſo a place near Caſtledermot, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

HUNGRY-HILL, a mountain in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; of a vaſt height, rocky and almoſt perpendicular, at leaſt 700 yards above the level of *Bantry-bay.* On its top is a large lake, formed by a collection of water from various ſmall rivulets and ſprings, which produces one of the fineſt cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNTINGBROOK, ſit. near *Gowran,* co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

HUNTINGTOWN, ſit. between *Ballybrittas* and *Portarlington,* Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

HUNTSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

HY CABHANAGH, a part of the antient diſtrict of *Hymoragh,* in the preſent co. of Wexford, the chiefs of which were the *O'Cavanaghs.*

HY CONOIR, a diſtrict of the *O'Connors,* formerly ſit. between the rivers *Boyne* and *Liffey,* in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

HY DA LEIGH, the diſtrict of the *O'Daly's,* in the prov. of Leinſter; they were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony, at the commencement of the laſt century.

HYDE-PARK, ſit. near *Clonard,* co. Meath; — likewiſe near Arklow, co. Wicklow, both in prov. Leinſter.

HY DRISCOL, one of the antient diſtricts in the S. part of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter, which belonged to the *O'Driſcols,* ſubordinate chiefs to the *Mac Cartys.*

HY-DUNGHŬI, a diſtrict of the *O'Donoghs,* ſit. between the co.'s *Cork* and *Kerry,* in prov. Munſter.

HY FOGARTY, a diſtrict ſit. by *Thurles,* in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; the chiefs of which were the *O'Fogartys.*

HY GARMAN, a diſtrict in the Southern part of the co. Clare, prov. Munſter; where whence it is brought by metal mains & laid on to the different houses on payment of an annual rate of £2 to the Pipe Water Compy, a proprietary of 75 Shareholders of £100 each exclusive of the Corporation, who hold 25 shares: Exertions are now making by the Corporation & Citizens to procure an act of parliament, which shall extend the ~~regula~~ provisions of the English & Scotch Acts to the supply of this City.

The appearance of Cork has undergone a very great improvement of late years, the houses in all the principal streets are of a respectable character & many of them spacious & commodious; but they do not possess a uniformity of style or colour, wh. contributes to the beauty of other great towns — The greater portion are neatly weather slated and those of modern construction are either of red brick or cemented in imitation of stone — The most important improvements however which the City has latterly undergone are the New Approaches: The first by the new Road from Dublin entering the City by St. Patricks Bridge, a handsome structure of 3 segmental arches of cut limestone, with a stone Ballustrade on each side which is highly ornamental to the City creditable to the taste & skill of the architect, the late Mr. Michl. Shanahan — connecting the end of Patrick Street with a handsome street, which ascends the Hill

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was the antient patrimony of the *O'Gormans*.

Hy Kerin, an antient diſtrict ſit. in the King's and Queen's co.'s prov. Leinſter, the antient proprietors of which were the *O'Meaghers*.

Hy Kinsellagh, a large antient diſtrict, comprehending a great part of S. Leinſter; being an union of the ſepts of Hy Moragh, Coulan, Hy Tuathal, Hy Breoghan, Gabhran, Eli-ui-Mora, and ſometimes Oſſory; the reſpective chiefs being O'More, Coulan, O'Tool, O'Broghan, &c. This part contained the preſent co.'s of Wexford, Wicklow, Kilkenny, and the S. part of the Queen's co. the principal chief of which was generally O'Moragh, (or *O'More*) hereditary chief of *Hy Moragh*, and in conſequence denominated *King* of *Leinſter*; tho' from the antient Iriſh hiſtory, it appears that the chiefs of *Eli-ui-Mora*, *Coulan* and *Tuathal*, according to the ſeniority, were elected chiefs of Kinſeagh, and kings of Leinſter. Hence the name of *O'Kinſhelagh*.

Hy Lochlean, or the diſtrict on the waters of the ſea; it was ſince called Burrin, a bar. in co. Clare, the chiefs whereof were called *O'Loghlin* or *O'Laghlin*; ſome of whom remained in poſſeſſion at the commencement of the laſt century. In this diſtrict were part of the *Canganij* of Ptolemy.

Hy Maghlonogh, a diſtrict of the *O'Malones*, in the King's co. and co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it formed a part of the *S. Hy Falia*, which was compoſed of a union of the ſepts of the O'Malones, O'Dalys, O'Molloys, O'Connors, O'Dempſys, Macloghlins, Mageoghegans, Macawleys and O'Faleys; and formerly comprehend E. and W. Meath, Dublin, part of Kildare, and the King's co.

Hy Maghui, a diſtrict antiently ſit. in the Southern extremity, of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Hy maine, a diſtrict in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which antiently belonged to the *O'Dalys* and *O'Kellys*.

Hy Malia or *Umalia*, i. e. the diſtrict near the watry plain; an antient diviſion in the W. of the co. of Mayo, prov. Connaught; comprehending the preſent bar. of *Moriſk*, and half the bar. of Roſs, in the co. Galway; being the S. of the antient Hy Muriſg, the Auterij of Ptolemy. The hereditary chiefs of this diſtrict were denominated *Hy Malia* or *O'Maly*, ſome of whom were in poſſeſſion of the Southern parts at the beginning of the laſt century. In this country St. *Patrick* founded the church of *Achad Fobhair*, afterwards a biſhoprick; now *Aghagower*.

Hy Meith, the diſtrict of the *O'Hanlons*, which was ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Hyne-Lough, a *bay* ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Hy Nellia, the diſtrict of the *O'Neils*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Hy Regan, the antient diſtrict of the *O'Regans*, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Hy Veach, the antient territory of the *Mc. Gennis's*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; now divided into the bar.'s of upper and lower *Iveach* or *Iveagh*.

I E

IARCONNAUGHT, an antient diſtrict which contained the preſent bar.'s of Moiogh, Moycullen and Ballinahinch, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It was called alſo *Conmacnemara*, *Conmacne-ira* and *Hy Jartagh*; the chiefs of which were denominated Hy Flaherty or O'Flaherty.

Iarmumhan, or *W. Munſter*, comprehending the preſent co. of Kerry, in prov. Munſter.

James'town, a borough and fair town in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; ſit. 5 miles N. W. of *Carrick on Shannon*, and 73 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53: 44 N. lon. 8: 15 W. It has a barrack for a company of foot, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of *King*. Fairs held 28 May, 8 July and 20 Dec.—Alſo a place near Portarlington, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

James'well, a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 Aug.

Jasper's-pound, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; where fairs are held on 19 May and 26 Nov.

Ibawne, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ibercon, a bar. joined with *Ida* and *Igrin*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Iberia, an antient diſtrict mentioned by *Rich. Ciren.* ſit. round *Beer-haven*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the chiefs of which were the O'Sullivans.

Ibh-torna-eigeas, the preſent bar. of Clanmorris, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: it was in early ages diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Conal Eachluath*.

Ibrickin or *Ibrickan*, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Ida, a bar. joined with *Igrin* and *Iberkon*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Idrone, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Iernus, a river mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which appears to be the preſent river *Kenmare*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Jerpoint, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin.

Jerpoint-abbey, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory. The ruins of this once beautiful abbey are well worthy the attention of a traveller; it was founded by *Donogh O'Donoghoe*, king of Oſſory, in 1180 for Ciſtertian monks, whom he removed hither from a diſtant part of Oſſory; and it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He died in 1185, and was here interred. The abbot of Jerpoint was a lord of parliament.

Jerviſtown, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 28 March and 2 Oct.

Jeverſtown, ſit. near *Six-mile-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Iffa, a bar. joined with that of *Offa*, and called the bar. of Iffa and Offa, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ightermuragh, a caſtle ſit. on the antient high road from *Cork* to *Youghal*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Igrin, a bar. joined to *Ida* and *Iberkon*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Jiggin'stown, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 16 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a magnificent houſe, begun, but never finiſhed, by Thomas Wentworth, earl of *Strafford*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is entirely of brick, and of conſiderable extent, with great vaultage under it; and ſtands by the ſide of the high-road beyond Naas.

Ikeath, a bar. joined to *Oughterany*, and called the bar. of Ikeath and Oughterany, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Ikerin, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Butler*, now earl of Carrick.

Ilanmore, an iſland ſit. near the coaſt of the bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Ileagh, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter: ſometimes written *Iſleagh*.

Ilen, a *river* ſit. near *Baltimore*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Imlagh, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Imleach-jobhuir, the antient name of the biſhoprick of *Emly* in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Imokilly, or *Imokelly*, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Imphrick, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Inane, ſit. near Roſcrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Inch, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Lecaſe, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Gorcy, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. And a place near *Athy*, co. Kildare, in ſame prov.

See Newbawn.

Inchbeg, ſit. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Inchigeelagh, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 6 miles S. W. of Macroomp, and 148 from Dublin. It is a ſmall village in the midſt of mountains, having a barrack built in a ſtone fort of 4 baſtions, erected on the N. end of a bridge over the river *Lee*, which opens about a mile farther into a fine lake called *Lough Allua*, near which is another lake called *Gouganbarra*, remarkable for the hermitage of St. *Finbar*. Near *Inchigeelagh* many pieces of metalic ſubſtance have been found, in the form of cubes, as hard as iron, and glittering with ſparks intermixed of a pale yellow, ſhining like gold. Theſe cubes are waſhed out of the rocks on the banks of the river, by winter floods. They ſtrike fire with ſteel; will not ferment with *Aqua-fortis*; in the fire they emit a blue flame, and calcine to a fine florid red. Fairs held here on 31 May, Aug. and 3 Dec. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

Inchiholahan, a rectory in dioc of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Inchinabacky, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Inchinamo, or *Inchinemeo*, a name given by *Cambrenſis*, to Monaincha in the co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Inchiquin, or *Inchequin*, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter. It has a *caſtle* called the caſtle of Inchiquin, which has not been inhabited for above a century paſt: this place gives title of earl to the noble family of *O'Brien*, deſcended from *Brien O'Boromh*, the famous monarch of Ireland.

Inchiquin-lake, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Inch-island, otherwiſe called *Iniſcurcey*, ſit. in the Weſtern branch of *Lough Con*, now called *Strangford lake*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, about 74 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of the abbey, and abbey church of *Inch*, built for Ciſtertian monks by ſir *John de Courcy* in 1180, who in his wars had demoliſhed the abbey of *Erynach*. *Inch* or *Inis* ſignifies *Iſland*, but this place is a peninſula, having a land paſſage into it on the N. ſide. The

church

Imokilly A.D. 1196 Donald McCarty demolished this Castle and killed many of the English. A.D. 1420 James. Earl of Desmond was constituted Seneschal of the Baronies of Imokilly & Inchiquin together with the town of Youghal, during his life by the Earl of Ormond, then Lord Lt of Ireland.

Jerpoint, a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, st. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin.

Jerpoint-abbey, st. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Offory. The ruins of this once beautiful abbey are well worthy the attention of a traveller. It was founded by Donogh O'Donoghoe, king of Offory, in 1180 for Cistertian monks, whom he removed hither from a distant part of Offory, and it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He died in 1185, and was here interred. The abbot of Jerpoint was a lord of parliament.

[illegible]town, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munster. Fairs held 26 March and [illegible].

[illegible], st. near [illegible]

[illegible] with that of Offa, and [illegible] st. and Offa, st. in co. [illegible]

[illegible], a castle st. on the [illegible] high road from Cork to Fermoy, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Igrin, a bar. joined to Ida and Iverk, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

Johnstown, st. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster, about 16 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a magnificent house begun, but never finished, by Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is entirely of brick, and [illegible] durable, extent, with great vaultings [illegible] and stands by the side of the high-road beyond Naas.

Ikeathy, a bar. joined to Oughteranny, and called the bar. of Ikeath and Oughteranny, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

Ikerin, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster: it gives title of visc. to the family of Butler, also earl of Carrick.

[illegible], an island st. near the coast of the bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ileagh, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; [illegible]

[illegible], st. near [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of [illegible], in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Imleach-Iubhair, the ancient name of the bishoprick of Emly in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

Imokilly, or Imokelly, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of [illegible], st. in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. [illegible]

[illegible], st. near [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Munster.

Inch, a rectory in dioc. of C[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Down, st. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, st. in bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a village in bar. Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. And a place near [illegible], co. Kerry, in same prov.

Inchbrook, st. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

Inchigeelagh, st. in bar. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 6 miles W. of Macroomp, and 146 from Dublin. It is a small village in the midst of mountains, having a barrack built in a small fort of a hollow square, on the N. end of a bridge over the river Lee, which opens about a mile farther into a fine lake called Lough Allua, near which is another lake called Gougaunbarra, remarkable for the hermitage of St. Finbar. Near Inchigeelagh many pieces of metallic substance have been found, in the form of cubes, as hard as [illegible], and glittering with specks interiorly of a pale yellow, shining like gold. These cubes are washed out of the rock, on the banks of the river, by winter floods. They strike fire with steel, [illegible] [illegible] in the fire they emit a blue flame, and calcine to a fine florid red. Fairs held here [illegible] May, Aug. and 3 Dec. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

Inchiholaghan, a rectory in dioc. of Offory, st. in bar. Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

Inchinabacky, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, st. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Inchimanagh, or Inchinanagh, a name given by Camden, to Monanincha in the co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

Inchiquin, or Inchiquin, a bar. with a village of the same name, st. in co. Clare, prov. Munster. It has a castle called the castle of Inchiquin, which has not been inhabited [illegible] this place [illegible] title of earl to the noble family of O'Brien, descended from [illegible]

[illegible] Clare [illegible]

[illegible] Cork [illegible]

[illegible] land, but this place is a peninsula, having [illegible] and palace [illegible] on the N. side. The church

Inchiquin, [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible]

many of the English. In 1620 [illegible] Earl of Thomond

was constituted Lieutenant of the [illegible]

Inchiquin [illegible] the Crown of Portugal [illegible]

[illegible] by the Earl of Thomond [illegible] of Ireland

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church of this abbey was erected in the form of a croſs, part of which remains, and on the S. ſide ſeems to have ſtood a ſteeple, ſupported by an elegant arch, of which ſome of the beads or ſtrings are yet to be ſeen. At the E. end of the church are 3 large arched windows, upwards of 20 feet high; and on each ſide, in the N. and S. walls, are 2 windows compoſed of 2 arches, little inferior in height or elegance to the great window on the E. Theſe windows for light and ornament muſt have had a grand effect, when the church was in its ſplendor: in the S. wall yet remain 3 tops of ſtalls. In this *iſland* (if it may be ſo called) immediately after the entrance into it by a cauſeway, is an old church, which perhaps was a chapel to the great abbey; over the S. door of which is a piece of ſculpture repreſenting the image of *Chriſt* on the croſs, and a perſon on his knees, with his hands elevated, praying to him. In the ſame church lies buried ſir *James Melville*, ſuppoſed to be a deſcendant of ſir James Melville, ſecretary to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, and author of the memoirs that paſs under his name. The firſt mentioned of theſe Knts. has here a monument of free-ſtone erected to his memory, and placed in an arch on the N. ſide of the altar.—There is alſo an *iſland* of this name, ſit. in Lough Swilly, in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Derry.

Inchkenny, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in the liberties of Cork, prov. Munſter.

Inchmore, ſit. near Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo an iſland in *Lough Rea*, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, where St. *Senan* built a monaſtery.

Inchnemea-abbey, ſee *Monaincha*.

Inch-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Inchy, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Inchycronane, an iſland ſit. in the river Shannon, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter: here *Donald O'Brien* king of Limerick founded an abbey for canons regular, about the year 1190.

Ingard-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Inisbeg. There are 3 *iſlands* of this name; viz. 1ſt ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. — 2d in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—3d in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Inisbegil, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inisbofin or *Iniſboffin*, an *iſland* ſit. near *Newport bay*, which lies between the co.'s Mayo and Galway, prov. Connaught: it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam. St. *Colman* biſhop of Lindisfern, with a number of Scots and 30 Saxons, founded a monaſtery here in 676, and reſided there 9 years. It is otherwiſe written *Enniſbofin*, and is 3 leagues diſtant from land. Lat. 53 : 31, lon. 10 : 25. The name ſignifies the iſland of the white cow.—There is another iſland of ſame name, ſit. in *Lough Ree*, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; where St. *Rioch*, nephew to St. Patrick, founded an abbey about the end of the 5th century: it was plundered by the Danes in 1089. — Alſo an iſland ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Iniscaltra, an iſland ſit. in the river Shannon, bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Iniscarra, ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here St. *Senan* built an abbey. A charter-ſchool was opened here for 20 female children in 1760, to which ſir *John Conway Colthurſt*, bart. granted 2 acres of land, rent free in perpetuity; and alſo ſet for 3 lives or 31 years 20 acres more, at the yearly rent of 7*s* per acre. The rev. *Chriſtopher Donnellan*, D. D. ſometime incumbent of the pariſh, bequeathed 184*l* 3*s* 1½*d* which was applied (according to his intention) towards building this ſchool.

Iniscathy, an *iſland* ſit. in the mouth of the river Shannon, between the co.'s Clare and Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was alſo called *Cathaigh-inis*, and ſince named *Iniſcatry*, or the iſland of *Scattry* or *Scattery*. St. Patrick founded a monaſtery here, and placed St. *Senan* over it. It is ſaid to have been made an epiſcopal ſee at a very early period, from which time, 'till long after the reformation, no woman was permitted to ſet her foot in it: it was united to the ſee of Limerick about the year 1190. The monaſtery was frequently plundered by the Danes. In the days of queen *Eliz.* this iſland contained 11 churches; the remains of 7 beſides a round tower are yet to be ſeen. This is now a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

Iniscattery, ſee *Iniſcathy*.

Inisclogheran or the *ſtoney iſland*, an iſland in Lough *Ree*, in the river *Shannon*, between the co.'s Weſtmeath and Roſcommon; at which place a monaſtery was founded by St. *Dermod*, about the beginning of the 6th century.

Iniscronan, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

Iniscourcey or *Iniſcurcy*, ſee *Inch iſland*.

Inisdrisna, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Carbery, near coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Inisduff, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inisfail, derived from *Inis Bheal*, that is the iſland of *Beal*, one of the antient names of Ireland, ſo denominated from *Beal*, the principal object of adoration among the antient inhabitants of the Britiſh iſles. *Inis-fail* has been erroneouſly tranſlated the *iſland* of *Deſtiny*, as *Beal* was ſometimes taken for *fate* or *providence*.

Inisfallen, an iſland in the lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; in it are the ruins of a very antient religious houſe, founded by St. *Finian*, the patron ſaint of theſe parts, and to him the cathredral of *Aghadoe* is alſo dedicated. The remains of this abbey are very extenſive, its ſituation romantic and retired. Upon the diſſolution of religious houſes, the poſſeſſions of this abbey were granted to capt. *Rob. Collam*. The iſland contains about 18 acres, is agreeably wooded, and has a number of fruit trees. St. *Finian* flouriſhed about the middle of the 6th century, he was ſirnamed in Iriſh *Lobhar*, his father's name was *Conail*, the ſon of *Eſchad*, deſcended from *Kian* the ſon of *Alild*, king of Munſter. There was formerly a chronicle kept in this abbey, which is frequently cited by ſir *J. Ware* and other antiquaries under the title of the *annals of Inis-fallen*: they contain a ſketch of univerſal hiſtory, from the creation of the world to the year 430 or thereabouts; but from thence the annaliſt has amply enough proſecuted the affairs of Ireland down to his own times: he lived to the year 1215. Sir *J. Ware* had a copy of them, whereof there is an imperfect tranſcript among the MSS. of the library of *Trinity-college, Dublin*. They were continued by another hand to the year 1320. Biſhop *Nicholſon* in his Iriſh hiſtorical library, informs us that the duke of *Chandos* had a compleat copy of them down to 1320 in his poſſeſſion. Theſe annals tell us that in the year 1180, the abbey, which had at that time all the gold and ſilver, and richeſt goods of the whole country depoſited in it, as the place of greateſt ſecurity, was plundered by *Mildwin* ſon of *Daniel O'Donoghoe*, as was alſo the church of *Ardfert*, and many perſons were ſlain in the very cemetery by the *McCartys*; but God, as it is ſaid in this chronicle, puniſhed this impiety by the untimely end of ſome of the authors of it. In 1197 on the 19 Dec. died *Gilla Patrick O'Huidar*, in the 79th year of his age; he was archdeacon of Faithlin, ſuperior of this convent, and founder of many religious houſes, a celebrated poet, and famous for his piety, charity and wiſdom.

Inisfree, an iſland ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inisfree-bay, a harbour ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Insiglora, an iſland ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inisgoula, an iſland ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inishae, an iſland ſit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Inishargy, an agreeable habitation in the centre of the bar. of *Ardes*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; having two freſh water lakes, one to the N. and the other to the S.

Inishannon, or *Iniſhonan*, a fair town in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 134 miles from Dublin; ſit. on the river *Bandon*, 6 miles from *Kinſale*. Here is a charter-ſchool for 40 boys, it was opened in 1752, and the building completed by *Thomas Adderly* eſq; for 420*l.* which was eſtimated at 800*l.* He granted to it alſo two acres of land in perpetuity, and a leaſe of 40 acres at 10*l.* per ann. with clauſes of renewal. The linen manufacture has been much encouraged by the late Mr. Adderly. The river is navigable to *Collier's-quay*, about ½ a mile below the place; on the W. ſide of the town is a ſtone bridge. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Cork, and was formerly walled, and of ſome note, as appears by the foundations of ſeveral caſtles and large buildings diſcovered in it. The town of *Iniſhannon*, together with its ferry, were granted to *Philip de Barry*, by *Hen.* Vth by letters patent, anno 1412. Fairs held 29 May and 3 Oct.

Inishark, an iſland ſit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Inisharn, an iſland ſit. in bar. Moriſk, near the coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inishegil, an iſland ſit. in bar. Erris, by the coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inishere, an iſland ſit. in Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Inisherkan, or *Iniſhirkan*, an *iſland* ſit. between *Cape-clear Iſland* and *Baltimore-bay*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in this iſland ſtood the caſtle of *Dunelong*, poſſeſſed by the *O'Driſcolls*, which was ſurrendered after the defeat of the Spaniards to capt. *Hervey*, on 23 Feb. 1602. There was afterwards a regular fortification erected on part of the iſland which was garriſoned in queen Ann's time, but it has been for ſeveral years diſmantled; about a mile to the S. are the remains of an antient abbey, founded in 1460, for Franciſcans, by Florence O'Driſcoll. In 1537 the citizens of Waterford, deſtroyed all the villages on this iſland, with the mill, caſtle and friary. This iſland has very good land, and is vaſtly preferable to that of *Cape-clear iſlands*. To the N. W. of *Iniſhirkan* iſland, lies *Hare* iſland,

a large

a large fruitful ſpot, and near it are four ſmall iſlands called the *Schemes*; alſo along the coaſt in the following order from E. to W. are *Horſe* iſland, containing 100 acres, *Caſtle* iſland, containing 119 acres, *Long* iſland, containing 316 acres; and W. of all theſe, is a ſmall ſpot called *Goat iſland*; all theſe iſlands, together with the adjacent coaſt, produce large crops of fine Engliſh barley.

Inishmurry, an iſland ſit. in bar. Clanderlogh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Inishonan, ſee *Iniſhannon*.

Inishowen, or *Iniſowen*, and ſometimes *Enniſhowen*; a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inishrater, an iſland in Lough Corrib, in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Inishruin, a iſland ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, on coaſt of co. Galway, prov. Conn.

Inishugh, an iſland ſit. by the coaſt of bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Iniskea, there are two iſlands of this name diſtinguiſhed by *N.* and *S. Iniſkea*, both ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Iniskeane, ſee *Iniſkeen*.

Iniskeel, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

Iniskeen, or *Iniſkeane*, a village ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 144 miles from Dublin, in the bar. of *Carbery*, 6 miles N. from *Cloghnikelty*; 'tis a ſmall village, and has a good weekly market; according to tradition, it takes its name from *Kean Mac Moile More*, anceſtor of the *Mahonys*. From *Iniſkean* to the village of *Nuceſtown*, the country is for the moſt part mountainous and rocky, being covered over with heath, furze and fern. To the N. of *Iniſkean*, is the ruined church of *Kineigh*, with a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the W. end of the church. Contrary to all others of the kind, the firſt ſtory is in the form of an *Hexagon*, but the other five ſtories above it are round. This place is ſometimes written *Inniſkean*.

Iniskelly, a ſeat within 4¼ miles of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; where are the ruins of a church and of a caſtle.

Iniskeragh, or *Iniſkerach*, an iſland ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Iniskerry, an iſland ſit. on coaſt of bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Inisliny, ſee *Innſliny*.

Inislire, an iſland on coaſt of bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inislough, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter: it is otherwiſe written *Iniſlounagh*, and ſtands on the banks of the river *Suire*, 3½ miles W. of Clonmel. Here an abbey was founded by St. *Mochoemoc*, at which place *Maryan O'Bride*, archbiſhop of Caſhel died in 1238, and was there interred: it was a ſingularly beautiful building; here is alſo a celebrated well.

Inislounagh, ſee *Iniſlough*.

Inismacsaint, an iſland ſit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, in ſame co. and prov.

Inismagrath, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Inismain, an iſland ſit. in Galway-bay, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

Inismakeera, an iſland ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inismanan, an iſland ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inismouthy, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Inismurry, an iſland ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Here is the temple of the monument of *Muidhr*: the cells are covered with light earth, ſo as to make them in a manner ſubterraneous; ſome cells are fallen in, others look horrid and gloomy, having a ſmall hole at top and another in the ſide, ſeemingly to give *air*, not *light*. They have been all vaulted with the ſame rude ſtones. The walls (built without mortar) are from 5 to 10 feet thick, and 10 feet high.

Inistegill, an iſland ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Inistioge, a poſt and fair town in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 63 miles from Dublin. It is alſo a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the family of *Tighe*. Fairs held 9 June, 13 and 14 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory.

Inistorry, or *Inis-torre*, i. e. the *High iſland* an iſland 8 miles from the N. W. coaſt of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Inistuiskar, ſee *Iniſtuſker*.

Inisturc, an iſland contiguous to that of *Inis Claire*, at the entrance of *Clew bay*, on the coaſt of the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, where ſtood a cell of the abbey of *Knockmoy*; this iſland is alſo adjacent to *Iniſbofin iſland*.

Inistusker, or *Iniſtuiſkar*, an iſland ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Inistymon, or *Iniſtymond*, a village ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 123 miles from Dublin; three miles beyond which are the ruins of *Moyvore* caſtle. At *Iniſtymond* is the *caſtle*, now a handſome ſeat, the preſent poſſeſſor is now acknowledged the head of the *O'Brien* family, and would be earl of *Thomond*, were it not for the attainder of the laſt lord *Clare*, thro' whom he muſt derive.

INNISKILLEN, ſee *Enniſkillen.*

INNSLINY, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

INNY, a *river* ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a river ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

INNY-BRIDGE, this bridge of which there is now but ſmall appearance, was raiſed over the river *Inny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it having fallen down ſome years ago; it was 24 feet wide and but a yard thick, being only a foot path, which was aſcended and deſcended by ſteps, it was of a conſiderable height over the river, and built almoſt ſemi-circular, which gave it the name of the *Rainbow-bridge*: what ſeems very ſingular is, that it did not ſtand on any highway; from its narrowneſs it had more the appearance of a triumphal arch than a bridge, and was erected over a very deep part of the river; but at what time or on what occaſion, there is not the leaſt tradition in the country.

INOSH, an iſland in the river Shannon, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

INSHIANLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

INVER, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 117 miles from Dublin: a ſmall monaſtery was founded here in the 15th century for friars of the third order of St. Francis.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. And a *river* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

INVERCOLPA, now called *Colp*, ſit. at the mouth of the river Boyne, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here St. Patrick landed on his miſſion to the ſtates of Ireland aſſembled at *Tarah.* In 1182 *Hugh de Lacey* founded a monaſtery here for canons regular of St. Auguſtin; the walls of the church, in ruins, are ſtill to be ſeen, the arches of which are both in the Saxon and gothic ſtile, and the E. window, which appears older than the reſt, is ſuppoſed to have made a part of the abbey. On the N. ſide is a ſmall chapel, and to the S. two other chapels; one of which is at preſent the burial place of the family of *Bellew.*

JOBSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Uppercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 2 miles from *Tallagh.*

JOHN'S, *(Saint)* ſit. in bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a *cape* ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

JOHNSTON'S-BRIDGE, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 25 May, July, Sept. and Nov.—Alſo a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Saint Johnſton's bridge.* Fairs held here 3 Aug.

JOHNSTON'S-FEWS, ſit. in co. *Armagh*, prov. Ulſter; a barrack was erected there in the time of the noted *Redmond O'Hanlon*, the Iriſh rapparee, in which there is generally a company or two of infantry quartered. Diſtance from Dublin 50 miles.

JOHNSTOWN, a village ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, within 2 miles of Naas, and about 13 from the caſtle of Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 59 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. Caſhel, ſit. in bar. *Middlethird*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. *(Dr. Beaufort.)*—Alſo a place ſit. in bar. *Slewardagh*, in ſame co. and prov. *(Scalè.)*

JOHN'STOWN-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 21 miles from Dublin; 1½ mile beyond which, is a fine ſeat called Kilmurry; fairs are held at *John'ſtown-bridge* on Eaſter Tueſd. 8 Sept. and 21 Dec.

JOHN'S-WELL, a place ſo called, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; having fairs on 5 July,

JONESBOROUGH, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 45 miles from Dublin; fairs held here on 4 June, 14 Aug. 21 Oct. and 3 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

JORDANSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

JOYCE'S COUNTRY, a diſtrict ſit. according to the old maps in bar. *Moriſk*, but which ſhould have been placed in bar. *Ballinahinch*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

IRAGHTICONNOR, a bar. in the Northern part of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, on the banks of the *Shannon.* The chiefs of this country were called *Hy Cain cu Ciaruidhe*, and by contraction, *O'Conor Kerry*, whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony, in the beginning of the laſt century.

IRALAGH-ABBEY, now in ruins, was ſit. near *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was founded by *Donald* ſon of *Thady M'Carthy* in 1440, and re-edified by the roman catholics in 1602. The remains of this building are worth attention.

IRELAND'S EYE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, one mile N. of *Howth.* It belongs to the bar. of Coolock, and was antiently called *Adros*; by Ptolemy, *Adri-deſerta*, by Pliny *Andros*, and by *Rich. Ciren.* Edria. It is compoſed of a high rock on the N. ſide; and what is called the *Stags* on the E. the latter being very dangerous

to

to ſhipping: the iſland produces many curious medicinal plants, which in the months of May and June, yield a ſtrong odoriferous effluvia; it was formerly joined to the hill of Howth; and on the S. W. ſide are the ruins of a ſmall but very antient chapel. St. *Neſſan* founded an abbey here about the year 570; and here was preſerved the book of the four goſpels, called the '*Garland of Howth*.'

IRISHTOWN, a decayed village ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, on the ſea ſhore, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 1½ mile from the metropolis. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a borough town joining the city of Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, otherwiſe called St. *Canice*: it is a place of antiquity, and enjoyed peculiar privileges, and ſtill returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the biſhop of Oſſory. Here is one of the antient round towers.

IRON-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

IRRIGIL, ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

ISERKELLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ISERTKERRIN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

ISERTLAWRENCE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ISHARTMON, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

ISLANDAKEAN, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ISLAND-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 1¼ mile from Dublin caſtle. Here is a well dedicated to St. John of Jeruſalem; and an antient burial place, adjoining the lands belonging to the Royal-hoſpital. A bridge was erected here over the river Liffey, in the year 1577, in the reign of queen Eliz. whoſe armorial bearings carved in ſtone, were affixed to the wall on one ſide of the bridge. The bridge going to decay, was lately taken down, and a new one erected, called *Sarah's-bridge*, which is large and beautiful, conſiſting of only one extenſive arch which croſſes the river; it was built under the particular care and direction of the Rt. Hon. ſir *John Blaquiere*, K. B.

ISLANDINE, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ISLAND-MAGEE, a *peninſula* ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter: it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

ISLANDS, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

ISLEAGH, ſee *Ileagh*.

ISEALONG, ſee *Annalong*.

ISLE of ALLEN, or *Hy-al-Lain*, i. e. the diſtrict of the great plain country, containing the Eaſtern part of the *Magh Leana*, at preſent diſtinguiſhed under the denomination of the *iſle* of *Allen*, being ſurrounded by a bog, and is ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; in which ſtands the *hill* of *Allen*, the *mount Cromla* of the antient bards; the chiefs of this diſtrict were denominated *Hy Allain*.

ISLE-OF-ALL-SAINTS, ſit. in *Lough Rie*, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. Here St. *Kieran* built a noble monaſtery in the year 544. *Auguſtin M'Graidin*, who died in 1405, was interred here; he wrote the lives of the ſaints of Ireland, and continued the annals of this abbey down to his own time; which work is ſtill preſerved in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

ISLES OF-ICANE, ſit. off the coaſt of co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

ISSERKELLY, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 22 June and 25 Aug.

ITERMURROUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

IVEAGH or *Iveach*. There are 2 bar.'s of this name in co. *Down*, prov. Ulſter; they are diſtinguiſhed into *upper* and *lower Iveagh*; the former is by much the largeſt bar. in that co. The name of *Iveagh* or *Hy Veach* is ſaid to be taken from *Achaius*, in Iriſh called *Eachach*, grandfather to king *Coalbpaig*, as much as to ſay the territory of *Eachach*; for *Hy* in the Iriſh language, is a common adjective, denoting not only the heads and founders of families, but alſo the territories poſſeſſed by them. *Iveagh* (including both bar.'s) was otherwiſe called the *Magenniſes* country, and in queen Eliz.'s time was governed by ſir *Hugh Magennis*, eſteemed to have been one of the moſt polite of all the natives in thoſe parts, who was brought by ſir *Richard Bagnal*, from paying the tribute called *Bonaught* to the *O'Neils*, and took his lands by letters patent from the crown, to be held by *Engliſh* tenure to him and his heirs male. We are told that he wore *Engliſh* garments amongſt his own followers every feſtival day, and was able to bring into the field 60 horſemen and near 80 foot. This family continued powerful until the rebellion of 1641, the conſequences of which put a final period to their greatneſs. Thro' part of this bar. runs a chain of mountains conſiderably high, known by the name of *Iveach* mountains.

IVERAGH, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it contains 7 pariſhes, 1 *Cahir*, 2 *Glanbe-*

hy, 3 *Killenane*, 4 *Valentia*, 5 *Prior*, 6 *Kellemly*, 7 *Drummod*.

IVERK, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt.

IVERNIS, an antient city and capital of the Iriſh *Scots*, as mentioned by *Rich.* of *Cirenceſt.* who aſſerts that it was ſit. on the Eaſtern banks of the *Shannon*, but where is not very certain; though moſt probably it was the preſent town of *Banagher*, in the King's co. prov. Leinſter; as *Banagher* has the ſame ſignification with *Ivernis*, viz. the Weſtern habitation on the water; and is ſit. in the antient *Coitidugarian*, the *Scotii* of Richard.

JULIAN'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 20 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

K A

KADDY-CARNE, a long ledge of rocks, on one of the *Copland iſlands*, called *Big-iſland*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; they take their name from a ſmall *Karne* or heap of ſtones placed near them on the iſland.

KAHIRNABREDAGH, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KANBO-CASTLE, now in ruins, ſit. on the ſide of a lough about 4 miles from Elphin, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KANEBANE, ſit. on the coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KANTURK, ſometimes called *Kaneturk* and *Kinturk*, a fair town in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 3 miles W. of *Caſtlemagner*, the name was antiently written *Keantuirk*, i. e. a Boar's head, probably from one of thoſe animals having been ſlain here by ſome Iriſh chief in former times. It belonged to a branch of the *Macartys* called *Mac Donough*, who forfeited his eſtate in 1641. In queen Eliz.'s time they erected a moſt magnificent pile near this place, the walls of which remain entire; it was a parallelogram 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked with 4 ſquare buildings. But being repreſented to the council as a place which might be made dangerous to government, the building was put a ſtop to, tho' far from being capable to be made any uſe of to that purpoſe. All the window frames, coigns, beltings and battlements were of hewn ſtone, and the whole made a moſt grand and regular appearance. This caſtle with the town and manor of *Kanturk*, gave title of viſc. to the family of *Perceval*, now earl of Egmont. In the town is a neat market-houſe, and the worſted manufacture is that chiefly carried on there. At *Curragh*, a little to the N. of *Kanturk*, was a caſtle of the *Macartys*, and near it is a moſt excellent chalybeate water. *Dromagh caſtle* ſtands about 3 miles S. W. of *Kanturk*; it was built by the *O'Keefs*, and was their chief ſeat; it is well walled, and flanked with 4 turrets; near this place a vein of coal was diſcovered ſomewhat ſimilar to that at *Kilkenny*. Fair days 4 May, July, 3 Nov. and 11 Dec.

KARNBANE, a place ſo called, from a large *Kairn* or heap of ſtones placed there. It lies in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; by the edge of the co. Down near Newry. This *Kairn* is 180 yards in circumference, and 10 yards in conical height.

KARN-GUAR, the "*Goat's mount*," a hill ſit. 2 miles N. of *Scraba*, in co. Down. prov. Ulſt.

KARRICK CASTLE, or *Carrick Caſtle*, ſit. 2 miles from the town of Wexford, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. It is built on a high rock, overlooking the ſea; there is a ferry-boat kept here for the convenience of paſſengers, from which circumſtance this place is alſo called *Ferry-carrick*; the caſtle was built by *Robert Fitzſtephens*, and fortified; but the people of Wexford got him into their power by ſtratagem, and confined him and moſt of his followers in priſon, till the arrival of *Hen.* IId when they delivered him to that monarch; and were the firſt who ſubmitted as ſubjects to England.

KATE'S-HOLE, a deep hole ſit. in a field S. of Liſcarrol, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which is generally ſuppoſed not to be fathomed; a ſtone thrown into it, may be heard diſtinctly for about 15 ſeconds before ~~it reaches~~ the water.

KEADY, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 58 miles from Dublin. About this place and along the banks of the river *Collon* to *Armagh*, are many conſiderable bleach-mills, the linen manufacture being carried on there very extenſively. Fairs held 4 April, 14 Aug. and 14 Oct. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

KEAMORE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; from this there is a very extenſive proſpect of a great part of the ſea coaſt, with the harbours of Glandore and Caſtlehaven.

KEANY, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 20 Sept.

KEARN, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KEARNEYVILLE, ſit. near *Roſs*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KEENAGH, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 10 Oct.

KEEPER, or *the Keeper*, a mountain ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KELLS, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, having in it a borough, fair aad poſt town of

ſame

Kanturk situated near the confluence of the Allo and the Dallua

[illegible] [illegible], st. 50 miles from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] members to parliament; patron, the earl of Bective. This place gives title of [illegible] to the family of [illegible]. Lat. 53. 42. N. lon. 7. 20. W. Near it is Headfort, the magnificent seat of lord Bective. This town is pleasantly sit. on the river Blackwater. It was anciently called Kenanus, and afterwards Kenlis. In former ages it was reckoned one of the most famous cities in the kingdom; and on the arrival of the English, was walled and fortified with towers. In 1178 a castle was erected where the market house is now; and opposite the castle was a cross of an entire stone, ornamented with bas relief figures, and some curious inscriptions in the antient Irish character. Within a small distance was the church of St. Senan; and on the [illegible] of the church stands a round tower, which measures [illegible] feet from the ground, the roof ending in a point, and near the top were 4 windows opposite the cardinal points. There was a celebrated monastery founded here about anno 550 for regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It owed its origin to St. Columb, called also St. Columb Kill, to whom the site of the abbey was granted by Dermod Mac Cervail, or Dermod the son of Kerval, king of Ireland. An episcopal see was afterwards erected here, which in the 13th century was united to that of Meath. A priory or hospital was also erected here by Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath, in the reign of [illegible] [illegible] for Crossbearers or cruciferi, following the order of St. Augustin. There was likewise a perpetual chantry of 3 priests or chaplains, in the parish church of St. Columb in Kells, to celebrate mass daily; 1 in the [illegible] chapel, another in St. Mary's chapel, and a 3d [illegible] the chapel of St. Catharine the Virgin. Fair days, Thursd. before [illegible] [illegible] before Ascension, [illegible] and 28 Oct. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Kells, the name of a town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster, which has also a village [illegible] of [illegible] name, being a post and fair town, distant from Dublin 63 miles. It is an antient place, called King's Kells, and was noted for a priory of Augustines, built and richly endowed by Geoffry Fitz Robert, who came into this kingdom with Strongbow. The prior of this abbey had the title of lord spiritual, and sat in the house of peers before the reformation. The ruins only of this abbey now remain. A synod was held in it A.D. 1152, when John Paparo, legate from Rome, [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] that were [illegible] the [illegible] to settle the affairs of the church. The parish church is built in the Gothic manner. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ossory. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, [illegible] miles from Dublin, near which are the ruins of a church; and here [illegible] an encounter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before the arrival of the English [illegible] the place is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of that name, over which [illegible] a bridge. Lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible] Also the name of a [illegible] in [illegible] co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

KELLYMOUNT, in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster; this place is otherwise called [illegible], and is remarkable for a [illegible] [illegible] formerly to commit their [illegible] in very large [illegible] and made a [illegible] this place [illegible] of [illegible]. Near Kellymount is a ford that [illegible] the co. of Kilkenny and Carlow; [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of both counties, and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of their country; formerly there was a battle fought [illegible] between the inhabitants of both [illegible] [illegible] their limits, which are [illegible] [illegible] the middle of the ford.

[illegible] in bar. Catherlogue, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, on the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] a large [illegible] dedicated to St. Patrick, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] belonged to the antient family of [illegible] a name still surviving, and [illegible] [illegible] of the country. There are [illegible] of that name interred in [illegible] whose [illegible] are still remaining, [illegible] there is but one [illegible] inscription is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mac [illegible] [illegible]. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

[illegible] in bar. [illegible] co. [illegible] prov. Ulster.

[illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible] prov. Leinster; [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible] in bar. Morgallion(?), co. Meath, prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin; [illegible] [illegible] a church and castle. Here is also a [illegible] from [illegible].

[illegible] in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; a [illegible].

[illegible] in dioc. of Armagh, [illegible] Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] near Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

[illegible] bar. [illegible], co. [illegible] prov. [illegible].

[illegible] in [illegible] co. Kerry, prov. Munster, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from London [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Dublin

26 SE 60

[illegible] Kilkenny, [illegible] Dungarvan.

Iverk, Ibar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinst.

Ivernis, an ancient town and capital of the Irish Scots, as mentioned by Ptolemy, who affirms that it was sit. on the Eastern banks of the Shannon, but where is not very easy to say; most probably it was the present town of Birr, in the King's co. prov. Leinster, or Banagher has the same signification with Ivernis, viz. the Western habitation on the water; and is sit. in the antient Cantred called the Siol of Anmchad.

[illegible]town, sit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin, is a living in dioc. of Meath.

K.

KARNES, [illegible] a rocky [illegible] sit. in the channel, called by [illegible] in co. Down, prov. Ulster; they take their name from a small Karn or heap of stones placed near them on the island.

K[illegible], sit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

K[illegible], now in ruins, sit. on the side of a lough about 2 miles from [illegible], co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

K[illegible], sit. on the coast of co. [illegible], prov. Ulster.

KANTURK, sometimes called [illegible] and Kenturk, a fair town in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster, [illegible] miles [illegible]. The name was anciently written [illegible], i.e. a Boar's head, probably from one of those animals having been here killed [illegible] in former times. It belonged to a branch of the M'Carthys called Mac Donagh, who forfeited his estate in 1641. In queen Eliz.'s time they erected a vast magnificent pile near this place, the walls of which are entire; it was a parallelogram 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked with 4 square buildings; but being represented to the council as a place which might become dangerous to government, the building was put a stop to, tho' far from being [illegible] to that purpose. All the window frames, coigns, battlements and [illegible] are of hewn stone, and the whole makes a most grand and regular appearance. This castle with the town and manor of Kanturk, gave title of baron to the family of Perceval, now earl of Egmont. In the town is a neat market-house, and the woollen manufacture is that chiefly carried on there. [illegible] 2 miles off [illegible] coal [illegible] water. [illegible] well walled, and flanked with [illegible] a bed of coal was discovered somewhat similar to that at Kilkenny. Fairs held 4 May, July [illegible] Nov. and 11 Dec.

K[illegible], a place so called, from a large Karn or heap of stones placed there. It lies in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, by the edge of the co. Down near Newry. This Karn is 180 yards in circumference, and 10 yards in conical height.

K[illegible], the [illegible] Giant's grave, a hill sit. 2 miles N. of [illegible] in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

KARRICK CASTLE, or Carrick Castle, sit. a mile from the town of Wexford, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. It is built on a high rock, overhanging the Slaney; there is a ferry-boat kept here for the convenience of passengers, from which circumstance this place is also called Ferry-carrig; the castle was built by Robert Fitz-Stephen, and fortified; but the people of Wexford got him into their power by stratagem, and confined him and most of his followers in prison, till the arrival of Hen. IId. when they delivered him to that monarch, and were the first who submitted as subjects to England.

K[illegible], a deep well sit. in a field S. of [illegible], in co. Cork, prov. Munster; which is generally supposed not to be fathomable; a stone thrown into it may be heard distinctly for about 15 seconds before it reaches the water.

KEADY, sit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin. About this place and along the banks of the river [illegible], are many considerable bleach-mills, the linen manufacture being carried on there very extensively. Fairs held 4 April, [illegible] and [illegible] Oct. This place is [illegible] dioc. of Armagh.

K[illegible], sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; [illegible] the largest part of the [illegible] with the harbours of Glandore and Castlehaven.

K[illegible], [illegible] Westmeath, prov. Leinster; [illegible] 20 [illegible].

K[illegible], sit. in bar. Burren, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

K[illegible], sit. near [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

KENAGH, a fair town in co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 10 Oct.

K[illegible], or [illegible], a mountain sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

K[illegible], in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, [illegible]

some

ſame name, ſit. 31 miles from Dnblin : it returns 2 members to parliament ; patron, the earl of *Bective*. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Gholmondeley*. Lat. 53 : 45, N. lon. 7 : 20 W. Near it is *Headfort*, the magnificent ſeat of lord *Bective*. This town is pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Blackwater* : it was antiently called *Kenanue*, and afterwards *Keniis*. In former ages it was reckoned one of the moſt famous cities in the kingdom ; and on the arrival of the Engliſh, was walled and fortified with towers. In 1178, a caſtle was erected where the market houſe is now ; and oppoſite the caſtle was a croſs of an entire ſtone, ornamented with bas relief figures, and many curious inſcriptions in the antient Iriſh character. Within a ſmall diſtance was the church of St. *Senan* ; and on the S. of the church yard is a round tower, which meaſures 99 feet from the ground, the roof ending in a point, and near the top were 4 windows oppoſite the cardinal points. There was a celebrated monaſtery founded here about anno 510 for regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It owed its origin to St. *Columb*, called alſo St. *Columb Kill*, to whom the ſite of the abbey was granted by *Dermod Mac Carval*, or *Dermod* the ſon of *Kervall*, king of Ireland. An epiſcopal ſee was afterwards erected here, which in the 13th century was united to that of Meath. A priory or hoſpital was alſo erected by *Walter de Lacie*, lord of Meath, in the reign of Rich. Iſt for Croſs-bearers or crouched friars, following the order of *St. Auguſtin*. There was likewiſe a perpetual chantry of 3 prieſts or chaplains, in the pariſh church of St. *Columb* in Kells, to celebrate maſs daily ; 1 in the Rood chapel, another in St. Mary's chapel, and a 3 in the chapel of St. Catherine the Virgin. Fair days Thurſd. before Shrove Tueſd. day before Aſcenſion, 9 Sept. and 16 Oct. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.—Alſo the name of a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, which has alſo a village in it of ſame name, being a poſt and fair town, diſtant from Dublin 64 miles. It is an antient place, ſit. on *King's river*, and was noted for a priory of *Auguſtines*, built, and richly endowed by *Geoffry Fitz-Roberts*, who came into this kingdom with *Strongbow*. The prior of this place had the title of lord ſpiritual, and as ſuch ſat in the houſe of peers before the reformation : the ruins only of this abbey now remain : a ſynod was held in it A. 1152, when *John Paparo*, legate from Rome, made one of the number of biſhops that were convened there at that time to ſettle the affairs of the church. The preſent church is built in the gothic manner. It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. Fairs held 13 July.—There is a third place of this name, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin ; near which are the ruins of a church ; and here *Kellach* an anchorite died in 828, on the ſcite of whoſe cell, a priory was erected by *O'Brian Carrog*, before the arrival of the Engliſh. This place is but a ſmall village, ſeated on a river of ſame name, over which it has a bridge. Lat. 52 : 27, lon. 3 : 6.—Alſo the name of a place in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KELLYMOUNT, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter ; this place is otherwiſe called *Ballymaclaghna*, and is remarkable for a banditti who uſed formerly to commit their depredations in very large bodies, and made a little inn near this place, their houſe of rendezvous. Near Kellymount is a *ford*, that parts the co.'s of Kilkenny and Carlow ; within this ford the ſheriffs of both co.'s meet, and deliver and receive the judges in their circuits ; formerly there was a battle fought near it, between the inhabitants of both co.'s, concerning their limits, which are now amicably fixed at the middle of the ford.

KELLY'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, on the E. ſide of the river *Barrow* ; here is a large ruined church dedicated to St. *Patrick*, and ſaid to have been built by him. It formerly belonged to the antient family of *Cummins*, a name ſtill ſurviving, and numerous in this part of the country. There are ſeveral of that name interred in the church, whoſe vaults are ſtill remaining, tho' there is but one whoſe inſcription is intelligible ; it is as follows, " *Hoc jacet ſub lapide Hugo Mac Cummins*, 1603." This is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

KELVIN, a *river* ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KENADUS, from *Ccan-an-uis*, i. e. the principal country of the water ; an antient diſtrict in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter : ſit. near the *lakes* in that country.

KENAGH, ſit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, 56 miles from Dublin ; 2 miles from which are the ruins of a church and caſtle. Here is alſo a *river* of ſame name.

KENARD, ſit. in bar. Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter ; an antient nunnery was erected here.

KENE, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

KENELLY, ſit. near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KENITH, ſit. near *Iniſkean*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KENMARE *river*, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter ; the entrance to which lies between the *Skeligs* to the N. W. lat. 51 : 35 N. and lon. 11 W. from London, and the *Bull*, *Cow* and *Calf*, the *Bull* lieing in lat. 51 : 20 N. and lon. 10 : 40 W. This river is about 14 leagues in length, and in breath from the *Skeligs* to the *Bull*, *Cow* and *Calf*, 5 leagues and half; and from *Scariff iſland* on the N. ſide to the *Durſey iſland*, on the S. ſide it is about 3 leagues or 8 Iriſh miles. The entrance of this river is deep, fair and navigable up to its head, having nothing of danger all the way but what appears; and that only on the coaſt at both ſides, until you are 8 leagues up to the river, and a-breaſt with *Ardea* caſtle on the S. ſide, where there is a ſunk rock called *the maiden*.

KENMARE *town*, ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; 155 miles from Dublin. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Brown*; and is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert; near it, is the celebrated and beautiful *lake* of *Killarney*. The town is but ſmall, yet remarkable for its *bay*; which is 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 in breadth, in which are ſeveral good harbours.

KENOGHT, or *Kenought*, a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KENRY, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; antiently called *Carbre Aobhdha*, the kings of which had their ſeat at *Brury* in this co. at which latter place *Auliff-Mor-O'Donaghue* king of Kenry, was ſlain by *Murtogh O'Brien* in 1165.

KENTSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

KERRY, a co. in the prov. of Munſter; antiently called *Corrigia*, or the rocky country, from *Cerrig* or *Carric* a rock. It is bounded by the *Shannon*, which river divides it from *Clare* on the N. by *Limerick* and *Cork* on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the *Atlantic ocean* on the W. The beſt town in it is *Dingle*, ſit. in a *bay* of the ſame name. It comprehends a great part of the territory formerly called *Deſmond*, and conſiſts of very different kinds of ſoil. The S. parts are plain and fertile, but the N. full of high mountains, which though remarkably wild, produce a great number of natural curioſities. It contains 647,650 acres, 83 pariſhes, 8 bar.'s, 3 boroughs, returns 8 members to parliament; and gives title of earl to the family of *Fitzmaurice*. It is 53 miles from N. to S. and in the broadeſt part from E. W. 41, and lies within lat. 51 : 30 and 52 : 24 N. the lon. at mouth of *Kenmare river*, being 10 : 35 W. or 42 m. 20 s. difference of time with *London*. Its bar.'s are Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice, Truaghnacmy, Corcaguinny, Magunihy, Glanerought, Dunkerron and Iveragh: containing about 19,395 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. It is the fourth co. as to extent in Ireland, and the ſecond in this prov. but in reſpect to inhabitants and culture doth not equal many ſmaller co.'s In it there are two epiſcopal ſees, which have been annexed to the biſhoprick of *Limerick*, ſince the year 1663. viz. *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*. The ſee of *Ardfert* was antiently called the dioc. of *Kerry*, and its biſhops were named biſhops of *Kerry*. Few mountains in Ireland can vie with thoſe in this co. for height; during the greater part of the year their ſides are obſcured by fogs, and it muſt be a very ſerene day when their tops appear. *Iron ore* is to be had in great plenty in moſt of the Southern bar.'s. The principal rivers are the *Black-water*, *Feal*, *Gale* and *Brick*, *Caſhin*, *Mang*, *Lea*, *Fleſk*, *Laune*, *Carrin*, *Fartin*, *Inny* and *Roughty*, and the principal lake is *Killarney*. There are ſome good medicinal waters diſcovered in this co. particularly *Killarney water*, *Iveragh ſpa*, *Fell's-well*, *Dingle*, *Caſtlemain*, and *Tralee ſpas*, as alſo a ſaline ſpring at Maheribeg. Some rare and uſeful plants grow in Kerry, of which *Dr. Smyth* gives a particular account in his hiſtory of that county. Amongſt the antient Iriſh and Engliſh families of this co. we find thoſe of Fitzgerald, M'Carty, M'Gillicuddy, O'Sullivan, O'Conor, Fitzmaurice, Deſmond, Croſby, Blenerhaſſet, Denny, Trant and Brown.

KERRY-CURRY, or *Kerrycurrighy*, a bar. joined with *Kinalea*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KERRY-HEAD, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 10 miles from Ardfert, between Tralee bay and the Shannon mouth. Here are found great quantities of Amethyſts, commonly called *Kerry-ſtones*; they are of a chryſtalliform figure, and found adhering by their baſes to ſtoney matter, cruſting over the perpendicular fiſſures, in rocks of ferruginous ſtones. Their colours are various degrees of ſhades of purple: ſome approach to a violet, and others are of a pale roſe colour. Some parts of different ſpecimens of theſe gems, are often found as colourleſs as chryſtal.

KERRY-POINT, a cape ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KESH, a village ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

KEY-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KID, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Erris, near the coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KIERRIGIA, a diſtrict ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the antient proprietors of which were the M'Coſtellos.

KIERRIGIA-LUACRA, a diſtrict in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, that antiently belonged to the Deſmonds and O'Connors.

KILABINY, ſit. near Ardfert, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLABRAHAR, i. e. the church of the brotherhood; this place which ſtands between *Churchtown* and *Liſcarol*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, had formerly a monaſtery, now in ruins, but of what order is uncertain.

KILARD, ſit. in bar. Ibricken, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe; otherwiſe called *Killard*, and gives title of baron to the family of *Monckton* now viſc. Galway.

KILBALLYOWEN, ſit. near *Loop-head*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILBARRON, ſit. on the bay of Donegal, in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe. *St. Columb* founded a church here. *Barrius*, who flouriſhed about the year 590, [illegible] to this church, and was [illegible] of it.

KILBARRY, ſit. in co. of the city of Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Waterford. A houſe was founded here in the 12th century for knights templars, and given afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Beſides the grand priory of *Kilmainham* near Dublin, we find but 8 houſes or preceptories of this order in Ireland, 3 of which, viz. *Kilbarry*, *Crook* and *Killure*, were in the co. Waterford. Kilbarry with its demeſnes was granted to *Thomas* earl of *Ormond*, in [illegible], and aſſigned to *Thomas* [illegible].—Alſo the name of a ſeat, ſit. 2 miles E. of Macroom, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILBEGGAN, a borough, fair and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin; it returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Lambert* family. It is ſeated on the river *Brune*, over which there is a bridge; there was here a monaſtery founded by [illegible] and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was inhabited by monks from the Ciſtertian abbey of *Mellifont*. A mile beyond the village are the ruins of *Newcaſtle* caſtle; an abbey at *Kilbeggan* was founded by *St Becan*, ſon of *Murchad* of the illuſtrious race of Munſter, in a very early age. Fairs held here 26 June and 28 Oct. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Meath; lat. 53. [illegible] lon. 7. 35.

KILBEGS, or *Kilbeg*, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. lat. 53. 45. lon. 6. 45.—Alſo a place ſit. 4 miles N. W. of *Naas*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. [illegible] the knights Templars had a commandery here.

KILBERRY, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin. It is now but a ſmall village, tho' formerly a place of greater note; there was an abbey erected here in an early age, of the ruins of which there are ſtill ſome remains to be ſeen; between 3 and 4 miles from this, are the ruins of *Kilkea* caſtle. Kilberry is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath; it lies 4 miles N. of *Navan*; [illegible] a perpetual chantry of 2 prieſts or [illegible] was formerly eſtabliſhed in the church [illegible].

KILBIXY, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it was the chief ſeat of Sir *Geffrey Conſtantine*, one of the Engliſh ſettlers, [illegible] and of old, a town of great ſtate, having its [illegible] and 12 burgeſſes in [illegible] ſcarlet gowns, a mayor and ſheriffs, and other ſuitable officers; however great its ſtate, the remains are now ſo ſmall, that we may juſtly apply to it what *L. Florus* [illegible] the Veii in Italy; "Laborat annalium [illegible] ut Veios fuiſſe credamus." This is a church in dioc. of Meath; and here a caſtle was erected by *Hugh de Lacy* in 1192; and an hoſpital for lepers, which was called the leper-houſe of *Kilbixy*.

KILBOLANE, a pariſh in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a caſtle called *Kilbolane-caſtle*, about 4 miles N. W. of *Broghill*, it belonged to the earls of *Deſmond*, but it is ſaid to have been built ſoon after the coming [illegible] of [illegible] by the [illegible]; it is now a [illegible] and [illegible]; not far from it is the pariſh-church of Kilbolane [illegible] a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne.

KILBOY, ſit. near *Silvermines*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILBRENIN, now called *Stone-hall*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here was an abbey founded in the 6th century, part of whoſe ruins are remaining on a riſing ground.—Alſo a place of ſame name, where a monaſtery was founded, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILBRIDE, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 42 miles from Dublin, a pleaſant ſeat, lately occupied by *John Ryall*, eſq.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in bar. [illegible], co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 19 miles from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. [illegible], co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of [illegible], ſit. in bar. [illegible], co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar and *Calf*, the *Bull* lying in lat. 51 : 20 N. and lon. 10 : 40 W. This river is about 14 leagues in length, and in breadth from the *Skelligs* to the *Bull, Cow* and *Calf*, 3 leagues and half; and from *Scariff iſland* on the N. ſide, to the *Durſey iſland*, on the S. ſide it is about 3 leagues or 8 Iriſh miles. The entrance of this river is deep, fair and navigable up to its head, having nothing of danger all the way but what appears; and that only on the coaſt at both ſides, until you are 8 leagues up to the river, and a-breaſt with *Ardea* caſtle on the S. ſide, where there is a ſunk rock called *the maiden*.

KENMARE *town*, ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; 155 miles from Dublin. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Brown*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert; near it is the celebrated and beautiful *lake* of *Killarney*. The town is but ſmall, yet remarkable for its *bay*, which is 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 in breadth, in which are ſeveral good harbours.

KENOGHT, or *Keenaght*, a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KENRY, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; anciently called, *Caibre Aebhdhe*, the kings of which had their ſeat at *Brury* in this co. at which latter place *Auliff Mac O'Donoghue* king of Kenry, was ſlain by *Murtagh O'Brien* in 1165.

KENTSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

KERRY, a co. in the prov. of Munſter, anciently called *Corrigia*, or the rocky country, from *Carig* or *Carric* a rock. It is bounded by the *Shannon*, which river divides it from *Clare* on the N. by *Limerick* and *Cork* on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the *Atlantic ocean* on the W. The chief town in it is *Dingle*, ſit. in a bar. of the ſame name. It comprehends a great part of the territory formerly called *Deſmond*, and conſiſts of very different kinds of ſoil. The S. parts are plain and fertile, but the N. full of high mountains, which though remarkably wild, produce a great number of natural curioſities. It contains 647,650 acres, 84 pariſhes, 8 bars. 3 boroughs, returns 8 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the family of Fitzmaurice. It is 55 miles from N. to S. and in the broadeſt part from E. to W. 41, and lies within lat. 51 : 32 and 52 : 24 N. Its lon. at mouth of *Kenmare river*, being 10 : 20 W. or 41 m. 20 s. difference of time with *London*. Its bars. are Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice, Trughanacmy, Corkaguiny, Magunihy, Glanerought, Dunkerron and Iveragh; containing about 10,995 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. It is the fourth co. as to extent in Ireland, and the ſecond in this prov. but in reſpect to inhabitants and culture doth not equal many ſmaller ones. In it there are two epiſcopal ſees, which have been annexed to the biſhoprick of *Limerick*, ſince the year 1663, viz. *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*. The ſee of *Ardfert* was anciently called the *dioc.* of *Kerry*, and its biſhops were named biſhops of *Kerry*. Few mountains in Ireland can vie with thoſe in this co. for height; during the greater part of the year their ſides are obſcured by fogs, and it muſt be a very ſerene day when their tops appear. *Iron ore* is to be had in great plenty in moſt of the Southern bar's. The principal rivers are the *Black-water*, *Feal*, *Gale* and *Brick*, *Caſhin*, *Maing*, *Lee*, *Fleſk*, *Laune*, *Carrin*, *Furtin*, *Inny* and *Roughty*, and the principal lake is *Killarney*. There are ſome good medicinal waters diſcovered in this co. particularly *Killarney water*, *Iveragh ſpa*, *Bell's-well*, *Dingle*, *Caſtlemain*, and *Tralee ſpas*, as alſo a ſaline ſpring at Maheriſheg. Some rare and uſeful plants grow in Kerry, of which *Dr. Smith* gives a particular account in his hiſtory of that county. Amongſt the antient Iriſh and Engliſh families of this co. we find thoſe of Fitzgerald, M'Carty, M'Gillicuddy, O'Sullivan, O'Conor, Fitzmaurice, Deſmond, Croſby, Blennerhaſſet, Denny, Tiant and Brown.

KERRY-CURRY, or *Kerrycurrihy*, a bar. joined with *Kinalea*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KERRY-HEAD, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 10 miles from Ardfert, between Tralee bay and the Shannon mouth. *Here are found* great quantities of Amethyſts, commonly called *Kerry-ſtones*; they are of a chryſtalliform figure, and found adhering by their baſes to ſtony matter, cruſting over the perpendicular fiſſures, in rocks of ferruginous ſtones. Their colours are various degrees of ſhades of purple: ſome approach to a violet, and others are of a pale roſe colour: ſome parts of different ſpecimens of theſe gems are often found as colourleſs as chryſtal.

KERRY-POINT, a cape ſit. in bar. [illegible], co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KESH, a village ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

KEY-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KID, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Erris, near the coaſt of co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a diſtrict ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the antient proprietors of which were the M'Coſtelloes.

[illegible], a diſtrict in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, that anciently belonged to the Deſmonds and O'Connors.

KILARNY, ſit. near Ardfert, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Kilabrahar, i. e. the church of the brotherhood: this place which ſtands between *Churchtown* and *Liſcarol*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, had formerly a monaſtery, now in ruins, but of what order is uncertain.

Kilard, ſit. in bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe; otherwiſe called *Killard*; and gives title of baron to the family of *Arundel* now viſc. Galway.

Kilballyboyne, ſit. near *Loop-head*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Kilbaron, ſit. on the bay of Donegal, in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Raphoe. St. *Columb* founded a church here. *Barrind*, who flouriſhed about the year 590, gave his name to this church, and was biſhop of it.

Kilbarry, ſit. in co. of the city of Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Waterford. A houſe was founded here in the 12th century for knights templars; and given afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem. Beſides the grand priory of *Kilmainham* near Dublin, we find but 8 houſes or preceptories of this order in Ireland; 3 of which, viz. *Kilbarry*, *Crook* and *Killure*, were in the co. Waterford. Kilbarry with its demeſnes, were granted to *Thomas* earl of *Ormond*, in fee-farm, and aſſigned to *Thomas Wadding*.—Alſo the name of a ſeat, ſit. 3 miles S. of Macroom, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Kilbeggan, a borough, fair and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin; it returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Lambert* family. It is ſeated on the river *Broſna*, over which there is a bridge; there was here a monaſtery founded in 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was inhabited by monks from the Ciſtertian abbey of *Melefont*; 1½ mile beyond this village, are the ruins of *Moycaſhill* caſtle; an abbey at *Kilbeggan* was founded by St. *Becan*, ſon of *Murchade* of the blood royal of Munſter, in a very early age. Fairs held here 16 June and 28 Oct. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Meath; lat. 53 : 18, lon. 7 : 57.

Kilbegs, or *Kilbeg*, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 53 : 46, lon. 7 : 20.—Alſo a place ſit. 4 miles N. W. of *Naas*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: 'tis ſaid the knts. Templars had a commandery here.

Kilberry, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin. It is now but a ſmall village, tho' formerly a place of greater note; there was an abbey erected here in an early age, of the ruins of which there are ſtill ſome remains to be ſeen; between 3 and 4 miles from this, are the ruins of *Kildangan* caſtle. Kilberry is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath: it lies 4 miles N. of *Navan*, where a perpetual chantry of 2 prieſts or chaplains was formerly eſtabliſhed in the church of Kilberry.

Kilbixy, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it was the chief ſeat of Sir *Geoffry Conſtantine*, one of the Engliſh ſettlers, *temp. Hen.* IId. and of old, a town of great note, having (as 'tis ſaid) had 12 burgeſſes in their ſcarlet gowns, a mayor and ſovereign, with other ſuitable officers; however of all this ſtate, the remains are now ſo ſmall, that we may juſtly apply to it what *L. Florus* ſays of the Veii in Italy; Laborat annalium fides, ut Veios fuiſſe credamus." This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath: and here a caſtle was erected by *Hugh de Lacey* in 1192; and an hoſpital for lepers, which was called the leper houſe of St. *Brigid*.

Kilbolane, a pariſh in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a caſtle called *Kilbolane caſtle*, about 4 miles S. W. of *Broghill*; it belonged to the earls of *Deſmond*, but is ſaid to have been built ſoon after the coming over of *Strongbow* by the *Cogans*; it is now a good houſe and improvement: not far from it is the pariſh church of *Kilbolane*. It is a curacy in dioc. of Cloyne.

Kilboy, ſit. near *Silvermines*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Kilbrenin, now called *Straw-hall*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was an abbey founded in the 8th century, part of whoſe ruins are remaining on a riſing ground.—Alſo a place of ſame name, where a monaſtery was founded, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Kilbride, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 42 miles from Dublin, a pleaſant ſeat, lately occupied by *Arthur Baillie*, eſq; deceaſed.—— There is alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, &c. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Conna.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Dunboyne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Geſhil, King's co. prov. Leinſter. — Alſo the ruins of a church called *Kilbride church*, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within about 8 miles of the metropolis.

KILBRIDE-PASS, a village ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 33 miles from Dublin ; near it are the ruins of a church, and 2 caſtles at different diſtances.

KILBRIDGE, ſit. near *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILBRIN, a pariſh church now in ruins, ſit. near *Caſtle-Cor*, in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter : it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

KILBRITTON, a fair town in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter : the cantred of *Kilbritton* antiently belonged to the bar. of *Courceys* in this co. The caſtle was formerly a ſeat of the lords *Courcey*, and afterwards of *Mac Carty Reagh* : when ſtanding it was a ſtately building, environed with a large bawn, fortified with 6 turrets on the walls ; but it was ſome years ago taken down, and a handſome dwelling houſe erected in its ſtead : to this caſtle belongs a privilege of fairs and markets, granted by ſeveral patents ; fairs held 22 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

KILBRONEY, ſit. near *Roſe-Trevor*, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter ; where are the ruins of the old pariſh church. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILCARN, ſit. near *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILCAROON, ſit. in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILCASH, a handſome ſeat of the *Butler* family, from thence called the *Butler's* of *Kilcaſh*, ſit. in bar. Iffa, &c. co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, near a ſmall village of ſame name, where fairs are held on 5 Aug. The latter is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

KILCHAIRPRE, ſit. in the territory of Tirſiachra, which adjoins the river Moy, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught ; at which place a church was founded by St. *Carpreus* about the year 500.

KILCLARAN, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter ; fairs held 31 May and 2 Dec.

KILCLEEHEEN, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, on the river *Sair*, oppoſite Waterford. Here a nunnery was founded in 1151 by *Dermod* ſon of *Murchard* king of Leinſter : it was endowed by *John* earl of *Moreton*, lord of Ireland, and afterwards king of England, and by *David Fitzmilo* : the whole was granted to the corporation of Waterford, 20 Nov. 26th queen *Eliz.*

KILCLIEF, a caſtle with lands belonging to it, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter ; 'tis ſeated (as alſo the church of that name) on the entrance into the bay of *Strangford*, in bar. Lecale : this caſtle and lands were an antient ſee, houſe and manor belonging to the biſhops of *Down*, and is now a rectory in dioc. of Down : it was there that *John Celey*, biſhop of that ſee, publicly cohabited with *Lettice Thombe* a married woman, for which ſcandal, *Swain*, archbiſhop of *Armagh*, had him ſerved with a monitory proceſs in his caſtle of *Kilclief*. There was a chamber in the caſtle called the *Hawk's chamber*, where 'tis ſaid the biſhop's falconer and hawks were kept ; yet poſſibly this tradition may have been taken up from the figure of a fowl reſembling a *hawk*, carved on a ſtone chimney piece, in a room on the ſecond floor, on which alſo is cut in bas-relief a croſs patee ; the caſtle has been preſerved, but covered with thatch ; it is a large building, and the firſt floor of it vaulted ; has two front wings, in one of which is a ſtair-caſe, and in the other a ſtack of cloſets ; the lands ſurrounding the caſtle are a fine demeſne, and ſome of the beſt land in the bar. on which there is a water mill. An hoſpital for lepers was founded here under the patronage of St. *Peter* ; there was alſo an abbey for regular canons, over which St. *Eugene* and St. *Niall* preſided.

KILCLOGHAN, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter : here a preceptory for Knts. Templars was founded by *O'More* ; a leaſe of which was granted 30th queen *Eliz.* to ſir *Henry Harrington*, knt.

KILCOCK, a fair and poſt town ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 14 miles from Dublin, ſit. on a branch of the *river Liffey* ; fairs held 25 Mar. 11 May, Aug. and 29 Sept. This place ſtands on the great road from Mullingar to Longford : an antient monaſtery was erected here, dedicated to St. *Colcha*, who was honoured here annually on 6 June.

KILCOE, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter ; an inconſiderable village, but it is a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KILCOGNY, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter ; fairs held 25 May and 3 Aug.

KILCOLEMAN, a ruined caſtle of the earls of *Deſmond*, 2 miles N. W. of *Doneraile*, in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter ; celebrated for having been the reſidence of the immortal *Spencer*, where he compoſed his excellent poem called "*the Fairy Queen* :" the caſtle is now almoſt level with the ground, and was ſit. on the N. ſide of a fine lake, in the midſt of a vaſt plain, terminated to the E. by the co. Waterford mountains, Ballyhoura-hills to the N. (or as *Spencer* terms them, the *mountains of Mole)* Nagle mountains to the S. and Kerry mountains

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Kilcommon, alias Killcoleman, a chapelry & constablewick in the parish of Wicklow, Co. of the same name & prov. of Leinster containing 2861 acres 22 perches. is under composition for tithes at £111:10/2 late currency. It forms part of the Prebend of Wicklow.

mountains to the W. It commanded a view of above half the breadth of Ireland, and muſt have been, when the adjacent uplands were wooded, a moſt pleaſant and romantic ſituation; from whence no doubt, *Spencer* drew ſeveral parts of the ſcenery of his poem. Here is a pariſh of this name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, in ſame co. and prov.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILCOLGAN, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh. Here was an abbey, over which St. *Colgan* was abbot in 580. There was alſo another abbey of ſame name in this co. founded by St. *Columb-Kill*. — Alſo a place in King's co. prov. Leinſter, where another abbey was founded by St. *Colgan* before mentioned.

KILCOMKAY, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILCOMMON, ſit. near *Birr*, King's co. prov. Leinſter. Also Co. of Wicklow.

KILCOMODON-HILL, ſit. near *Aughrim*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught: at this place was fought the famous battle of Aughrim, on 12 July, 1691, between the Engliſh and Iriſh forces, in which *St. Ruth* who commanded the latter, loſt his life, and the former obtained a complete victory.

KILCONERY, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILCONNEL, a bar. with a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin; here are the magnificent ruins of an antient abbey; this place is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert. Fair days 9 May 4 Aug. and 11 Nov. A monaſtery for Franciſcan friars was founded here in 1400, by *Wm. O'Kelly*.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILCONWAY, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſt.

KILCOO, a village ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

KILCOOL, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 16 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church and a ſmall inn: between Kilcool and the ſea, is the celebrated ſalt marſh of *Cooldroſs*, remarkably efficacious in curing ſurfeited horſes. Kilcool is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and holds fairs on Whit. Mond. and 4 Sept.

KILCOOLY, a fair town in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 6 April and 10 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel. *Donagh Carbragh O'Brien* founded an abbey here for Ciſtertian monks about the year 1200.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, where an abbey was founded by St. Olchan. — Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILCOONAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

KILCORBAN, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 18 Sept. Here are the ruins of a chapel, now under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, but originally dedicated to St. *Corban*, who died in 732. *Thomas Burgh*, biſhop of Clonfert, in 1446 granted this chapel with ſome land adjoining thereto, to the friars of the third order of St. Dominick, at the earneſt requeſt of *John Fitz Rery* vicar general of that order, and his brethren. This donation was confirmed by the bull of pope Eugene IVth. dated 15 March 1446. The ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, which was worſhipped in that chapel, is ſtill preſerved by the family of the *Burghs* of Pallais, and many miracles uſed to be aſcribed to it.

KILCORKEY, a fair town in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 17 March, 1 Thurſd. May, 3 Aug. and 29 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

KILCOURSEY, ſee *Killcourſey*.

KILCOW, a ſeat near *Caſtle iſland*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILCREA, a large tract in the co. Cork, prov. Munſter, formerly Bog-land, but now much reclaimed and improved, it was once the eſtate of the earl of *Clancarty*;—alſo the name of a caſtle in the pariſh of *Killonane* in ſaid co. it is a ſtrong building, having an excellent ſtair-caſe of a dark marble, from bottom to top, about 70 feet high: it ſtands a little S. of the river *Bride*; the Barbicans platforms and ditch ſtill remain. Near this caſtle are ſome quarries of a fine cloudy grey marble, which takes a good poliſh; about 2 fields E. of this caſtle, are the ruins of the *abbey* of *Kilcrea*, founded by *Cormoc*, ſurnamed *Laidar*, lord *Muſkerry*, for *Franciſcans*; he alſo built the before-mentioned caſtle, and was buried in this abbey 1494; it was dedicated to St. *Bridget*, and began (according to *Ware*) in 1465, but the *Ulſter annals* place it in 1478; the number of bones and human ſculls ſtrewed

about

about this place, ſhew it to have been once a very great cemetery; a great part of this building ſtill remains, amongſt which is the nave and choir of the church; on the S. ſide of the former, is a handſome arcade of three gothic arches, ſupported by marble columns thicker than thoſe of the *Tuſcan* order. This arcade continues to form one ſide of a chapel, being a croſs ayle; in the choir are ſome old tombs, ſeveral of the lords *Clancarty* being here interred, as were the *Barrets*, and other principal perſons of the country, who always oppoſed the entire demoliſhing of this pile; the ſteeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and the choir, it is ſtill entire, and ſupported by gothic arches; from the gateway of this abbey to the road, there are high banks on either ſide, formed entirely of human bones and ſkulls, cemented together with moſs; at the end of a lane leading to this ruin, ſtands a large wooden croſs, which has remained there ever ſince the demolition of the abbey; and this entrance to the abbey, is by an avenue of venerable oak.

Kilcredan, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, about 3 miles E. of *Caſtlemartyr*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in it are 2 antient monuments. That on the S. ſide of the altar, has the following inſcription. "*Hic jacet corpus Roberti Tynte Militis Aurati, hujus provinciæ Regis conciliis, Filii Edmund Tynte de Wrexhall comitatu ſomerſetenſi in Anglia Armigeri, qui honorem ſuum gladio acquiſivit. Hanc Eccleſiam atque monumentum fieri fecit, Dei Omnipotentis Providentia. An. Dom.* 1663.

Kilcreunta, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, it is called alſo the *nunnery of the chaſte wood*: it was founded about the year 1200 by *Cathal O'Conor Crouderg*, for nuns of the Benedictine order.

Kilcrist, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; about 2 miles beyond which are the ruins of a church.

Kilcrohan, a large pariſh, being a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; reaching from a river called *Blackwater* in this co. to the bay of Ballinaſkeligs, being about 14 Iriſh miles in length, and 5 or 6 miles up the country towards the mountains. In this pariſh about a mile from the church, is a curious hermitage or cell, hewn out of the ſolid rock, ſit. on the top of a hill, by ſome antiquarians ſaid to have been the reſidence of St. *Kieran*, when he compoſed his rule for monks. It is ſometimes written *Kilcraghan*. At Aghamore towards the Weſtern extremity of this pariſh are the remains of a ſmall abbey for canons regular of St. Auguſtin, which was founded by the monks of St. *Finbar* in the 7th century. There is alſo in this pariſh at *Cahirdonel*, a circular fortification of large ſtones, 7 feet high, ſaid to be the work of the Danes.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Kilcullen, a bar. having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; 'tis a fair and poſt town, 21 miles from Dublin. Here is a pretty church, on a hill, with a round tower, about half its original height. This town gave title of baron to a branch of the *Euſtace* family, and tho' mean and low, was formerly very large, and ſurrounded by a wall; for you enter thro' an arch at the turn-pike. A monaſtery was founded here in a very early age. St. *Iſerin* was biſhop of it, who died in 469. The town and abbey were plundered in the years 936 944 and 1037. A bridge was built over the river Liffey about a mile to the N. W. of the town, in 1319, by *Maurice Jakis*, canon of the church of Kildare; where another town ſoon after ſprang up, called *Kilcullen-bridge*, and from that time we may date the fall of *old Kilcullen*. A little beyond the 23d mile ſtone, in a field on the left, is an antient obeliſk of a ſingle rude ſtone, ſit. on a riſing ground. A mile beyond *old Kilcullen* is *Caſtlefiſh*, the ſeat of *Curtis Crofton*, eſq. Fairs held 2 Feb. 25 March, 11 and 22 June, 8 Sept. 2 Oct. and 8 Dec. Kilcullen is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Kilcullen-bridge, ſee *Kilcullen*.

Kilcumin, a vicarage in dioc. of Killalla, ſit. in bar. *Tirawly*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. (Dr. *Beaufort)* According to Mr. *Scale*, it is ſit. in bar. *Erris*.

Kilcummer, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 21 Apr. July, Sept. and Dec.

Kilcummin, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 4 May, 5 July and 18 Oct. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: it lies 13½ miles from Thurles. Here a priory was founded by Philip of Worceſter, who was chief governor of Ireland, A. D. 1184, which he dedicated to St. *Philip*, St. *James* and St. *Cumin*; he filled it with benedictine monks from the abbey of *Glaſtonbury* in Somerſetſhire, and appointed *James*, one of the brethren, to be the firſt prior.

Kilcunihine-bay, ſit. near Beerhaven, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Kildalkey, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Kildalton, the antient name of Beſsborough, the ſuperb ſeat of the earl of Beſsborough, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. This place was forfeited in the rebellion

Old Kilcullen; was anciently surrounded by a wall furnished with seven gates. In 1798 A large party of rebels posted themselves in the church yard at this place. Capt. Erskine of the 9th Dragoons & Capt Cookes of the Romneys were order'd with a small party of cavalry to dislodge, but unsupported by their party these gallant officers were killed by the rebels who exulting in their success assembled in great numbers over the town intending to attack it. Genl. Dundas, ~~who~~ was quartered there & with 80 of the Suffolk flanked by Capt Robt La Touche's corps of yeomanry cavalry, ascended the hill, a fire was commenced by the rebels who were drawn up tent twelve deep, but the infantry reserved theirs till within 15 yard of the enemy's lines & then poured in a volley, which compelled the rebels to throw away their arms, brogues & every incumbrance & betake themselves to flight – In the pursuit which followed many hundreds were slain. A body of 4000 rebels were on another occasion drawn up on Knock-Aulin, a hill a mile from the town & on finding that Genl Col. Campbell with a picked body of troops to dislodge them made proposals to Genl. Dundas to lay down their arms & surrender, to which the Genl acceded & the Coln returned to Athy – But the rebels were no sooner acquainted with the circumstance than about 3000 immediately joined their friends at Vinagar Hill, Co of Wexford.

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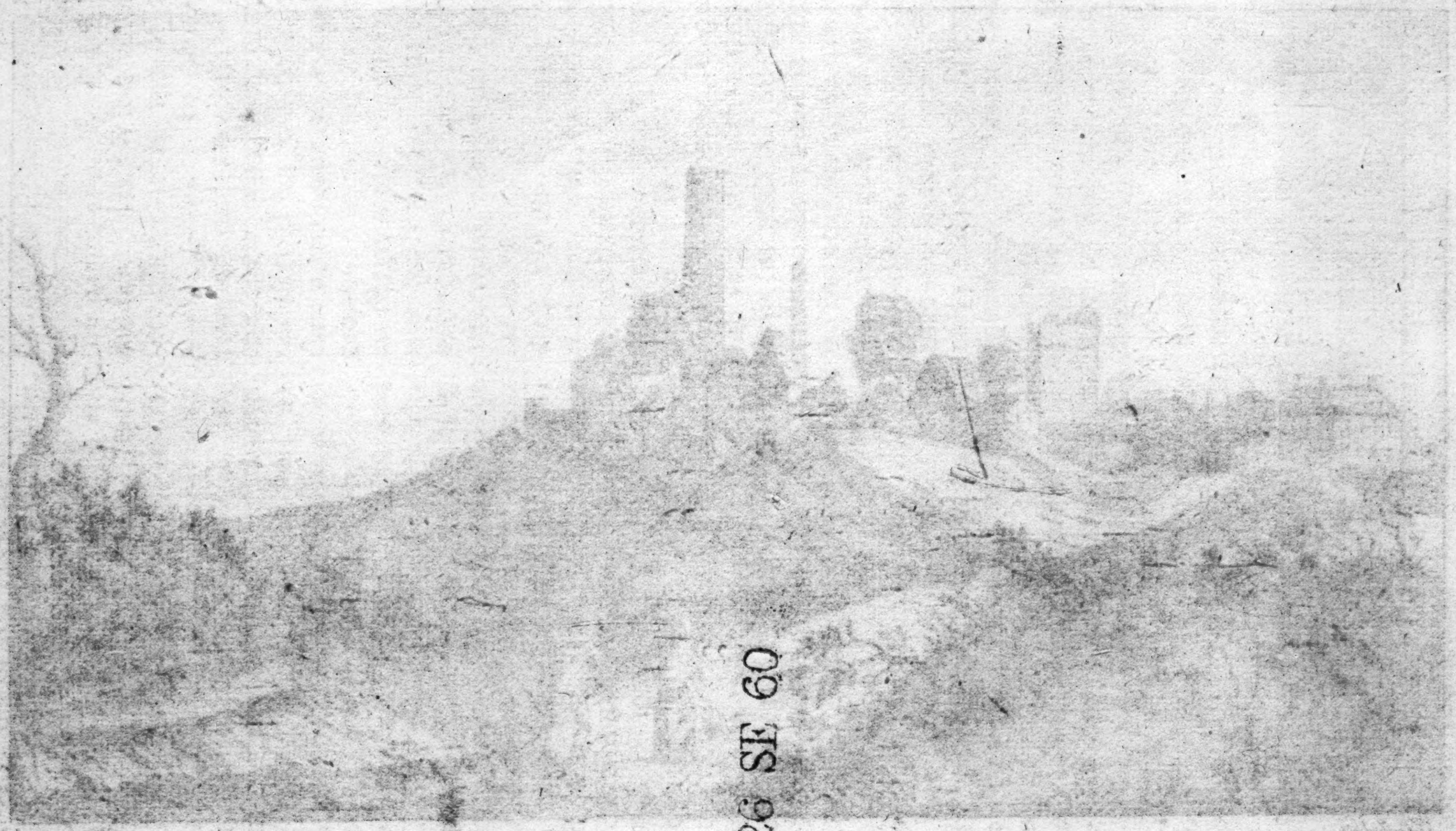

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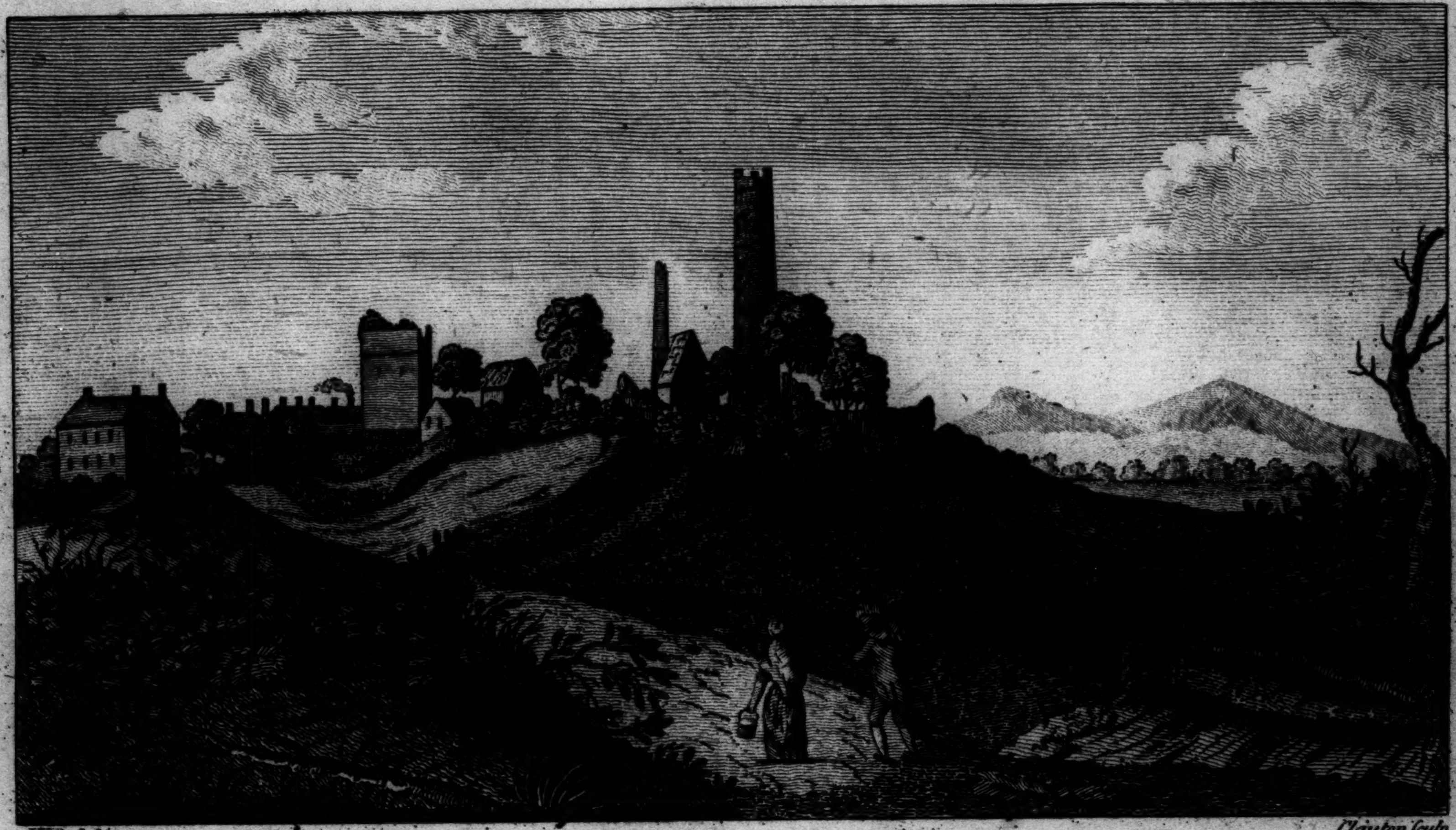
Anth. Hib. Pl. 1. Apr. 1794



W.B. delin. Clayton sculp.

Kildare

lion of 1641, and granted to ſir *John Ponſoby*, an officer in the parliament army, the direct anceſtor of the preſent noble proprietor.

Kildangon, a fair town in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 May, 20 July and 29 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare: here are the remains of an antient caſtle.

Kildare-county, ſit. in the prov. Leinſter, it is bounded by E. Meath on the N. by Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Carlow on the S. and by W. Meath and King's and Queen's co. on the W. It is a fine arable country, well watered by the *Barrow*, *Liffey*, and other rivers, and well inhabited and cultivated, containing 236,750 acres, 113 pariſhes, 10 bar.'s, 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It is about 32 miles from N. to S. and 21 from E. to W. chief town *Kildare*, and gives title of earl to the noble family of *Fitzgerald*. Its bar.'s are Carbery or Carbury, Ikeath and Oughteraney, Claine, Salt, Naas, Great Connel, Ophaly, Kilcullen, Narragh and Rheban, Kilkea and Moon, number of houſes about 11,205, and inhabitants about 56,000. It was antiently called *Chille-dair*, i. e. (according to ſome) the wood of oaks, from a large foreſt which comprehended the middle part of this co. in the centre of this wood was a large plain, ſacred to heathen ſuperſtition, and at preſent called the *Curragh* of *Kildare*; at the extremity of this plain, about the commencement of the 6th century, St. *Brigid* one of the heathen veſtals, on her converſion to the chriſtian faith, founded with the aſſiſtance of St. *Conlæth*, a church and monaſtery near which after the manner of the Pagans, St. *Brigid* kept the ſacred fire in a cell, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. The principal antient families of this co. are the Fitzgeralds, Euſtaces, Allens and Wogans.

Kildare *town*, a borough, poſt and fair town, being the principal town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, 24 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 8, lon. 7 : 24. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Leinſter*. The church of Kildare is ſaid to have been founded by St. *Conlæth*, in the latter end of the 5th or beginning of the 6th century: it ſeems to have been one of the primitive churches of Ireland, and what is termed a mother church, numbers of which were deemed in ſubſequent periods, biſhopricks, tho' few, prior to the 10th century, were other than convents of regular canons, who reſided in or near their churches with their families and pupils or diſciples, where they inſtructed youth in the principles of learning and religion. Under this circumſtance Kildare was one of the antient ſchools or academies of Ireland, during the middle ages. Of the original church and city of Kildare, there are at preſent no remains; both the church and other buildings being frequently plundered and deſtroyed by the Danes. This church however was very early erected into a cathedral, with epiſcopal juriſdiction, which dignity it retains to this day; and to it is annexed the deanery of *Chriſt's-church* in Dublin. This ſee is rated in the king's books at 52*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* but is worth 2,600*l.* per ann. The cathedral now ſerves for the pariſh church, which is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare; near it is a round tower in good preſervation; it is 130 feet in height, built of white granite, to about 12 feet above the ground, and the reſt of common blue ſtone; the door is 14 feet from the foundation: the pedeſtal of an old croſs is to be ſeen here, and the upper part of a croſs lies near it on the ground. According to ſome accounts St. *Brigid*, an illegitimate daughter of an Iriſh chieftain, was the original founder of the church and convent of Kildare about the year 484, which afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the regular canons of St. Auguſtin. 'Tis ſaid St. *Brigid* died 1 Feb. 523, and was here interred, but that her remains were afterwards removed to the cathedral church of Down. From other authorities it appears that St. *Brigid* was not a native of Ireland, but of Nerica in Sweden; that neither ſhe or her nuns were known before the year 1360; that their rule was nearly the ſame as that of St. Auguſtin, and both nuns and monks reſided in the ſame monaſtery, that is, in one part the women, and in the other the men, and both under the government of the abbeſs, and her ſuffragan the abbot; ſo that we ſhould conclude from hence, that all early accounts of Brigidines in Ireland are unfounded. It ſeems likewiſe that the regular order of St. *Auguſtin*, was not founded before 1139 by pope *Innocent* IId. The church however of Kildare, and its ſchool flouriſhed for ſome years; but about the year 770, the town and abbey were unfortunately deſtroyed by fire. It was however ſoon rebuilt, and nearly regained its priſtine ſplendour. In the year 638 *Aod Dubh* or *Black Hugh*, king of Leinſter, abdicated his throne, and took on him (it is ſaid) the Auguſtinian habit in this abbey; he was afterwards choſen abbot and biſhop of Kildare, and died on the 10th May. In 756, *Eiglitigin* the abbot, who was alſo biſhop of Kildare, was killed by a prieſt, as he was celebrating maſs at the altar of St. *Brigid*; ſince which time no prieſt whatſoever was allowed to celebrate maſs in that church in the preſence of a biſhop. In 830, *Ceallach M'Brann*, an Iriſh chieftain of the Eaſtern parts of the co. Kildare, plundered both the town and abbey, during which a number of the clergy were ſlain: about 5 years after, Farannan, abbot of Armagh, attended by a number of his clergy, viſited this place, probably to repair and re-eſtabliſh the monaſtery, but was ſeized by *Fethlemid*, ſon of *Crimthan*, and made captive. In 836, the Danes burnt the town and monaſtery of Kildare, and are ſaid to have carried away the ſhrine of St. *Conlæth*. In 843, the Danes made another attack on Kildare, and ſlew *Cudinasgh* the prior with ſeveral others. So attached were the clergy or monks to their antient dwellings, that they conſtantly repaired them, and ſuffered the ſame depredations from theſe plunderers in 882; when *M'Duff Davorean* with his family, and 280 of the clergy and ſtudents were carried into captivity. In 887, 889, 895 and 920 the Danes alſo plundered this town. In 907, *Cormac* the king and archbiſhop of Caſhel, gave his horſe, one ounce of gold, and an embroidered veſtment to this abbey; but which with other rich articles, were taken by the Danes of Dublin and Waterford in 924, 926 and 927. In 962, the town was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Danes, and the greater part of the inhabitants captured. Notwithſtanding theſe frequent loſſes, the collegiate ſchool of Kildare ſtill continued, and profeſsors conſtantly reſided here. The number of people who frequented this ſeat of learning, made it conſtantly an object to the Daniſh plunderers, for in 965, 992, 998 and 1012 they plundered this town, and in the laſt mentioned year deſtroyed it by fire; and in 1016 the Danes of Dublin, under the command of *Sitric Mac Amhlaf*, laid waſte the town. The buildings, which after the frequent depredations were rebuilt, conſiſted of wattled cottages, and were therefore eaſily deſtroyed either by premeditated or accidental fire. Whence in 1018 the whole town except one houſe was deſtroyed by lightning: it was alſo deſtroyed by fire in 1038, 1040, 1071, 1098 and 1099. During theſe periods flouriſhed the profeſſors or teachers *Cosgrach*, *Diermit O'Lachan*, *M'Dongal*, and ſeveral others. In 1096 a council was held in Ireland by *Moriertach O'Brien*, amongſt other ſubjects to conſider of the repair of churches, when it is probable the church of Kildare was erected of ſtone. In 1143 and 1155 the town and all its edifices were deſtroyed by fire. In 1220, *Hen. de Loundres*, archbiſhop of Dublin, extinguiſhed the fire called inextinguiſhable, which was kept here for ſuperſtitious purpoſes, in a ſmall cell or houſe near the church, 20 feet ſquare, ſome ruins of which are ſtill viſible, and called the *fire houſe*. This fire was however relighted, and continued to burn 'till the total ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. Soon after the arrival of the Engliſh, the town and church came into their poſſeſſion, and a caſtle was erected for the ſecurity thereof by the *de Veſcies*, to whom the town and diſtrict were granted. In 1229, the cathedral, if not rebuilt, was repaired and beautified at great expence by the biſhop, *Ralph de Briſtol*. In 1260, *William de Veſcy*, then earl of Kildare, began a monaſtery for friars of the Franciſcan order on the S. ſide of the town, but it was compleated by *Gerald Fitz-Maurice*, lord Offaly, in 1271, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. About the year 1291, *John Fitz-Thomas*, lord Offaly, having a quarrel with *William de Veſcy* earl of Kildare and lord juſtice of Ireland, when *de Veſcy* refuſed to decide the conteſt by ſingle combat, according to the cuſtom of the times, the king granted the town and manor of Kildare, with moſt of the *de Veſcy's* other property to the ſaid lord Offaly, who became the firſt earl of Kildare of the *Geraldines* in 1316. In 1294 *Calbhach O'Connor* having taken arms againſt the Engliſh, took the caſtle of Kildare, and burnt the rolls and tallies belonging to the manor, and waſted the adjacent country, but was defeated in 1307 by the lord Offaly, and obliged to return to *Hy Falia*, his own diſtrict in the King's co. In 1309 a parliament was held in this town, but we have no account of the buſineſs tranſacted by it. About the year 1486, biſhop *Lane* founded a college in the co. of Kildare, in which the Dean and Chapter might live in a collegiate manner, but of which there are now no remains. *David O'Buge*, who was born in this town, celebrated for his ſound erudition, and in the higheſt eſtimation at Oxford and Treves, having written many learned works, flouriſhed about the year 1320, and died in the Carmelite monaſtery founded here by *Wm. de Veſcy* in 1290. The ruins of this Carmelite monaſtery or White friars, are ſeen a little to the W. of the preſent town, but of no great extent, and was granted at the diſſolution to *Anth. Deeringe*, in 1585. In the reign of queen Eliz. this town ſuffered ſeverely; biſhop *Daly* was three times turned out of his houſe almoſt naked, and plunder'd by the rebels; ſo that in 1600, all the houſes were in ruins, and without a ſingle inhabitant. This with the almoſt total alienation of the church lands, by the biſhops *Craik* and *Pilſworth*, from 1560 to 1604, prevented the town of Kildare from riſing again to diſtinction. In 1643 a garriſon was eſtabliſhed in the caſtle by the earl of *Caſtlehaven*, which in ſome meaſure re-aſſembled the inhabitants, but the cathedral which had gone much to decay in the time of Hen. VIIth. and was repaired by biſhop *Lane*, was nearly deſtroyed in 1641, and the ſteeple beat down by cannon. In 1647 colonel *Jones* took the

Kildare in 1798 the rebels got possession of the town: Genl. Duff marched from Limerick to open a communication with the metropolis on arriving at Kildare he found the town in ruins and that the rebels had collected at the Gibbet Rath on the Curragh, he sent an officer to require them to lay down their arms, they replied by firing at the officer, when the Genl. gave instant orders to charge and a dreadful carnage ensued.

Situated on a rising ground of calcareous rock in an extremely exposed situation & but scantily supplied with water, Kildare possesses few attractions as a place of residence, it is now reduced to a small decayed town of one street, with scarcely a genteel house in it: The Epiphany & Autumn Quarter Sessions for the Southern Division of the County are held here ~~in~~ in a neat Court House erected by the County. Here are also, the Kildare Club House, where the members meet during the Curragh Races and a spacious County Infirmary, which was repaired and enlarged in 1826 and is now capable of making up 50 beds: the no. of patients received into the house in 1832 was 220 of wh. 134 were discharged cured, 94 relieved and 12 died besides 2017 Externs who received advice, medicines &c. In the centre of the town is the Market House and a weekly market is held on .

The R.C. Chapel is a handsome building finished in 1833 by public subscription contiguous to it is a Nunnery of the order of the Presentation who devote their time to the education of the female poor, who make surprisi

a Convent of Carmelite Monks, who have
a neat chapel adjoining it. The R.C. Union
of Kildare & Rathangan comprises also
another Chapel at the latter place.

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Sir

On looking through my memoranda, I find that I have cut out most of my articles of Kildare from my book & forwarded them to London & as you have the List of my Subscribers it would be waste of time to write them here — For taking the Road through the County from Dublin to ~~Kildare~~ Carlow — Two miles to the left among the Hills, the house is visible from the road, is a gentleman a non-subscriber but his name I forget, just before entering Kill is another, a sub. agent, I believe to Lord Cloncurry — At Kill is the Rector & Curate and another good house the owner I do not know, to the right of Kill a road goes off to Clane, where there are several gentlemens seats, you will easily see whom I obtained, I did not see the others From Sallins a little village between Clane & Naas — half a mile to the right is Capt Conners & a good Mill — Entering Naas by that Road is Dean Burgs — Maj Taddy & another gent — The Rector of Naas Declined — The Clerk of the Peace promised to think of it! he lives in the town —

Bray, a market town

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town upon quarter, but it was ſoon after retaken by the Iriſh, who held it 'till the beginning of June 1649, when it was repoſſeſſed by the lord lieutenant. The preſent town which ſeems to be ſit. Eaſtward of the antient, ſtands boldly on a riſing ground, and conſiſts of the church, part of the caſtle ſtill inhabited, the co. infirmary, the pariſh ſchool adjoining the church, a roman catholic chapel, a market houſe; and about 180 houſes, moſt of which however are wretched cabbins. In the reign of *James* the Iſt it was inſtituted a borough, governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and two portrieves. Here are no manufactures, except a ſmall one of felt-hats, and the general ſcarcity of water muſt in a great meaſure prevent any being eſtabliſhed. It has four fairs yearly, held on 12 Feb. 26 April, 12 May and 19 Sept. There appeared here a ſubject of natural hiſtory worthy of notice, which came to the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Daniel Bagot*, ſurgeon of the co. infirmary. It was taken from the head of a woman ſome years ſince, and in every reſpect reſembles a ram's horn, containing ſeveral volutes, forming a ſcroll about 2 inches diameter. There were two growing on the ſame head, but this was the largeſt and moſt perfect.

Kildavan, or *Kildavin*, a ſmall village ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Kildimma, ſit. near *Adaire*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; a monaſtery was founded here by one *Dimma* a prieſt, before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munſter; and at this day retains its antient name.

Kildorery, a fair town in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of *Ballynamana* caſtle. Fairs held 1 May, 27 June, 3 Sept. and 27 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

Kildroghill, a fair town in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held laſt Tueſd. in April, 8 Sept. and 7 Nov.

Kildysart, a fair town in bar. Clanderlogh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 122 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of *Kildyſart caſtle*. Fairs held 22 May and 27 Aug. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killala; it is otherwiſe written *Kildiſart*.

Kilebbane, ſit. in bar. *Ballyadams*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, about 4 miles S. W. of Athy. St. *Abban* built a ſumptuous monaſtery here, about A. D. 650; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. *(Archd. Monaſt.)* According to Dr. *Beaufort's* memoir, it is in bar. *Skewmargy*.

Kiledellig, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 2 miles S. W. of Aghaboe. Here a monaſtery was founded, which afterwards became a pariſh church, but is gone to ruin. St. *Cuanan* of Kiledellig died A. D. 721.

Kilemly, or *Killemlagh*, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: it has ſome very good land near the church, which is in ruins, and was dedicated to St. *Finian*. It ſtands at the bottom of a long bay formed by *Puffin-iſland* to the N. and by *Bolus-head* to the S. in which there is generally a prodigious rolling ſea, from the great Weſtern ocean; it hath only one ſmall creek towards the North part, where a boat can poſſibly land. From this bay, the iſlands of *Skeligs* range in a direct line, W. S. W.

Kilenha, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Kilevally, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 June and 23 Oct.

Kilfadow, ſit. in bar. Clanderlaw, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Kilfane, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter: it lies about 7 miles from Kilkenny. Here St. *Fian* erected an abbey.

Kilfargus, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, and otherwiſe called *Kilfergus*.

Kilfearmagh, ſee *Killfiernagh*.

Kilfenora, a village ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 125 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in the dioc. of ſame name, Kilfenora having been eſtabliſhed as a biſhoprick about the 12th century: it was united to *Killaloe* in 1752. This biſhoprick extends only 18 miles by 9, and is confined to the bar.'s of Burrin and Corcomroe. It is otherwiſe called *Tenabore*. The cathedral is very antient but in good repair; the nave is full of old family ornaments, and in the choir is that of St. *Fechnan*, its original founder, having the effigies of the St. carved at full length. Here are alſo ſeven croſſes, each of which is formed of a ſingle ſtone, and ornamented with very antient ſculpture. The annals of Munſter tell us that *Murogh O'Brien* burnt the abbey of Kilfenora, and ſlew many people therein, A. D. 1055. Fairs held here Wedneſd. before Whit. Sund. and 9 Oct. Lat. 52 : 45 N. lon. 9 : 10 W.

Kilfeny, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Kilfeny-common, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; where fairs are held on 15 May, 14 July, 12 Sept. and 22 Dec.

Kilfergus, ſee *Kilfargus*.

Kilfiacle, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 July.

Kilfin, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 138 miles from Dublin. Within 2½ miles of which are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 11 and 12 May, 7 and 8 July, Oct. and 5 Nov.

Kilfinane, a fair town in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; where there is a charter ſchool for 20 children: it was built at the expence of *Robert Oliver*, eſq; fairs held 19 May, 9 Aug. and 25 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.—Alſo a place in bar. Corragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; where an abbey was founded by St. *Finan*, but it was only of ſhort duration.

Kilfree, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connau.

Kilgarvan, ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 162 miles from Dublin. This is a ſmall mean place, in a very mountainous country; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert. The river *Roughy* hath its riſe in this pariſh, and runs into that of *Kenmare*, which is the beſt land in the bar. one ſide of the vale thro' which this river glides being a fine lime-ſtone ſoil, and well improved and planted.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Great-iſland, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 26 Aug.—Likewiſe a place near *Burris-o-kean*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Kilglassan, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; 102 miles from Dublin. Within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a caſtle; near it is *Cloghan caſtle* and *Turin caſtle*, two good ſeats: alſo the ruins of *Cary caſtle*, and of an old church.

Kilclasse, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

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Kilgobbin, a ſmall village ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4 miles beyond *Miltown*, and 6 from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and lies in the direct road to *Powerſcourt*, from which it is diſtant about 4 miles. Here are the ruins of an antient caſtle and church.

Kilgobnet, a pariſh and fair town in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 22 Feb. 3 May, 11 June, 1 Nov. and 27 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

Kilgola, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 17 Jan. March, 26 Apr. and Nov.

Kilgolban-castle, ſit. near *Bandon*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Kilgorman, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. St. *Mogorman* nephew of St. Patrick, was biſhop of this place, but it is now only parochial.

Kilgowen, ſit. on the road to Timolin, near *Kilcullen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is an antient pillar ſtone, or monument, which ſtands upon a hill, and is about 9 feet above the ground, and 3½ feet thick, it ſlopes conſiderably, and on the S. ſide has a rude mark of a croſs in creux. Theſe ſpecies of antient monuments ſo frequently diſcovered in all the Northern nations of Europe, were denominated in Iriſh *Gobhian* or *Gobhain* pronounced *Gawen*, and with the tumuli, cromlechs, &c. were the ſepulchres of the chiefs and heroes of former times. On the introduction of the chriſtian religion, the miſſionaries obſerving the attachment the people had to their old ſepulchres and antient fanes, preached and propagated the principles and tenets of chriſtianity at thoſe places; on the tumuli, raths, &c. they erected ſtone and wooden croſſes, and the pillar ſtones were converted into croſſes by cutting on them the figure in creux. At theſe croſſes, baptiſm and moſt other rites of the chriſtian religion were made, and from hence they promulgated the truths of the goſpel.

Kilhill, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 6 miles E. of *Naas*. A commandery for knts. hoſpitalers was founded here by *Maurice Fitzgerald* in the 13th century. At the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries this commandery was granted to *John Allen*.

Kilkea, a bar. ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it is joined to *Moon*, and commonly called the bar. of *Kilkea and Moon*: it has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Kilkeady, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick. prov. Munſter.

Kilkeary, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Kilkeel, a village ſit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down, and diſtant 65 miles from Dublin.

Kilkelly, a village ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles from which is a very beautiful glen, at the bottom of which runs a rivulet, the declivity on each ſide being ornamented with different trees and ever-greens.

Kilkea Castle was built about 1420 by John 6th Earl of Kildare, but repaird and enlarged by Gerald, 11th Earl in 1573 and was for some years one of the principal residence of that noble family who had it erected into a manor with Court Leet and Baron, with the title of a Barony in the County. On the N.W of the Castle is a large conical mount, which served as a Speculum or Watch tower, on which the outward guard was placed. In 1513 Gerald 8th Earl of Kildare was shot near this Castle by one of the O'Morre's of Leix. It is still inhabited by a Magistrate of the County.

[illegible], see [illegible].

[illegible], a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munster; fairs held 1 and 10 July.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 156 miles from Dublin. Within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 15 and 24 May, 7 and 8 July, Oct. and 5 Nov.

[illegible], a fair town in bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster, where there is a charter school for 20 children: it was built at the expence of Robt. Oliver, esq; fairs held 15 May, 9 Aug. and 25 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.—Also a place in bar. [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, where an abbey was founded by St. Finan, but it was only of short duration.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, sit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILGARVAN, sit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster, 160 miles from Dublin. This is a small mean place, in a very mountainous country; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert. The river *Roughty* hath its rise in this parish and runs into Bay of *Kenmare*, which is the best land in the bar. one side of the vale thro' which this river glides being a fine lime-stone soil, and well improved and planted.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, sit. in bar. Great-island, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—Also a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, sit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—Also a fair town in co. [illegible], prov. Leinster; fairs held 1st Aug.—Likewise a place near *[illegible]*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 125 miles from Dublin. Within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a castle; near it is *Cloghan castle* and *[illegible] castle*, two good seats; also the ruins of *Carr castle*, and of an old church.

KILGLASS, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.—Also a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, sit. in bar. *Tyreragh*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILGOBBIN, a small village sit. in bar. Half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 4 miles beyond *Milltown*, and 6 from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, and lies in the direct road to *Powerscourt*, from which it is distant about 4 miles. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle and church.

[illegible], a parish and fair town in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; fairs held 12 Feb., 9 May, 15 June, 1 Nov. and 22 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Lismore.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; fairs held 12 Jan. March, 25 Apr. and Nov.

[illegible], sit. near Ross, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. St. [illegible], nephew of St. Patrick, was bishop of this place, but it is now only parochial.

[illegible], sit. on the road to Timolin, near *Kilcullen*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is an ancient pillar stone, or monument, which stands upon a hill, and is about 9 feet above the ground, and 2 feet thick. It slopes considerably, and on the N. side has a rude mark of a cross in circle. These species of ancient monuments so frequently discovered in all the Northern nations of Europe, were denominated in Irish *Gallan* or *[illegible]* [illegible] Stones, and with the tumuli, cromlechs, &c. were the sepulchres of the chiefs and heroes of former times. On the introduction of the christian religion, the missionaries observing the attachment the people had to their old sepulchres and sacred stones, preached and propagated the principles and tenets of christianity at those places; on the tumuli, cairns, &c. they erected stone and wooden crosses, and the pillar stones were converted into crosses by cutting on them the figure of a cross. At these crosses, baptism and mass [illegible] and from [illegible] they promulgated the truths [illegible]

[illegible] here [illegible] in the 13th century [illegible] granted to *John Allen* [illegible] Leinster; it is joined to *Kings*, and commonly [illegible] village in it of same name, which is a vicarage [illegible]

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, [illegible] a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, sit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a village sit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down, and distant 69 miles from Dublin.

[illegible], a village sit. in bar. Costello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles from which is a very beautiful glen, at the bottom of which runs a rivulet, the declivity on each side being ornamented with different trees and ever-greens.

26 SE 60

ever-greens. About the middle of it, there is an echo which repeats a ſound 7 times, loudly and diſtinctly.—Alſo a place ſit. near *Virginia*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Kilkenny *county*, ſit. in prov. Leinſter, bounded by the Queen's co. on the N. Wexford on the E. Waterford on the S. and Tipperary on the W. The ſoil is rich and fertile, being proper for tillage; it produces plenty of corn, wool, coal and marble; and the country abounds with fine plantations, and is from the purity of the air eſteemed extremely healthful. It contains 300,350 acres, 127 pariſhes, 9 bar.'s, excluſive of the *co. of the city* of Kilkenny, and the *liberties* of the town of *Callen*, 7 boroughs, and returns 16 members to parliament; it is about 35 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. and contains about 100,000 inhabitants; chief town *Kilkenny*. Its bar.'s are, Faſſachdinning, Gallmoy, Crannagh, Gowran, Shellilogher, Kells, Knocktopher, Iverk and Ida, Igrin and Ibercon. Gilbert Clare, earl of *Glouceſter* and *Hereford*, marrying *Iſabella*, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of William earl Marſhal, received as her dowry the co. of Kilkenny. Amongſt the moſt antient families of this co. we find that of the *Butlers*.

Kilkenny *town*, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, on the river *Nore*, 57 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is a poſt town, and one of the moſt elegant cities in the kingdom, and the ſeat of the biſhops of *Oſſory*; lat. 53 : 24, lon. 8 : 18. It is governed by a mayor, recorder and aldermen. It comprizes two towns, viz. *Kilkenny* ſo called, and *Iriſh-town*, each of which ſends two members to parliament, and together are computed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants. This city was once of great conſequence, as may be ſeen by the venerable ruins yet remaining of churches, monaſteries and abbeys, which even now in their delapidated ſtate exhibit ſuch ſpecimens of exquiſite taſte in architecture, as may vie with any modern improvements; the remains of its gates, towers and walls, ſhew it to have been a place of great ſtrength; here too at different times parliaments were held, in which ſome remarkable ſtatutes were paſſed; it has 2 churches, and ſeveral catholic chapels; barracks for a troop of horſe, and 4 companies of foot; a noble caſtle belonging to the *Butler* family; and a celebrated free ſchool or college, lately rebuilt on a large ſcale: it was founded by Pierce or Peter Butler earl of Ormond and Oſſory, and by his wife the counteſſe of Ormond, the lady Margaret Fitzgerald, ſiſter to Gerald then earl of Kildare. This town is ſaid to have taken its name from a holy and learned abbot called *Kanicus*, who Holinſhed tells us was born in the co. Kilkenny, and in his infancy ſuckled with the milk of a cow, tho' others ſay he was a native of Connaught. A market is held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and fairs on 5 and 28 March, Thurſd. after Trin. Sunday, 17 Aug. 12 Sept. 11 Oct. and 9 Nov. a charter ſchool was opened here in 1745 for 40 boys; to which the Rev. Dr. *Moſſom* late dean of Oſſory, bequeathed 50*l*. Mrs. *Scaak* bequeathed 10*l*. and Mr. *Rich. Dean* 50*l*. the intereſt of all which ſums is appropriated to the uſe of the ſchool; which is likewiſe endowed by the corporation of Kilkenny with 20 acres of good land, and an annuity of 30*l*. for ever. *Iriſh-town* is more properly called the borough of St. *Kanicus* or *Canice*, vulgarly *Kenny*; the patronage of which is in the biſhop of *Oſſory*. The cathedral ſtands in a ſequeſtered ſituation, is a venerable gothic ſtile, built above 500 years; cloſe to it is one of thoſe remarkable round towers, which have ſo much engaged the attention of travellers: the biſhop's palace is a handſome building, and communicates by a covered paſſage with the church. The caſtle was firſt built in 1195, on the ſcite of one deſtroyed by the Iriſh in 1173, the ſituation in a military view was moſt eligible; the ground was originally a conoid, the eliptical ſide abrupt and precipitous, with the river running rapidly at its baſe; there the natural rampart was faced with a wall of ſolid maſonry, 40 feet high, the other parts were defended by baſtions, courtins, towers and outworks, and on the ſummit the caſtle was erected. This place, as it now ſtands, was built by the anceſtors of the dukes of Ormond, and is now in poſſeſſion of their deſcendant the preſent earl of Ormond; the tholſel and market-houſe are both good buildings; over the latter are a ſuit of rooms, in which during the winter, and at races and aſſizes times, aſſemblies are held. There are two very fine bridges of cut marble over the *Nore*; *John's bridge* particularly is light and elegant. Here are the ruins of three old monaſteries, called St. *John's* St. *Francis's* and the *Black-abbey*, all ſaid to have been erected by the *Mareſchals*, earls of Pembroke: belonging to the latter, are the remains of ſeveral old monuments, almoſt buried in the ruins; the court of St. *Francis-abbey* is converted into the horſe-barrack, and that of St. John's into a foot barrack. In the year 1400 *Robert Talbot* incloſed with walls the better part of the town; this gentleman died in 1415. In the choir of the friars preachers, was buried *Wm. Marſhal* earl Pembroke, who died 12th April 1234; he was intombed with his brother, over whom was placed this epitaph; "*Hic comes eſt poſitus Richardus vulnere foſſus, Cujus* *ſub foſſa Kilkenia continet oſſa.*" The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarſe woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and conſiderable quantities of ſtarch; in the neighbourhood alſo, are made very beautiful chimney pieces of that ſpecies of ſtone called *Kilkenny marble*; they are cut and poliſhed by water, a mill for that purpoſe (the only one of its kind perhaps in Europe) being invented by the late Mr. *Colles*. The Kilkenny *coal-pits* are within 9 miles of the town; they yield a coal poſſeſſing many peculiar properties; it is of a bright black, very hard, burns freely, and is found to be admirably adapted for malting, and various purpoſes of manufacture. This city came by marriage into the antient family of *Le Deſpencer.* It was incorporated by charter from king James Iſt in 1609. On 23 March 1650, *Cromwell* came before it, and ſummoned it to ſurrender, but ſir *Walter Butler* as abſolutely refuſed, in conſequence of which in a few days it was obliged to capitulate. Sir *Walter Butler* and the officers when they marched out, were complimented by *Cromwell*, who ſaid they were gallant fellows, and that he ſhould have gone without the town had it not been for the treachery of the town's men. The *market-croſs* of Kilkenny continued an ornament to the city until 1771, when it was taken down; the date on it was MCCC. Sir *J. Ware* mentions biſhop Cantwell's rebuilding the great bridge of Kilkenny, thrown down by an inundation about the year 1447. It appears alſo that St. *John's* bridge fell down by a great flood in 1564; and on 2 Oct. 1763, by another like circumſtance, *Green's bridge* near the cathedral fell, but happily no lives were loſt by this latter accident. The borough of St. *Canice* or *Iriſh-town* alway enjoyed very antient preſcriptive rights. A cloſe roll of 5th Edw. IIId A. D. 1376, forbids the magiſtrates of *Kilkenny* to obſtruct the ſale of victuals in the market of *Iriſh-town*, or within the croſs, under the pretence of cuſtom for murage: and leaſt the ample grants made to Kilkenny might be interpreted ſo as to *include Iriſh-town*, the corporation of the latter ſecured their antient rights by letters patent 15th Edw. IVth A. D. 1474. Theſe renew their former privileges, and appoint a *portrieve* to be choſen every 21 Sept. and ſworn into office on the 11 Oct. The portrieve's priſon was at *Troy-gate.* Whenever the mayor of Kilkenny came within *Water-gate*, he dropt down the point of the city ſword, to ſhew he claimed no pre-eminence within the *borough.* A caſtle was erected in this town hy *Ranulph* earl of Cheſter. In 1793 the Rt. Hon. *Edm. Butler* was created *earl* of Kilkenny.—*Kilkenny* is alſo the name of a rectory in dioc. of Kilſenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Kilkenny-west, a bar. having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; 'tis ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the city of that name in co. Kilkenny. It lies about 5 miles from *Athlone.* Here are to be ſeen ſome ruins of an abbey or monaſtery that belonged to the Knts. Templars. An abbey was founded here in a very early age, the abbot of which (St. *Scainnail)* died in 773. A priory or hoſpital was afterwards erected in this town for *Croſs-bearers* (as ſir *Js. Ware* thinks) or crouched friars, dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptiſt.* Some writers erroneouſly attribute the foundation to the family of *Tyrrel*; but from the beſt authority it ſeems that friar *Thomas*, a prieſt, and grandſon of ſir *Thomas Dillon*, who came into Ireland in 1185, was the founder of this houſe. There was a holy well in this town, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary.*

Kilkerran, a *bay* ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Kilkerranmore, ſit. in bar. Ibawne, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs.

Kilkerril, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Kilkerrin, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 83 miles from Dublin; about 3 miles from which are the ruins of a caſtle and ſome other buildings. At *Kilkerrin houſe* is a freſh water lake of 52 acres extent, ſtored with fiſh. Kilkerrin is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

Kilkerry, ſee *Kilkeary.*

Kilkevan, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Shillela, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Kilkilvery, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

Kilkyran, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Kill, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 5 miles from the metropolis; not far from which are the ruins of an old church; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 12 miles from Dublin, having a pariſh church belonging to it.—Alſo a ſeat in the King's co. prov. Leinſter, belonging to John Clarke, eſq; diſtant 2½ miles from *Rathangan*, and about 31 miles from Dublin.

Kill, a p. Bar. of S. Salt Co. of Kildare, Province of Leinster; on the great S. road from Dublin to Cork 3 m. from Naas, which is the post town. The living is a V. united with Lyons, in the Diocese of Kildare & gift of the Crown. The Church is a handsome building with a Tower & spire attached built in 1821 towards which a loan of £2000 was made by the Board of First Fruits The R. Catholics have a neat brick chapel in the village with stone quoins and a Tower & spire; also another at Cloghan in this parish. The only seats are Palmerstown, a considerable pile of building with a front elevation of 3 stories, each containing 9 windows a portico, supported by plain collumns, is the only ornament: on one side is a chapel for the family. the grounds undulate very agreeably & although at no great distance from the high road, is perfectly ~~sealed~~ secluded, not only from the noise & confusion of a great thoroughfare, but from public observation. Kerdiffstown, the elegant seat of Mrs Hendrick, in whose demesne are the picturesque ruins of an old chapel and Bishops Court, the family seat of Lord Ponsonby, now the residence of the Honble Fredk. Ponsonby; the mansion is a spacious structure ornamented with a handsome Grecian portico In the demesne are the round tower & ruins of Oughterard Church.

A short distance from the village is a large moat or Tumulus, surrounded by a deep fosse, the summit is a little hollowed from which several others are also visible, as that at Rathmore and at Naas.

In the village is a remarkably neat school house with apartments for master, consisting of centre two wings and prettily overgrown with roses & other flowering shrubs, it was built and is kept in repair by the Earl of Mayo and is supported by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith — At the village of Johnstown is another neat school house built by his lordship, in which 24 girls ~~and~~ are clothed and educated by the Countess of Mayo. The Grand Canal divides this parish on the ~~N.E.~~ side About a mile from the village towards the mountains, is a farm House, called Hartwell, originally a fortified house, surrounded with a moat crossed by a Drawbridge, parts of which are still visible, but the greater portion has been filled up, at the back is the bawn flanked by two angular towers — The [illegible] Kilbeis comes, &c." The [illegible]

[illegible] in the neighbourhood alfo are [illegible] very [illegible]

[illegible] ftone called Kilkenny marble; they are cut and [illegible]

[illegible] the only one of its kind perhaps in Europe, being invented by [illegible]

[illegible] town; they yield a good [illegible]

[illegible] hard, burns freely, and is found to be [illegible]

[illegible] of manufacturing. This city came by [illegible]

[illegible] It was incorporated by charter from [illegible]

[illegible] should have gone within the town; but it [illegible]

[illegible] of Kilkenny continued an [illegible]

[illegible] taken fown; the date on it was MCCC[illegible]

[illegible] great bridge of Kilkenny, thrown down to its foundation about the [illegible] alfo that St. John's bridge fell down [illegible]

[illegible] enjoyed [illegible] ancient privileges [illegible]

[illegible] ample grants made to Kilkenny [illegible]

[illegible] was buried [illegible] at Kilkenny [illegible]

of Kilkenny, fit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munfter.

KILKENNY-WEST, a bar. having a village in it of fame name, fit. in co. Weftmeath, prov. Leinfter; 'tis fo called to diftinguifh it from the city of that name in co. Kilkenny. It lies about 5 miles from *Athlone*. Here are to be feen fome ruins of an abbey or monaftery that belonged to the Knts. Templars. An abbey was founded here in a very early age, the abbot of which (St. *Fraimant*) died in 773. A priory or hofpital was afterwards erected in this town for *Crofs-bearers* (as fir *J. Ware* thinks) or crouched friars, dedicated to St. *John* the *Baptift*. Some writers erroneoufly attribute the foundation to the family of *Tyrrel*; but from the beft authority it feems that friar *Thomas*, a prieft, and grandfon of fir *Thomas Dillon*, who came into Ireland in 1185, was the founder of this houfe. There was a holy well in this town, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*.

[illegible], a bar. fit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], fit. in bar. Ibawne, co. Cork, prov. Munfter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Rofs.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, fit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinfter.

[illegible], fit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; about 3 miles from which are the ruins of a caftle and fome other buildings. At *Kil*[illegible] is a frefh water lake of 21 acres extent, ftored with fifh. [illegible] is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

[illegible], fee *Kilkenny*.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, fit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinfter.—Alfo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, fit. in bar. Ballintober, co. Rofcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alfo a village fit. in bar. Shillela, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinfter.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, fit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Offory, [illegible]

[illegible]

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Killacalra, ſit. in bar. Ibercon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killachad, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter. An abbey was founded here by St. *Tigernach*, (but not the ſaint of *Clunes*.)

Killachill, ſit. near Roſcrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killacounty, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 5 Aug.

Killadoon, the ſeat of lord *Leitrim*, ſit. about 1 mile beyond *Celbridge*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Killadreeny, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Killafain, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killafona, ſit. near Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Killag, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Killagan, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſt.

Killagh or *Killagha*, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; in which are the ruins of the abbey of *Killagh*, near the church. It was of the order of canons regular, and called the priory of St. *Mary*, founded by *Geoffry de Mauriſcis* in the reign of king Henry IIId. The walls of the church are of a great length and very ſtrong, theſe with a noble window of gothic architecture at the E. end ſtill remain entire. They are built of lime-ſtone, or rather of a dark marble, as are ſome other curious window frames, that have hitherto reſiſted the injuries of time. The manner of building, beſide the materials, beſpake this ſtructure to be much more modern, than the foundation of the abbey. This houſe had very large poſſeſſions in ſeveral parts of this country: the adjacent lands are a rich lime-ſtone ſoil, and good paſture ground, ſit. on the ſide of the river *Mang*: conſiderable quantities of wild hops grow near the abbey, which were probably planted here by the monks. The poſſeſſions and ſite of this religious houſe, were on the diſſolution of abbeys, granted to capt. *Thomas Spring*, with the patronage of all the pariſhes belonging thereto, which he forfeited after the wars of 1641. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Killagha or *Killaha*, ſee *Killagh*.

Killaghin, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killaghintobber, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killaghtan, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clonmacowen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killaghtee, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Killaghy, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. St. *Sinchell* the elder, who died 26 Mar. 548, aged 130, was buried in this abbey. It is now deſtroyed; and at preſent Killaghy is an appropriate rectory. (*Arch. Monaſt.*)

Killaha or *Killagha*, ſee *Killagh*.

Killahalliehan, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killahiny, a curacy in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killahurler, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Killahy, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killaliathan. There are 2 vicarages of this name in dioc. of Limerick, 1 ſit. in bar. Poblebrien and the other in bar. Conello, both in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killala, a market, fair and poſt town, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 127 miles N. W. of Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name. Here is one of the antient round towers, and the biſhop's houſe. This ſee is united to that of *Achonry* in the ſame co. It was founded about the ſame time as Elphin, and in the following century the ſee of *Achonry* was eſtabliſhed. Killala is rated in the king's books at 23*l* 6*s* 8*d*, and Achonry at 10*l*. but united they are worth 2,000*l* per ann. Fairs held 6 May, 17 Aug. and 8 Nov. Lat. 54 : 7 lon. 9 : 44. This is alſo the name of a village ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Killalan, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-Fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killaloe, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 86 miles from Dublin. It is otherwiſe called *Loania*, and was antiently written *Kill-da-lua*, i. e. the church of *Lua* or *Molua*, who founded an abbey near this place: it is a rectory in the dioc. of the ſame name. The dioc. of Killaloe was founded early in the 5th century. In the 12th century it was incorporated with the antient biſhoprick of *Roſcrea* founded in 620; and in 1752 the ſee of Kilfenora was united to it. It is rated in the king's books at 20*l*. but is worth 2,300*l* per ann. The ſee thus united extends thro' part of the co.'s

Clare,

Clare, Tipperary, King's co. Queen's co. Galway and Limerick. St. *Molua* appears to have derived his name from *Loania*, the place of his reſidence, as was cuſtomary amongſt the antient Iriſh. On the death of St. *Molua*, St. *Flannan* his diſciple, and ſon of the chief of the diſtrict, was conſecrated biſhop of this place at Rome, about the year 639, and the church endowed with conſiderable eſtates by his father *Theodorick*. At Killaloe is a bridge over the Shannon of 19 arches, below it is a ledge of rocks, which prevents the navigation of this river up to *Lough Derg*; here is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel fiſhery, but there is nothing beautiful in the town except the ſituation; the river is navigable to *Carrick-on-Shannon*; there are many antient buildings in and about this town; the cathedral is a gothic edifice in form of a croſs, with the ſteeple in the centre, ſupported by four arches; it is about 200 feet in length, the ſpan of the roof 30 in the clear; the E. window is large and fine; it was built by *Donald*, king of Limerick in 1160, there is a building near it, once the oratory of St. *Molua*, there is another of the ſame kind in an *iſland* on the Shannon, having marks of ſtill higher antiquity; the ſee houſe of the biſhop is at *Clarisford*, near *Killaloe*; Clarisford was the old Engliſh name given by the firſt ſettlers, in or about the time of *Thomas de Clare*, earl of Glouceſtor, and was ſo called from being the only ford over the *Shannon* into the co. of *Cork*. At Killaloe adjoining the cathedral, are ſaid to be yet ſome relicts of the mauſoleum of *Brien Boru*: at the Weſtern end was the entrance, now cloſed up, but the arch is viſible, ſupported by two pillars, which tho' low, are covered with capitals of the *Ionic* order; which is a convincing proof of the elegance of the building, in ſo early a time. Lat. 52 : 32, lon. 8 : 51.—Killaloe is alſo the name of a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLALONE, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLALOUGH, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KILLAMERY, ſit. in bar. *Kells*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, about 5 miles S. of Callan. (*Arch. Monaſt.*) It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory; (according to Dr. *Beaufort* in bar. *Gowran*) and we are told St. *Gobhan*) of which name it ſeems there were no leſs than *ſeven* ſaints) preſided here over 1000 monks.

KILLAMEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLAN, a village ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

KILLANCOMY, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLANCOOLY, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLANE, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLANULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLANY, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KILLANY-BAY, ſit. in *Arranmore iſland*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLARAGHT, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, where a nunnery was founded by St. Patrick for the virgin of St. *Ath-acta*. There is another place of ſame name in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, where a like houſe was eſtabliſhed by the ſame ſaint.

KILLARD, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; it gave title of *baron* to the family of *Allington*.

KILLARD-POINT, a *cape* ſit. near Strangford-bay, in bar. Lecale. co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KILLARDY, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLARE, ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. Here we find *three* antient churches: one dedicated to St. *Aid*, another called *Temple Brigid*, and a third the *court* of St. *Brigid*. St. *Aid* was biſhop of this place in 588, in which year he died on 10th Nov. Here were alſo three celebrated wells.

KILLARGY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLARNEY, a poſt and fair town in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, ſeated near a fine lake called *Laugh Lean* or Lake of *Killarney*, ſit. N. W. of Cork, and 143 miles from Dublin; lat. 51 : 52 N. lon. 9 : 30 W. within 1½ mile of this place, are the ruins of *Aghadoe*, an antient biſhoprick united to *Ardfert*, and likewiſe the ruins of a round tower; within 4 miles of Killarney are the ruins of *Agliſh* church; at this town is the ſeat and

gardens

gardens of lord *Kenmare.* Fairs are held 4 July and 11 Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

KILLARNEY *Lake*, this beautiful place is ſit. near the town of ſame name in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is divided properly into 3 parts, called the lower, middle, and upper lake; the Northern or lower lake is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; the town of Killarney is ſit. on its Northern ſhore, the country on this and the Eaſtern boundary is rather of a tame character, but is here and there diverſified with gentle ſwells, many of which afford delightful proſpects of the *lake*, the *iſlands*, and ſurrounding ſcenery; the Southern ſhore is compoſed of immenſe mountains, riſing abruptly from the water and covered with woods of the fineſt timber; from the centre of the lake the view of this range is aſtoniſhingly ſublime, preſenting the eye with an extent of foreſt 6 miles in length, and from ½ a mile to 1½ mile in breadth, hanging in a robe of rich luxuriance on the ſides of two mountains, whoſe bare tops riſing above the whole, form a perfect contraſt to the verdure of the lower region; on the ſide of one of theſe mountains is *O'Sullivan's caſcade*, which falls into the lake with a roar, that ſtrikes the timid with awe on approaching it; the view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which over-hangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view; coaſting along this ſhore, affords an almoſt endleſs entertainment, every change of poſition preſenting a new ſcene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and ſhrubs burſting from the pores of the ſapleſs ſtone, forced to aſſume the moſt uncouth ſhapes, to adapt themſelves to their fantaſtic ſituations; the *iſlands* are not ſo numerous in this as in the *upper* lake, but there is one of uncommon beauty, viz. the *iſle* of *Innisfallen*, nearly oppoſite O'Sullivan's caſcade; it contains 18 Iriſh acres; the coaſt is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, ſkirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other ſhrubs and trees; the interior parts are diverſified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and ſhrub appears to advantage; the ſoil is rich even to exuberance, and trees of the largeſt ſize incline acroſs the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy entwining in the branches, and hanging in feſtoons of foliage. The promontory of *Mucruſs*, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of inchantment; there is a road carried through the centre of the promontory, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place; amongſt the diſtant mountains *Turk* appears an object of magnificence, and *Mangerton's* loftier, tho' leſs intereſting, ſummit rears itſelf above the whole. The paſſage to the *upper* lake is round the extremity of *Mucruſs*, which confines it on one ſide, and the approaching mountains on the other; here is the celebrated rock called the *Eagle's neſt*, this rock produces wonderful echoes, a french-horn ſounded here raiſes a concert ſuperior to a hundred inſtruments, and the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals, reſembling the loudeſt thunder, which ſeems to travel the ſurrounding ſcenery, and die away among the diſtant mountains. The *upper lake* is 4 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, it is almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, from which deſcend a number of beautiful caſcades; the iſlands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of pictureſque views. The *centre lake* communicates with the *upper*, it is but ſmall in compariſon with the other two, and cannot boaſt of equal variety, yet 'tis not deſtitute of natural advantages; the ſhores are in many places indented with beautiful bays, ſurrounded with dark groves of trees, ſome of which have a moſt pictureſque appearance when viewed from the water; the *Eaſtern* boundary is formed by the baſe of *Mangerton*, down the ſteep ſide of which deſcends a caſcade, viſible for 150 yards; this fall of water is ſupplied by a circular lake, near the ſummit of the mountain, called the *Devil's punch bowl*, which on account of its immenſe depth, and the continual over-flow of water, is conſidered as one of the greateſt curioſities in *Killarney*. Dr. *Smith* ſeems to think that one of the beſt proſpects this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of *Aghadoe*. The *Lake* of *Killarney* is otherwiſe called *Lough Lane* or *Loch-lean*, from its being ſurrounded by high mountains. *Nennius* ſays that theſe lakes were encompaſſed by four circles of mines, the firſt of *tin*, the ſecond of *lead*, the third of *iron*, and the fourth of *copper*. In the ſeveral mountains adjacent to the lakes, are ſtill to be ſeen the veſtiges of the antient mines of iron, lead and copper, but *tin* has not as yet been diſcovered here; *ſilver* and *gold* are ſaid by the Iriſh antiquaries to have been found in the early ages, but this is ſomewhat doubtful, eſpecially in any conſiderable quantity; tho' ſome ſilver probably was extracted from the lead ore, and ſmall quantities of gold might have been obtained from the yellow *copper* ore of *Mucruſs*. However in the neighbourhood of theſe lakes, were found in the early ages, as well as at preſent, *pebbles* of ſeveral colours, which taking a beautiful poliſh, the antient

Iriſh wore in their ears, girdles and different articles of their dreſs and furniture.

Killary, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killashee, ſit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, 61 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh: 2½ miles beyond which is *Aghnagoe*, and near it the ruins of a church, and near Killaſhee are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs are held here 2 Mond. in March, 24 May, 29 Sept. and 1 Wedneſd. in Dec.

Killasnet, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Roſsclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Killaspugbrone, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Killaspugmullen, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; otherwiſe called *Killaſpugmullane*.

Killasser, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Killathy, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killays, a pariſh in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, the church of which is diſtant 91 miles from Dublin.

Killballiduff, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killballyhone, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killballymore, ſit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Killbarmedan, a pariſh in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is for the moſt part arable and paſture, but intermixed with ſome bog, rocks and ſandy-banks. The lands belong to the ſee of Waterford. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, and otherwiſe written *Killbarrymeadon*.

Killbarrack or *Kilbarrick*, a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 5½ miles of the metropolis. Here are the ruinous remains of a church; and a 1¼ mile beyond them is the hill of *Howth*. This is a curacy in dioc of Dublin.

Killbarran, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killbarrymeadon, ſee *Kilbarmedan*.

Killbeacon, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killbeagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Killbegg, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killbeggan, ſee *Kilbeggan*.

Killbegnet, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Half-ballimoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killbehenny, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſt.

Killbelfad, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

Killbennan, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killbonane, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killbrackan, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killbree, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, between *Liſmore* and *Cappoquin*. A caſtle here, long ſince ruined, is ſaid to have been built by king *John*; and a houſe has been erected on its foundation. This place appears to have belonged to the Knts. Templars.

Killbreedy, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Killbreedy-major, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killbreedy-minor, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killbrew, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killbricklan-bridge, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killbridetangan, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Killcourſey, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killbridevasty, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Fartullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Killbrine, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Killbroderan, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killbrogan, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killbrue, ſee *Killbrew*.

Killburne, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is of but ſmall extent.

Killcaddon, ſit. near *Killygordon*, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; near it are the ruins of a caſtle, ſeated on a very lofty hill.

Killcalerin, ſit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killcaragh, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; this pariſh joined to Biſhop's-court, is but of ſmall extent; there are ſome ruins at *Biſhops-court*, probably they were built as a country retreat for the biſhops of Waterford. It is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc: of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killcarn, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killcarn-bridge, ſit. over the river *Boyne*, near *Navan*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

Killcarr, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Killcarrick, a village ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Killcash, a rectory in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; the church of which is in ruins.

Killcaskin, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killcateran, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killcasy, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killcavan, a village ſit. in bar. *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. *(Scalè)* A rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. *Bargie*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. *(Dr. Beaufort)*

Killchrist, a village ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killcleagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Killclone, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killcloney, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killclonfert, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Phillipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killcluney, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killcoan, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Killcock, ſee *Kilcock*.

Killcockan, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; the *Black-water* being here of a conſiderable breadth, makes a beautiful appearance; its banks on both ſides are ſcarce any other than lofty hills, ſhaded with woods, which in ſummer afford very entertaining landſcapes.

Killcola, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught,

Killcoleman, ſee *Kilcoleman*.

Killcolemanbane, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killcolm, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killcomack, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Killcomb, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Killcomen, ſit. in bar. Kilmane, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Killcomena, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killcomenty, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killcomin, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killcommon, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

Killconduff, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Killconenagh, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killconey, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killconickny, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killconiran, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killconla, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killconly. There are 2 pariſhes of this name, the one ſit. in bar. *Iraghticonnor*, the other in bar. *Iveragh*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: each is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

Killconnel, ſee *Kilconnel*.

KILLCONRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLCOP, a rectory in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; united to that of *Crook*.

KILLCORMUCK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLCORNAN, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Kenny, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLCORNEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLCOURSEY, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter: otherwiſe written *Kilcourſey*, or *Kilcourſie*; it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Lambart*, now *earl* of *Cavan*.

KILLCROGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Coſhbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILLCRONAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KILLCRUMPER, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLCULLEN, ſee *Kilcullen*.

KILLCULLIHEAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLCULLY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in the liberties of Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLCUMNER, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLCUMNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLCUMRIRAGH, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLCURFINN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLCURTY, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

KILLDACOMOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

KILLDALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILLDALLOCK, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in the liberties of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KILLDALLY, ſit. near *Killiſhandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILLDANGAN, ſee *Kildangan*.

KILLDEEMO, a village ſit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

KILLDELIG, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLDEMOCK, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

KILLDERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLDOWEN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

KILLDRESS, a rectory, in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

KILLDRUM, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLEA, a pariſh in bar. Gualtiere, co Waterford, prov. Munſter; towards the extremity of which is *Leper's-town*, formerly bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and by the Down-ſurvey, contained 419 acres. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLEAD, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KILLEAGH, a ſmall village in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 112 miles from Dublin, and 4 from Youghal, in which is a decent church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. At this place was an antient nunnery of Canoneſſes, founded by St. *Abban* in the 6th century, where he placed St. *Conchere* as prioreſs. The rivulet that runs by it is remarkable for its ſerpentine courſe, and is accounted good for whitening cloth; it diſcharges itſelf into *Youghal bay*. Fairs are held here on 13 June and 12 Nov.

KILLEAK, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEAN, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEANY, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEAR, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Feb.

KILLEARY, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEAVY, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

KILLEBAN or *Killebane*, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. *Slewmargy*, Queen's

Killadoon

Killeigh, a parish & post town, Bar: of Imokilly, Co. of Cork & Prov.ª of Munster: on the high road from Youghal to Cork. 5½ miles from the former & 19 m from the latter, place.

The living is a Ry. in the Diocese of Cloyne & gift of the Crown. The Ch which stands at one extremity of the street, is a plain building with a square tower & appears kept in excellent order: immediately opposite, is ~~[illegible]~~ an ornamental Cottage built by Sr Arthur de Capel Brooke Bart for a protestant School now converted into a Police Barrack. Killeigh consists of one uniform street of neat houses. A Seneschal's Ct. for the Manor of Inchiquin is regularly held here and its jurisdiction extends over the parishes of Killeigh, Clonpriest. Adjoining the village is a neat R.C. Chapel, with a national School contiguous to it; the R.C. Union of Killeigh embraces also the parishes of Ardagh Dangandonovan & part of Clonpriest. This parish is most respectably inhabited & the peasantry comparatively well employed quiet, industrious and comfortable.

The principal seats are Aghadoe, Dromdihy House and Mt. Uniacke: the first is one of the oldest places in the County, it is mentioned so early as the reign of Edw 3 when it was charged with an annuity to one Wm Skiddy who was thrice Mayor of Cork in the yrs 1364, 1365 & 1367. The old castle which formerly stood here is said to have been built by the Carews — The present House is an irregular building of comparatively modern date & ~~was the seat~~ has long been the family seat of the Supples, the last of whom Arthur

[illegible] named the name of [illegible] for [illegible]
Baronetcy. ~~The Do~~

26 SE 60

[illegible], a village sit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

Kildemock, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Ossory, sit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a curacy in dioc. of [illegible], sit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, sit. in bar. Corcaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a parish in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; [illegible] which [illegible], formerly bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and by the [illegible], contained [illegible] acres. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, sit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. — Also a rectory in dioc. of Cashel, sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, sit. in bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], a small village in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster, [illegible] from Dublin, and [illegible] from Youghal, in which is a decent church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. At this place was an antient nunnery of Canonesses, founded by St. Abban in the 6th century, where he placed St. [illegible] as abbess. The rivulet which runs by it is remarkable for its serpentine course, and is accounted good for whitening cloth; it discharges itself into Youghal bay. Fairs held here on 23 June and 14 Nov.

[illegible], a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, sit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Delvin, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a fair town in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Fairs held 1 Feb.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

[illegible] or [illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, sit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co.

co. prov. Leinſter. *(Dr. Beaufort)* ſit. in bar. *Ballyadams.* *(Scale)*

KILLEDAN, ſit. on the river Moy, in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry. Here was a friary for conventual Franciſcans.

KILL-EDMUND, a ſmall town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; within a few miles of *Tullow*, in which is a neat church, built by the late Mr. *Bagnall* of *Dunlekey*. This place is traverſed by a ſmall but rapid river, which deſcending from *Mount Leinſter*, empties itſelf into the *Barrow* near *Borris*, after a courſe of about 6 miles.

KILLEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. *Poblebrien*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. *Conillo*, in ſame co.

KILLEEN, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Here is a caſtle, the property of lord *Fingal*, adjoining the old church of Killeen: not far from it is *Dunſany caſtle*, the ſeat of lord *Dunſany*: the caſtle was built by Hugh de Lacie in 1180; the church was dedicated to St. Mary, and built in the gothic ſtyle, beautifully carved: the E. window was of conſiderable height; and W. of the church were 2 towers. The ruins of many antient tombs, and ſeveral figures in the epiſcopal habit and mitred, may be ſeen here. This place is 2 miles S. of *Tarah*. *Chriſtopher Plunket* (a perſon of great valour and wiſdom, as *Camden* tells us, and who was deputy to Richard duke of York, viceroy in Hen. VIth's time) was raiſed to the dignity of *baron* Killeen, which came to him by his wife, whom he married in 1403, and who was daughter and ſole heireſs to ſir *Lucas Cuſack*, lord of Killeen, Dunſany and Gerardſtown in co. Meath. Inquiſition taken at Trim 13 Apr. 1618, finds that Chriſtopher Plunket, baron of Killeen, was ſeized in fee of the manor of Killeen, in the co. Meath, and of the town and lands of Killeen, containing 380 acres of arable land with the appurtenances, and a mill and watercourſe; 15 acres, part of the ſaid manor called *Bacon's lands*; the town and lands of *Clowanſton*, 113 acres; the town and lands of *Smith'ſtown*, 50 acres; in *Cawleſtown* 40 acres; 25s chief rent out of the lands of *Smitefield*; all in the manor of Killeen.

KILLEENY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEEVY, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

KILLEGALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLEGAN, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEGLAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEIGH, a fair town in bar. Geſhill, King's co. prov. Leinſter, above 46 miles from Dublin; near the church of which, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of an abbey. This place is only remarkable for the religious houſes founded there at former diſtant periods, viz. in 540, a priory for Auguſtine canons of the holy croſs of St. *Sincheal*, who was himſelf the firſt abbot: a few years after the arrival of the Engliſh, a nunnery founded by the family of *Warren* for nuns of the order of St. *Auguſtin*; and in the reign of Edw. Iſt a houſe for grey friars erected by *O'Connor*. *Donald O'Brien* guardian of this monaſtery was made biſhop of Clonmacnoiſe in 1303; at the general ſuppreſſion, this monaſtery was granted to *John Allee*. Fairs held 1 June and 16 Oct.—Alſo a ſmall village ſit. 4 miles from *Toughal*, in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. An abbey was built there by St. *Alban*, who died A. D. 650.

KILLEILAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLEINY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLELAGH, a village in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo in bar. Clanlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLELLY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLEMLAGH, ſee *Kilemly*.

KILLEN, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 4 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 29 May. — Alſo a place in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLENA, ſit. in bar. *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. *(Scale)*

KILLENAGH, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. *(Dr. Beaufort)*

KILLENAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

KILLENANE, ſit. to the N. of *Cahir*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; this pariſh has many mountains towards the ſea, which are profitable only during the ſummer months; one of them called the *Hag's tooth*, is of a remarkable height, on the N. ſide of which are ſome romantic

mantic lakes ; the N. ſides of theſe mountains are waſhed by the ſea, which forms one or two creeks ; that called *Kells* is capable of ſecuring a ſmall veſſel, as is another more to the W. called *L. Key*.

Killenaule, a fair town in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter ; 'tis a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, and ſit. mid-way between *Callen* and *Caſhel*. Nothing can be more charming than the country around ; but it bears upon the face of it an evident and ſufficient cauſe for the inſurgency of the *Whiteboys*, if inſurgency it may be called, where every houſe-keeper diſclaims all connections with the poor wretches who were concerned in it. Fairs are held on 1 Thurſd. O. S. May and Oct. Within 2 miles of Killenaule are the ruins of *Grey'ſtown* caſtle, and ¼ of a mile further the ruins of another caſtle.

Killeneer, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Killeney, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killenore, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Killenterna, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killenumery, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Killenvoy, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Killeny, a village ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within 8 miles of the metropolis. The pariſh of *Killeny* is united to that of *Monkstown* and *Dalkey* ; the church being at Monkstown. At this place there are ſome remarkable remains of Druidic antiquities.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killeraght, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Coolavin, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Killervaham, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Killerick, ſit. in bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Killerin, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

Killeries *harbour*, ſit. in bar. Ballinahincli, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killerig, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Killermogh, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter ; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, 2 miles S. of *Durrow*. St. *Columb* founded an abbey here A. D. 558, which is now in ruins.

Killeroan, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. *Half-Ballimoe*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killeroran, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killersherdiny, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Killery, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connau.

Killeshele, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Killesher, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Killeshandra, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Tullaghonoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 60 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here on 28 March, 22 June, 2 Wedneſd. O. S. in Aug. and 8 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore.

Killeshill, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killesk, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

Killeskin, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killesolan, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Kilconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killester, an agreeable village ſit. 1 mile beyond Donnycarney, and three miles from Dublin, in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here is a handſome ſeat of Sir *Wm. Gleadow Newcomen*, bart. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Killetter, a fair town in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 12 July, 26 Oct. and 19 Nov.

Killevan, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Killevy, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Killeymer, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfada, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killfarboy, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfaughnaghbeg, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killfeacle, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killfedane, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfeighney, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killfenora, ſee *Kilfenora*.

Killfera, a curacy in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killfian, a rectory in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

Killfiernagh, (ſometimes written *Kilfearmagh)* a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfinaghty, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfintinan, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killfithmone, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killflin, a village in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

Killfrush, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killgally, ſit. in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Killgarvey, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

Killgaruff, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killgarylander, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killgeffin, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Killgerrie, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Clonmacow, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killgivour, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Killglass, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſt.

Killgobane, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killgobban, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killgrant, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iſſa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killgullane, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killian, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Killihan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killibegs, ſee *Killybegs*.

Killiboy, a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 10 July.

Killiconigan, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killigarvan, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Killigny, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Coole'ſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killigordon, ſee *Killygordon*.

Killihan, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killikineen, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killileagh, a borough and fair town in bar. Duffrin, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin; otherwiſe written *Killyleagh*. It is the principal town in the bar. of *Duffrin*, and ſeated on an arm of the lake of *Strangford*, from which it is ſupplied with a great variety of fiſh. The family of the *Hamiltons*, created firſt lords *Clanebois*, and afterwards earls of *Clanbraſſil*, had their ſeat and reſidence here, in a caſtle ſtanding at the upper end of the great ſtreet; at the lower end of the ſtreet is a little ſafe *bay*, where ſhips lie ſheltered from all winds; in the town are ſome good houſes, a decent market-houſe, a horſe-barrack, and a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. On an eminence a ſmall diſtance from the town is a handſome church built in the form of a croſs. This place ſuffered much in the calamitous year 1641. It is now thriving, and the linen manufacture carried on in it, and fine thread made, for which it has a great demand. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Blackwood* family. Fairs held 10 April, Mond. after Trin. 11 Oct. and 11 Dec. lat. 54 : 27, lon. 6 : 13. The celebrated naturaliſt and eminent phyſician ſir *Hans Sloan* was born here 16 April 1660; his father *Alex. Sloan*, was at the head of that colony of Scots, which king James Iſt ſettled in this town. This town was incorporated by that king at the inſtance of the firſt earl of *Clanebois*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Down.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

KILLILIE, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLILY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMERBULLOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMERDALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLIMORE, a fair town in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 22 Nov.

KILLINACARRICK, a ſmall village ſit. 3½ miles beyond *Bray*, and 13 from the caſtle of Dublin: in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLINAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILLINAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLINANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLINCHY, ſit. in bar. Duffrin, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 84 miles from Dublin; having a pariſh church; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down. Fairs held 1 Wedneſd. Feb. May, and Auguſt.

KILLINCOOL, ſee *Killingcool*.

KILLINCUR, a chapelry in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Geſhill, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLINE-BONAINA, ſit. in co. Galway, prov Connaught. A friary for Franciſcans of the third order was built here, A. D. 1428, which afterwards became one of the moſt conſiderable houſes of that order.

KILLINEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLINGCOOL, or *Killincool*, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; here is a ſmall but fine old caſtle upon an eminence, half way between *Dundalk* and *Atherdee*, full in view of all the country round about it. Uuderneath this caſtle are many vaults and caves of 9 or 10 and 12 feet ſquare, running into each other, and ſaid to communicate by a long ſubterraneous paſſage, with *Caſtlederver*, diſtant about 6 furlongs, from whence 'tis imagined in caſe of ſurprize, one caſtle aſſiſted the other. This pariſh is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

KILLINICK, a fair town in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Whitſun Tueſd. Eaſter Mond. 21 Sept. and 30 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

KILLINKERE, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILLINEERE, a village ſit. in the liberties of Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

KILLINURE, ſit. near Ballymore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLINVARRA, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KLLIISHEE, ſee *Killiſhy*.

KILLISHELL, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called *Killyſhiel*; it is about three miles diſtant from *Caſtlecaulfield*.

KILLISHY, or *Killiſhee*, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Killisky, bar of Newcastle, Co. Wicklow.

KILLKELLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLKIRE, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMACABEA, a pariſh in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, where is a lake called *Loughdrine*, which the country people believe to be miraculous, and ſay, that on a certain day of the year, all the iſlands in it change places, and ſhift from one ſide to the other; in ſame pariſh is another called *Ballinlough*, ſtored with fine large red trout; on a hill to the E. of which is an antient Daniſh intrenchment, ſaid to have a ſubterraneous paſſage down to the lake. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs.

KILLMACAHILL, ſee *Kilmacahill*.

KILLMACALLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACALOGE, a village ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACDUAGH, ſee *Kilmacduagh*.

KILLMACDUANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACDONOUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACKENVOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMACLASSAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACLEAGUE, ſee *Killmaclege*.

KILLMACLEGE, a pariſh in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, bounded on the N. by the pariſh of *Ballygunne*; on the W. with *Middle third barony*; one the E. with

Killmacombe,

Killisky, a chapelry and constablewick in the parish of Wicklow, barony of Newcastle, Co of Wicklow and province of Leinster, partly bounded on the South by the Vartrey and on the Mail Coach Road from Dublin to Wexford - At Ashford, a post office has been established, which is 3 miles from Wicklow -

Killisky was originally a distinct parish and contained the chapels of Kill-fey and Glen-fey, but was made prebendal in 1267 and annexed to the Archdeaconry of Glendalough and in 1467 was together with Wicklow which had been annexed to the same dignity in 1332 detached from the Archdeaconry and ~~and~~ both were erected into one prebend in the Cathedral Church of St Patricks, Dublin, of which it still forms a portion and the tithes great and small are under the tithe composition for £ 373. 6. 5 - late currency pr. ann - This parish or district contains 5651 acres: 2 roods 29 perches.

A church was built at Nuns Cross one mile from the post town of Ashford in 1817, chiefly at the expence of the late Fras. Synge Esq. of Glanmore assisted by the contributions of a few of the neighbouring gentry: It is a remarkably neat imitation of the later style of English Architecture with a handsome groined roof and all the seats, except 8 reserved for the principal families are free to the parishioners. Killisky contains several gentlemen's seats, among which are the following. Glanmore, a handsome castellated mansion built by the late Fras. Synge, father of the present proprietor John Synge Esqre. The Grand Facade, which is crowned with an embattled parapet is terminated at each end with a round tower & over the principal entrance, which is in the centre rises a square tower - This fine structure stands upon an elevated site which gradually slopes towards the church of which it commands a picturesque view and embracing also a considerable tract of highly cultivated land, diversified with several well-wooded demesnes & elegant seats, the town & head of Wicklow and unlimited pros-

God has made agree? in being created by Him & are hence called creatures? ~~An creatures~~

The word Creature is the most comprehensive general term in any language, including whatsoever God has made — Creatures may distinguished into animate & inanimate — Animate Creatures are those which possess life & motion & generally called Animals — The inanimate Creation comprehends Plants ~~vegetables~~, which have a kind of vegetative life without the power of sensation or motion — and metals, minerals & stones —

Animals are either rational or irrational, the former relates to man alone; the latter to the Brutes or Beasts — The animal Creation is divided into six tribes viz 1. Those that suckle their own young 2. Birds. 3 Amphibia, 4 Insects. 5 Fishes & 6 Reptiles or Worms.

Animals that suckle their young may be conveniently divided ~~into~~

What is a Creature?

Any thing which God has made

Are all creatures alike? No some are living [illegible] some without life.

How would you distinguish between a ~~Liv~~ Living Creature and a Creature without life? The former is called an Animal or an animated Creation; the latter inanimate and comprehend plants, metals, stones, minerables —

26 SE60

much improved; the drill system very generally prevails, not only among the numerous gentry but also among the respectable farmers — The former raise considerable quanti-
Potatoes are the prevailing crop —

pect of the sea, sufficiently indicates the taste of the late owner — To the north of the house the celebrated ~~vale~~ chasm called the Devil's Glen extends for several miles — The rocks are nearly precipitous on both sides but every accessible point is cover'd with a variety of the firon tribe & other trees which alternating with numerous naked craigs & contrasting with the frothy whiteness of the stream as it rushes over its rugged bottom, produces an association of objects at once grand and imposing — At the upper end of the Glen about 1½ miles from the house, the river Vartrey is precipitated over a rocky ledge about 100 ft. high forming a cascade of considerable beauty and attraction. On the opposite side of the Glen, which is also laid out with taste and open to the accommodation of respectable company on application at the house, forms part of the demesne of Ballycurry, the elegant seat of Chas Tottenham Esqr. About a mile to the eastward & contiguous to the post-town of Ashford is ~~in~~ Inchinappa a handsome modernized house ornamented with a portico of the Tuscan Order, the seat of the Revd. H. W. Crofton At some distance to the North of the last seat is Dunran a good modern house, built near the ruins of an ancient castle and on the side of an elevated ridge, which is broken into an almost endless variety of bold and ~~f~~fantastic features tastefully laid out & cover'd with timber — In one spot a deep rocky glen, over which rises a huge rock breaking upward in a thousand eccentric shapes; while the piles of debris scatter'd over the ground impress the mind with ~~the~~ feelings of emotion & apprehensions of impending danger. On the other is a fine mountain side covered with underwood, ~~which leads to~~ In fine this demesne viewed as a whole perhaps exceeds every thing else of the kind in the County, disclosing a greater ~~variety~~ number and variety of features than is to be found in the Devils Glen & happily blending the picturesque, beautiful & sublime in one harmonious whole — Broomfield is the seat of Robt Bride Esqr. and Killymon, that of Wm Eccles Esqr Castle Grange Mrs Vicars, and Kilbry Mrs Synge are of less note — The Agriculture of Killisky is considered to be which God has made — What an animal? a living Creature — what a rational animal? man. What an irrational? Brutes, or Beasts — How are the irrational part of the creation distinguished into six classes.

1st animals that suckle their young.
2. Birds, 3 Amphibia, 4 Fishes, 5. insects
6 worms or reptiles —

~~The 1st Class of animals are~~

Animals that suckle their young are either tame or wild this important distinction is made by the fashion of their foot. The tame ~~[illegible]~~ are hoofed, cloven or whole and by their mode of feeding.

26 SE60

a Creature and comprehends the most numerous class of objects — Creatures are animate or inanimate that is, endowed with life, or being without life: the former are called animals, a word, that comprehends both rational & irrational species — The rational species of animal is man, the irrational the brutes or beasts: These are again subdivided into six distinct tribes as those animals which suckle their young, birds, amphibia, insects and worms or reptiles.

1. Those animals which suckle their young may according to the Law of Moses be conveniently divided into Tame and Wild — The former distinguished by the divided or cloven hoof, and chewing of the cud — are evidently adapted for a peaceable and inoffensive life and temperately feeding only on herbage, chew that food a second time for the sake of digestion during which act they appear so pensive & thoughtful, that they are called Ruminating Animals —

much improved; the drill system very generally prevails, not only among the numerous gentry but also among the respectable farmers — The former raise considerable quantities of rape, mangelwurzel, turnips & other green crops, but potatoes are the prevailing crop — There is no bog & the only uncultivated land is mountain.

Four schools, in which upwards of 200 children of both sexes are instructed, are supported at the private expence of the proprietors of Glanmore, Ballycurry, Dunran and Inchinappa, on each of which is a good school house with apartments for a master & mistress.

Dunran Castle is supposed to be one built by the × O'Byrne in the 16th century: it consists of a square tower in tolerable preservation & being mantled with ivy is an interesting object and its situation sunk deep in the gloomy solitude of a mountain district, carries the mind back to that era when surrounded by his warlike but unpolished chieftains O'Byrne he defied the power of the Maiden Queen. On the townland of Ballyvolin are the mutelated walls and fosse of an old fortification where James 2nd is said to found shelter in his flight from the battle of the Boyne to Duncannon Fort in the County of Wexford, whence he embarked for France.

× A.D. 1395. The O'Byrnes rising in Arms the Earl of Ormond with Roger, earl of March lord lieutenant, wasted their lands in Wicklow and took the Castle of O'Byrne — I don't know to which of their castles this notice belongs —

A Bequest of £10 pr. ann was charged on the estate of Ballycurry by the late Chas. Tottenham to be paid to the poor of Wicklow Parish —

26 SE60

This class includes the ox, the sheep
the goat & the deer.
Those without any hoof, furnished
with a digitated or divided foot
and sharp crooked claws that
may ~~draw in~~ be sheathed or
unsheathed at pleasure are of
a cruel & savage disposition,
evidently designed for seizing on
prey and rarely if ever
tamed. – This includes the numer-
ous Cat tribe –
Those animals, which are want-
ing in either of these peculiarities
of a disposition between the
inoffensive & savage and may
be rendered more or less service
able to man –
As the horse, which is furnished
with an undivided hoof & does not
chew the cud – the hare – the dog
which though furnished with claws
cannot sheath them.

according to the law of Moses, into
~~digitated & hoofed~~. Tame & Savag
& this disposition is determinable
by the form of the foot – The tame
animals intended for a peaceable
& inoffensive life have cloven or
divided hoofs; the ~~form~~ savage
are digitated. i.e. divided like
fingers & each furnished with a
sharp crooked claw, that it can
sheath or unsheath at will; wit
which it seizes on its prey.
The tame animals too live
temperately & altogether on herbage
which they chew a second time
for digestion, an act which is
called chewing the cud & during
the process of the operation the
appearance is so pensive & though
ful, that they have acquired
the name of Ruminating An
These consist of the Ox, sheep, goat
& deer – Other animals, neith
partaking altogether of the proper-
ties of the wild, or tame ones
are of a middle kind of dispositi
& may be made serviceable
man – such as the horse, the
Swine – the dog, ~~the~~ Hare –

Killisky, originally a parish, in the Bar. of Newcastle Co. of Wicklow. Prov. of Leinster; now a chapelry or constablewick in the parish of Wicklow intersected by the main road from Dublin to Wexford: ~~South from Ashford, which is the post town,~~ is 3 miles from Wicklow and one from the church at Nun's Cross in this constablewick.

Killisky was made prebendal, together with its chapels of Kilfoy and Glenfeyl in the y^r 1267 and annexed to the Archdy of Glendalough, ~~and~~ but in 1467 was detatched, together with the church of Wicklow, which had been annexed in 1332, from the Archdy of Glendalough and both were constituted one distinct and independent Prebend in the Cathedral of St. Patricks Dublin, ~~[illegible]~~ by the name of the Prebend of Wicklow, of which it still forms a part & the tithes, both great & small, are compounded for at $\overset{L}{373}:\overset{s.}{6}:\overset{d}{5}$ pr. ann. Irish on an acreage of $\overset{a.}{5651}:\overset{r.}{2}:\overset{p.}{29}$

A new church was built in 1817 at Nunscross at the expence of the late Fras. Synge Esqr, aided by subscriptions from several of the neighbouring Gentry, to whose memory a monument value £100 is about to be erected by the family in the Chancel. The building is a remarkably neat imitation of the later style of English Architecture, with an elegant groined roof and all the seats, except 8 for the principal families, are free.

This ~~parish~~ constablewick, which contains several elegant seats ~~is~~ and a variety ~~[illegible]~~ of greatly admired ~~not left to be admired for its admirable~~ scenery: ~~the chief perhaps~~ The most striking is Glenmore, the handsome mansion of John Synge Esq, built by the late Fras. Synge Esqr, in the castellated style of Architecture. The Grand Front is a noble elevation flanked with ~~[illegible]~~ towers, ~~one square the other round~~, terminated at each extremity by a round tower — over the principal entrance, which is in the centre, rises a square tower: It stands on the summit of a steep elevation, overlooking the celebrated glen, called the Devil's Glyn, the ground gradually declines southward embracing a picturesque view of the Church, terminated by the ~~[illegible]~~ ocean beyond the town of Wicklow, which with the venerable Castle, Light House, the intermediate country richly studded with seats & embellished with circumjacent plantations, forms a prospect of unrivalled beauty & magnificence. The Devil's Glyn is a deep rocky chasm, the sides of which are planted with various firs and other trees; the thick foliage ~~of which~~, alternating with ~~the~~ huge masses of naked rock and the frothy whiteness of the turbulent stream below, produces a combination of ideas at once sublime & grand — At the further extremity of the Glen, about 3 miles from the house, the Vartry stream falls ~~in~~ from a high ledge of rock 100 ft, forming a waterfall of considerable attraction. On the opposite side of this Glen is Ballycurry, the elegant seat of Chas. Tottenham Esqr. Inchinappa ~~a handsome~~ the modernised seat of the Revd. H. W. Crofton; with a handsome portico of the Tuscan Order: Dunran, the seat of the Revd. Dr. Fletcher, is no less celebrated for the beauties of its scenery which is of the most grand & sublime description — Here a vast rocky glen, exhibiting on one side, the bare rocks in a thousand fantastic shapes, while the piles of debris scattered on the ground beneath in the narrows raise the most painful apprehensions of impending danger; on the other a fine [illegible]

[illegible] wooded with underwood: the [illegible] the bottom of the amphitheatre a wooded mountain. Taken as a whole this is one of the most magnificent objects in this romantic County, exceeding the Devils Glyn, whose leading features are less numerous and less varied, in which the picturesque, the grand & the beautiful are happily blended: Here all is confusion Hill, Glens, Rocks, Wood seen in every variety of form and circumstances as produces such a scene of natural magnificence as no pen can attempt to describe. Bromfield, the seat of Robt Bride Esqr, and Kilgymon Wm Zeeley with some others of less note are also in this parish. The agriculture of this district is improving, so great a portion being in the hands of the proprietors: Rape, Mangelwurzel, turnips and other green crops are common, the drilling of potatoes is very general There is no bog. There are 4 schools in which upwards of 200 children are gratuitously instructed by the proprietors of the following estates ~~on each~~ Glanmore, Ballycurry, Dunran & Inchinappa, on each of which is a good school house with comfortable apartments for Master & Mistress

Kilpatrick, in the Barony of Shelmaliere, Co of Wexford. on the Harbor of Wexford & on the leading road from Dublin to Wexford 2 1/2 m from the latter The living a vicarage in the Diocese of Ferns and gift of the Bishop situated in 1829 from the union of Ardcolm together with the parish of Tickillen, except two townlands The church of parish is said to be the oldest in the Diocese & the original church of the whole union, to which it recently belonged — There is a R.C. Chapel in the parish in the R.C. Liberty of Oylegate — The principal seats are Saunders Court, the seat of Arthur Craven Barlow Esqr, [illegible] Capt Lyster Kyle Wm Harvey Esq. Mt Anne, the Revd Mr James — The only mineral is a quarry of building stone at Saunders-court worked for building The parish is chiefly arable & [illegible] it is a productive soil.

There is a Ladies Association for employing the poor in spinning established in 1823. for the parishes of the Ardcolm Union

A school will be established & a School house erected as soon as circumstances will admit of it. The church Door case of the Church at Saunders-court. The first Earl of Arran lies buried in the church under the communion table.

26 SF 60

Kilmacombe, and on the S. with the ſea. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

KILLMACLENY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACNEVIN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMACOE, ſee *Killmacow*.

KILLMACOMBE, a pariſh in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov Munſter, bounded on the N. by *Crook* and *Kill St. Nicholas*, on the W. by *Ballygunner* and *Killmecleague*, on the E. with Waterford *harbour*, and on the S. with Killear. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

KILLMACOMMOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACOW, or *Kilmacoe*, a village ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMACOWEN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo. prov. Connaught.

KILLMACREDA, a village ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

KILLMACREE, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMACRENAN, ſee *Kilmacrenan*.

KILLMACSHALGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACTEIGHE, a rectory in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. It is otherwiſe called *Kilmacteague*, and is diſtant 112 miles from Dublin: within a few miles of it are the ruins of ſeveral churches.

KILLMACTHOMAS, a poſt town in bar Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 86 miles from Dublin, where there is an antient caſtle, built formerly by the *Powers* of that country; there is alſo a ſmall barrack for 20 men: the caſtle was taken in 1643, by ſir Charles Vavaſor, who at that time reduced other caſtles in the Eaſtern parts of this co. Fairs held 12 May and Aug. and 6 Dec.

KILLMACTRANY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMACTULLY *bridge*, ſit. in bar. Owen and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLMACUMPSY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLMADEMOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMAGANNY, ſee *Kilmaganny*.

KILLMAHON, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMAIN, ſee *Kilmain*.

KILLMAINBEG, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

KILLMAINHAM, ſee *Kilmainham*.

KILLMAINHAM-WOOD, ſee *Kilmainham-wood*.

KILLMAINMORE, a village ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

KILLMAKEA, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMALEERE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLMALLOCK, ſee *Kilmallock*.

KILLMALODA, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMALOG, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLMANA or *Killmanagh*, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. An abbey was founded here by St. *Natalis*, who died A. D. 563.

KILLMANAGHAN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kilcourſey, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLMANAGHT, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMANAHEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLMANAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMANBRANE, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLMANIVOGE, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMANYAN, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLMAOGE, ſee *Kilmeague*.

KILLMASTULLA, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLMCON, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMEADONE, ſee *Kilmeaden*.

KILLMEEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLMEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

KILLMEGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KILLMELCHEDOR, ſee *Kilmelchedor*.

KILLMENAN, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMESSAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMICHAEL, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMICHAEL-POINT, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMIHILL, ſee *Kilmighill*.

KILLMILCON, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Owney, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

KILLMINA, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

KILLMINE, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMINEY, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLMO, ſit. in bar. Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOC, ſit. near *Mizen-head*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMOCAR, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMOCRISH, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMODEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMOE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMOILAN, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

KILLMOILY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLMOLARA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

KILLMOLASH, a pariſh in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, the ſoil of which is partly mountain, but towards the W. tolerably fertile; at a place called *Bewley* (a corruption of *Bea-lieu*) in this pariſh, are the remains of a monaſtic building, but to what order it belonged is uncertain; tradition will have it to be one of the *Templar's* houſes. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

KILLMOLERAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILLMOLINOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLMONEY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMONOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLMOON, ſee *Kilmoon*.

KILLMORE, ſee *Kilmore*.

KILLMORE-ERRIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Killalla, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOREMOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Con.

KILLMOREY, ſee *Kilmurry*.

KILLMORGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLMOSAMOG, formerly a pariſh and church which lay S. W. of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; at which place the Norman invaders *Ivor* and *Sithric* were attacked by *Niall*, then monarch of Ireland, but he unfortunately failed in the attempt.

KILLMOVEE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

KILLMOYLAN, ſee *Kilmoylan*.

KILLMUCRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLMUD, a vicarage in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KILLMURRY, ſee *Kilmurry*.

KILLMURRY-ELY, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLMURRYNEGAUL, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLNADEEMA, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLNAGARUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLNAGHTIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLNAGLORY, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLNAGROSS, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLNAHUE, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLNALONGURTY, otherwiſe *Kilnagurty*, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLNAMAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLNAMANA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford. prov. Leinſter.

Killnamanna, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killnamartory, ſee *Kilnamartery*.

Killnamona, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killnaneave, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killnataloon, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killneady, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Killneboy, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killnehaire, ſit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Killnelagh, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killnemana, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo an antient abbey, founded by St. Fechin, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Killnerath, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Owney, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Killnesollogh, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killnoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov, Munſter.

Killnunine, ſit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Killodiernan, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killoen, or *Killone*, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Iſlands, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. *Donald O'Brien*, king of Limerick, founded an abbey here, about A. D. 1190, for nuns following the rule of St. Auguſtin.

Killofin, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killogenedy, a vicarage in dioc. of uillaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killoges, a fair town, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 6 Sept.

Killogillin, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killone, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Killone-hill, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. This is a concal hill, near the vertex of which has lately been diſcovered the mouth of a cavern, ſloping towards the centre of the hill. This cavern at the entrance is narrow, but after a deſcent of ſome fathoms, opens near the baſe into a large ſaloon, 20 or 30 feet high, and ſomewhat more in diameter; on one ſide is a dark and dreadful precipice, not leſs from the ſound of ſtones thrown down into it than between 50 and 60 fathom deep, having at the bottom a ſubterraneous lake which moſt probably communicates with thoſe under the great Heath of Maryborough. The cavern when lighted only by a few candles or torches appears dark and diſmal, ſtudded with projecting and pendant rocks, which threaten the ſpectator with inſtant deſtruction; but on being fully illuminated, theſe horrors vaniſh, and give place to the moſt brilliant ſcene ever exhibited by nature, or deſcribed in fairy tale; the ſides, roof and every pointed rock, are inſtantly covered with feſtoons and bouquets of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and every other precious ſtone, in full oriental ſplendour; cauſed by the drops of water iſſuing from calcareous rocks, tho' there are no incruſtations to be ſeen. In the neighbourhood of this hill, towards *Stradbally*, is a quarry and extenſive bed of an excellent calcareous ſtone, of a fine light-grey colour and delicate texture, ſurpaſſing in beauty, and equal, if not ſuperior, in every other quality, to the beſt *Portland* ſtone.

Killongaron, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Killonoghan, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Killoomone, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Killora, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killoran, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Killorglin, ſee *Kilorglin*.

Killoscobe, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Conna.

Killoscully, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killoskehan, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Killossory, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

Killossy, now a pariſh church in dioc. of Kildare, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. St. Patrick

trick founded an abbey here for his nephew St. *Auxil*, who died 27th Aug. 454. At this place there are ſome ſubterraneous paſſages.

Killoteran, ſit. in co. of the city of Waterford, prov. Munſter; in this pariſh there is a charter ſchool, which is endowed by the corporation of Waterford, with 26 acres of land, for 999 years, at a pepper-corn per ann it was opened in 1744. This is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford.

Killough, a village ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 76 miles from Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's point, and has a good quay, where ſhips lie very ſafe; the town is agreeably ſit. the ſea flowing all along the backs of the houſes, where ſhips ride in full view of the inhabitants. There is here a decent church and a horſe barrack. They have good fiſhing in the bay; but the principal trade of the place conſiſts in the exportation of barley, and the importation of ſuch commodities as are conſumed in the adjacent country.——A manufacture of ſalt is alſo carried on here with great advantage. At a ſmall diſtance from the town is a charter working ſchool, for the reception of 20 children. It was ſet on foot by the late Mr. Juſtice *Ward*. There is a remarkable well here called St. *Scordin's well*: it is highly eſteemed for the extraordinary lightneſs of its water. It guſhes out of a high rocky bank, cloſe upon the ſhore, and is obſerved never to diminiſh its quantity in the drieſt ſeaſon. There is alſo a mineral ſpring near the ſchool, the waters of which the inhabitants affirm to be both purgative and emetic. At a ſmall diſtance from the town near the ſea is a rock in which there is an oblong hole, from whence at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, a ſtrange noiſe is heard, ſomewhat reſembling the ſound of a huntſman's horn; at the coming in of the tide whilſt the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air burſts from it with a mixture of ſpray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a ſtrong ſuction like that of an air-pump. In an open field about a ¼ of a mile from the town, towards St. *John's point* there is a very curious cave, which has a winding paſſage two feet and an half broad, with three doors in it beſides the entrance, and leading to a circular chamber, 3 yards in diameter, where there is a fine cool limpid well. The cave is about 27 yards long. Fairs held here on 1 Frid. O. S. Feb. 9 June, 17 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Alſo a rectory in dioc of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

Killough *harbour*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is tolerably ſafe and commodious, a ſmall degree of caution however is neceſſary in ſailing into it, for a rock ſtands in the middle of the entrance, covered at half flood, commonly called the *water rock*. Either to the E. or W. of this rock is a ſecure paſſage, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. On the W. ſide of the rock open to *Coney-iſland*, is a ſtrong quay, and a baſon for ſhips, where they are defended from all winds, within which the harbour on both ſides affords good anchorage for veſſels of 150 tons. At the end of the quay the channel is 400 yards wide. The bay of *Killough* is formed by *Rin-fad* at the *Long-point* to the E. and St. *John's point* to the W. as the inner harbour is by a peninſula called *Coney-iſle*, from the number of rabbits thereon, and not *Cane-iſle* as Sir *Wm. Petty* has it. An impetuous ſea runs on all this coaſt in ſtorms and ſpring tides.

Killoughter, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Killowen, a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 May and 5 July. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Kill-owen-point, an excellent natural harbour, about 2 miles S. of *Roſtrevor* in co. Down. prov. Ulſter. It lies about a mile W. N. W. of *Point-Barry*, in the bay of *Carlingford*.

Killower, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Killpatrick, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. *Shelmaliere*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. *(Dr. Beaufort)* In bar. *Gorey. (Scale)*—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Killpeacon, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Killphelan, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Killpipe, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt.

Killpoole, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt.

Killquane, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Killraghtis, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KILLRANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLREA, ſee *Kilrea*.

KILLREENY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

KILLRICKILL, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Atheury, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLRIEDOON, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLROAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLRONAN, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Glanehiry, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a name given to one of the S. iſlands of Arran, otherwiſe called St. Gregory's iſland, ſit. near co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLROOT, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KILLROSS, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Conna.

KILLROSSANTY, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies without, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILLRUSH, ſee *Kilruſh*.

KILLRUTH, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILL-SAINT-LAWRENCE, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILL-SAINT-NICHOLAS, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, in which the little town of *Paſſage* is ſituated, being the only ſpot between it and the *city* of Waterford, where a town could be ſituated, both ſides being hemmed in, by a continued chain of rocky hills.

KILLSARAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. A commandery was founded here in the 12th century by *Maud de Lacie*, for Knts. Templars. This place is otherwiſe called *Killſortan*.

KILLSCANLAN, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

KILLSCANNEL, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Conello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KILLSCOMAN, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLSCORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLSEILY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLSHALVEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Conna.

KILLSHANICK, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLSHANNY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLSHARVAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLSHILAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iſſa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLSHINANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLSHINNEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

KILLSILAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Barriroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILLSKERY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

KILLSLADE, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLSOLOGHAN, a village in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

KILLSORRAN, ſee *Killſaran*.

KILLTALE, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLTALLA, ſee *Kiltallagh*.

KILLTARTAN, ſee *Kiltarton*.

KILLTEAL, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILLTEEL, ſee *Kilteel*.

KILLTEEN, ſit. near Tarboy harbour, in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Here is a ſalmon fiſhery.

KILLTEEVAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co, Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

KILLTEEVAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTENANLEA, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Connaught.

KILLTENNELL, ſee *Kiltennel*.

KILLTERAGHT, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILLTERNAN, ſit. in bar. *Newcaſtle*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. (Scale)

KILLTESKIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Con.

KILLTHOMAS, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLTIGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

KILLTINAN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLTOGHARD, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLTORA, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

KILLTORMER, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLTOOM, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTOOMY, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLTRISK, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLTRUSTAN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTUBRID, a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Conna.

KILLTULLAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Ballintobar, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLTURK, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

KILLUAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLUCAN, or *Killuken*, a fair town 5½ miles E. of Mullingar, ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 27 March and 28 Nov. Here St. *Luican* built an abbey, his feſtival is obſerved here on 7th July: this is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLUCQUIN, a fair town in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 27 March and 28 November.

KILLUKEN, ſee *Killucan*.

KILLUMOD, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KILLUNKART, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; here are the remains of an old building ſaid to have been a houſe of the Knts. Templars; tho' it ſeems to have been only one of their manor houſes, many of which they had diſperſed throughout the kingdom.

KILLURAN, ſee *Kilurane*.

KILLURE, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; in which was a preceptory of the Knts. Templars, founded in the 12th century. The lands were after the diſſolution granted to *Francis Felton*, in *fee farm*, at a rent of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and aſſigned to Lawrence lord *Eſmond*.

KILLURIN, ſee *Kilurans*.

KILLURSA, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

KILLURY, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILLVARNET, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaug.

KILLVECONTY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Killtartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KILLVELLANE, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLVEMNON, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KILLVILLIN, ſit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KILLVINE, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

KILLVOLAGH, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLWAGHTER, ſee *Kilwater*.

KILLWATERMOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Coſhbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILLWEILAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Delvin, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KILLWORTH, ſee *Kilworth*.

KILLYAN, ſee *Killihan*.

KILLYBEGS, a borough, fair and poſt town in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; 123 miles from Dublin. 'Tis ſit. on the N. ſide of Donegal bay, a place of no great trade, but it has a harbour ſpacious enough to contain a large fleet: it has a bold and ample opening to the ſea on the S. and is ſecured within by the ſhelter of high lands ſurrounding it; ſo that veſſels may enter in at any time of the tide, there being from 5 to 8 fathom water. The herring fiſhery is the moſt conſiderable of any carried on here; but the town is likely to encreaſe in trade and conſequence. A ſmall houſe was built here for friars of the 3d order of St. Francis, by *Mac Sweeny Banig*. It returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Conyngham* family. Fair days Eaſter-Monday and 12 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc.

Killegan, a p. 137 of Upper Tallbotstown, Co. of Wicklow on a small stream called the Dereen & on the road from Baltinglass to Rathdrum 4 m fr. the former which is the post town. In the yr. 1798 the Rebels burnt the mansion of High Park in this parish.

~~united to the Rectory of Kilranelagh~~
The living is a Vy. in the Diocese of Leighlin & gift of the Bp. of Leighlin & Ferns united to the Ry of Kill~~ag~~ranelagh. The church was consecrated as appears by a tablet, in the yr. 1806 & in 1811 the B. of First Fruits made a grant of £500 & a loan of £320 to defray the expence: It is a neat country church with an elegant tower & spire, the former pinacled at the angles. In 1826 it was enlarged. Here is a neat Glebe House adjoining the Church built in 1816, towards which the B. of First Fruits made a grant of £ 400 and a loan of £370.

R. C. Ch. at Killamoat connected with that of Hacketstown Co. of Carlow. Here occur High Park, the handsome seat of Edwd Westby Esqre Humewood, of W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume Esqre and Barraderry Vaughan Pendred Esqr. A School built by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith an an expence of £300, the master of which besides apartments and two acres of land rent free has a salary of 20 with an and. gratuity of 10 the number of children at presᵗ in School is 40 of both sexes. A Dispensary supd. by Gd. Jury Presentments aided by Public Subscription has been established here. There is some Limestone gravel on the townland of Barraderry – This parish has compounded for tithes.

26 SE 60

dioc. of Raphoe; lat. 54 : 33, lon. 8 : 58.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Claine, co. Kirldae, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe written *Killibegs*.

Killycloin, a pleaſant ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; near the ſmall village of *Carrigtohill*.

Killyfaddy, ſit. within 1 mile of Magherafelt, in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Killyglass, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Lat. 54 : 8, lon. 2 : 33.

Killygordon, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 110 miles from Dublin. About 1½ mile from which, at the foot of a very lofty hill are the ruins of a caſtle. This is ſometimes written *Killiordin*.

Killylastra, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Killyleagh, ſee *Killileagh*.

Killyman, a pariſh in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 71 miles from Dublin. It was antiently ſpelt *Kil-Eamain*, and is ſuppoſed to have been the old *Eamania*, once the ſeat of the kings of *Ulſter*; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Killymard, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Killymoon, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Killymure-bridge, ſit. over the river *Killymure*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; near which are the ruins of a church: 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a caſtle.

Killynaule, ſee *Killenaule*.

Killyock, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 129 miles from Dublin, having a church belonging to it.

Killyon, a fair town in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held Whit. Monday and 10 Oct. Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Killyshiel, ſee *Killiſhell*.

Kilmacahill, (or *Kilmac Cahal*) ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, on the N. ſide [illegible] the river *Inny*; here are the ruins of a diſſolved monaſtery or friary of *Franciſcans*; it was founded by the family of *Petyt*. 3 or 4 miles farther Northwards on the lands of *Clonmore*, ſtood the nunnery of *Kenard*.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe written *Killmacahill*.

Kilmacaloge *harbour*, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, on the N. ſide of *Kenmare river*. When you are in the mouth of this harbour you may run boldly up, keeping a S. E. by E. courſe, which carries you clear of a ſunk rock, which is known by the ſea breaking over it, facing a point about ½ a mile diſtant, and oppoſite the church of Kilmacaloge, otherwiſe called *Kilmakeloge*.

Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 2 miles W. of *Gort*. Here is the antient monaſtery, church and chapels of *Kilmacduagh*, now moſtly in ruins. This is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name. Its antient name is Cill-Mac-Duagh, or the church of *Mc. Duagh*, and was a biſhoprick founded in the middle of the 6th century by St. *Colman* ſon of *Duagh*, deſcended from the antient chiefs of *Fir-malgaid*. The biſhoprick of *Kilmacduagh* was united to that of *Clonfert* in 1602. It is rated in the king's book's at 10*l*. but the two ſees are worth 2,400*l*. per ann. The church, tho' ſmall, was a very neat building: the pillars and arches from the entrance to the altar part, and thoſe of the E. window were finiſhed in an elegant ſtyle; and the angles at the E. end worked in pillars. To the S. of the church is a ſacriſty, and adjoining it a room where were probably depoſited the valuable effects belonging to the church; and which being arched is called the jail. On the S. of theſe is a chapel and refectory. From the whole of theſe we may infer that the canons and monks dwelt in ſeparate houſes. To the N. about 2 feet from the church, is an old wall, which according to tradition, was a place of penance: there is alſo a holy well here, with a circular incloſure. Here is a round tower which leans 17½ feet from its perpendicular: the celebrated tower at *Piſa* in Italy leans but 13 feet. At the general ſuppreſſion, this monaſtery was granted to *Richard* earl of *Clanricard*.

Kilmaclenon, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 6 April, 21 June and 2 Oct.

Kilmacow, a caſtle [illegible] mile W. of *Tallow* in co. Cork, prov. Mu[illegible]; it was built by *John Fitzgerald*, deſcend[illegible] from the houſe of *Macollop*; this caſtle wit[illegible] plow-land adjoining to it, be[illegible]ed [illegible] *Richard Joke*, 1 July, 1586, was by him aſſigned to *Richard Criſhall*, 30 Jan. 1593, and by him to *Sir Richard Boyle*, 7 Jan. 1604; the caſtle is not very long fallen down. At this place the firſt earl of *Cork* had very large iron-works; by the accounts in the caſtle of *Liſmore*, there were made here for his lordſhip in 7 years, 21,000 tons of bar-iron, which at 18*l*. the ton, as it was then ſold, was worth 378,000*l*. the moſt of the mine was dug at *Ballyrogan* in that co. the bar-iron did not ſtand his lordſhip in more than 3*l*. per ton, wood being very plenty.

Kilmacrenan, ſit. in the bar. of ſame name, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 118 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church; and between this and *Glen-inn*, is *Lough-Salt*, ſit. on the top of a lofty mountain, encompaſſed with cliffs of rock; this, tho' a ſmall village, gives name to the bar. St. *Columb* founded an abbey here, which was richly endowed; and *O'Donnel* founded a ſmall houſe, on the ſcite of the antient abbey, for friars of the order of St. Francis; the preſent church is ſuppoſed to have been a part of this friary; over the door is a mitred head in relievo; and near the church are the ruins of a caſtle. Near *Kilmacrenan* is a rock on which the *O'Donnels*, princes of *Tyrconnel*, were always inaugurated. This is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe. Lat. 54 : 56, lon. 8 : 22.

Kilmacthomas, ſee *Killmacthomas*.

Kilmacudd, a pleaſant village ſit. ¼ of a mile from Stillorgan, and 4 miles from Dublin caſtle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and has a pure and wholeſome air.

Kilmaganny, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 67 miles from Dublin; fairs held Eaſter Tueſd. and 4 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory.

Kilmain, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 104 miles from Dublin; here are the ruins of a church: half a mile beyond it are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held 12 July and 28 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

Kilmainham, ſit. in co Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about ½ a mile from the metropolis. Here is a ſeſſion's-houſe and handſome goal, which tho' not long built, being however conſidered as not ſufficiently ſecure, a new one is began at a ſmall diſtance from it on a riſing ground, by the road from this to *Inchicore*. At this place the quarter ſeſſions are held for the co. Dublin, and Knts. of the ſhire elected for that co. This place was ſometimes the ſeat of government, before *Dublin caſtle* was converted to that purpoſe, and tho' now much decayed, it gives title of baron to the family of *Wenman*; Sir *Richard Wenman* bart. being by letters patent, dated at *Canterbury*, 30 July 1628, created *baron* Wenman of *Kilmainham*, and *viſc.* Wenman of *Tuam*; *Hen. Wenman*, eſq; grandfather of the ſaid Rich. was created a baronet, 5 April 1554. An antient priory was founded here, and a houſe for Knts. Hoſpitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, upon the ſcite of an antient abbey, by *Strongbow* earl of *Pembroke*, about A. D. 1174. Here is an antient burial ground; and alſo a reputed holy well, dedicated to St. *John*. Near it ſtands the *Royal Hoſpital* founded by king *Charles* IId for the ſupport of invalid ſoldiers of the army in Ireland; on a plan ſimilar to that of Chelſea in England. The building was compleated in 1683, and coſt upwards of 23,500*l.* It is ſit. on a riſing ground near the S. ſide of the river Liffey; from whence there is an eaſy aſcent to it through ſeveral rows of tall elms. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, encloſing a ſpacious area, handſomely laid out in graſs plots and gravelled walks; an arcade is carried along the lower ſtory in each ſquare, to the entrance of the hall and chapel, which are both curiouſly decorated; in the former are ſeveral whole-length portraits of royal perſonages and other diſtinguiſhed characters.

Kilmainham-wood, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. A commandery for Knts. Hoſpitalers was founded here in the 13th century, by the family of *Preſton*; the ruins of a ſmall old church are ſtill to be ſeen here.

Kilmallock, a borough and fair town in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 16 miles from the city of Limerick, and 107 from Dublin; it is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick. This town makes a conſpicuous figure in the military hiſtory of Ireland. In the 16th century it was a populous place; the remains of the wall which entirely ſurrounded the town, and of ſeveral large houſes, are ſtill to be ſeen. *Edward* VIth granted a charter to it, with many privileges, as did queen *Elizabeth* another, dated 24 April 1584. In 1598, it was inveſted by the Iriſh forces, when the earl of *Ormond* haſtened to its relief, and arrived in time to raiſe the ſiege; here was alſo ſome conteſt during the grand rebellion in 1641, and 1642. By an inquiſition 11 Aug. 29th *Elizabeth*, it appears that there had been an abbey or religious houſe in Kilmallock, called *Flaciſpaghe*, on which a ſtone houſe was erected. In the cathedral church here, are the remains of a monument erected over the *Verdon* family, one of whom repreſented this town in parliament, in 1613; here is one of the antient round towers. Kilmallock returns 2 members to parliament; patron, *Silver Oliver*, eſq. This place once gave title of viſc. to one of the *Sorſfield* family. Sir *James Ware* informs us, that an abbey of Dominicans or Black friars, was built here in the 13th century by the ſovereign, brethren and commonalty; from the many ruins here of caſtles and antient buildings it has acquired the name of the *Iriſh Balbeck*; the pariſh church was formerly an abbey for regular canons founded by St. *Mochoallog*, who died between the years 639 and 656; and ſome writers ſay that the Dominican abbey juſt mentioned was founded in 1291 by *Gilbert*, the ſecond ſon of John of *Calleen*. Within 2½ miles of Kilmallock are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs are held at this town on Whit. Tueſd. A charter ſchool for 20 children was opened here in 1783. The houſe was built at the ſole expence of *Robert Oliver*, eſq.

KILMASHOGUE, a ſmall village ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4½ miles beyond *Rathfarnham*, and 7½ from Dublin caſtle. Mr. *Latouche's* beautiful ſeat, *Marlay*, is between this place and Rathfarnham.

KILMATAGUE, ſee *Killmacteighe*.

KILMAYMOGE, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILMAYNHAM, ſee *Kilmainham*.

KILMEADEN, or *Killmeadone*, a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it gives title of baron to the family of *St. Ledger* (now viſc. *Doneraile)* by patent dated 28 Jan. 1703. *Kilmeaden-houſe* is built on the foundation of an antient caſtle, which was boldly erected on the bank of the river *Suir*, which is here of a conſiderable breadth, and deep enough for veſſels of a large burden. At this place is a famous ſpa, which breaks out in the highway between 2 riſing grounds, with ſuch force, that in croſſing the road it becomes a little brook; it is a light chalybeate water, very diuretick, and has been drank ſome years ago with great ſucceſs; but in order to experience its virtues, it muſt be taken on the ſpot.

KILMEAGUE, ſit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 22 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond *Kilmeague* church is the village called *Allen*, which gives name to the famous bog, which in many parts may be ſeen from the tops of *Allen* and *Kildare hills*, and which extends thro' ſeveral co.'s. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, and otherwiſe written *Kilmaoge*; here are ſome antient ruins. Fairs held here 25 May, and 29 June.

KILMEASHILL, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 13 April, 18 July, and 8 Sept. for *cattle*.

KILMEDY, a ſmall caſtle now in ruins, near which was a redoubt for half a foot company. 'Tis ſit. 1 mile from *Millſtreet*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILMELCHEDOR, i. e. *Milchedor's church*, a pariſh in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. The church here is ſaid to have been built by the *Spaniards*, who formerly erected many other churches hereabouts. Several Spaniſh merchants reſided at *Dingle*, before Q. Eliz.'s time, who traded with the natives for fiſh and other kinds of proviſion; as appears by a tract written by *John Dee*, called the *Britiſh Monarchy*, in 1576; who complains much of the intruſion of foreigners upon our ſea coaſts, for the benefit of fiſhing, which he ſays they frequented with as much ſecurity, as if they were within their own king's peculiar limits. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

KILMIDDY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 7 Nov. and 31 Dec.

KILMIGHILL or *Killmihill*, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILMITCHEL, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 19 May, and 9 Oct.

KILMOON, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, the church of which is 15 miles diſtant from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. About a mile from it are the ruins of *Macetown* caſtle, formerly of great importance; and about a mile further, the ruins of *Croſſmacale church*.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILMORE, a village ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, called in former ages *Clunes* or *Cluain*, i. e. the ſequeſtered place; *(Collect.* No. 11.) It lies near *Lough Erne*, and is a rectory in dioc. of ſame name. In the 6th century an abbey was built here by St. *Columb*: it was created a biſhoprick by St. *Fedlimid*, and afterwards removed to an obſcure village called *Triburna*, where it continued until the year 1454, when *Andrew Mac Brady*, biſhop of *Triburna*, erected a church on the ſite of that founded by St. *Fedlimid*, to whoſe memory it was dedicated, and denominated *Kilmore* or the great church. 'Tis ſaid to have been alſo called *Brefny*, and changed its name to that of *Kilmore* in the 15th century. *(Beauf. mem.)* At preſent there are neither cathedral, chapter nor canons belonging to this ſee. The ſmall pariſh church contiguous to the epiſcopal houſe, ſerving for the purpoſe of a cathedral. — Alſo a fair town ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: it is a rectory in dioc. of Down: fairs held 14 Mar. 1 May, 3 June, 5 Aug. 29 Sept. and 5 Nov.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, where a church was founded by St. *Mochtee*.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. 4 miles S. of *Nenagh*, in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, where an abbey was founded in 540.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; it is a village on the banks of Lough Ree, 6 miles N. W. of *Athlone*, where are the remains of a priory and an abbey; the latter was built by St. *Patrick*. — Alſo a place in bar.

Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter,—and another in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Kilmoylan, ſit. in bar. Connillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick.

Kilmure-bridge, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin.

Kilmuckridge, a fair townin co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Jan. Eaſter Mond. 24 June and 29 Sept.

Kilmurraghan, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 July.

Kilmurry or *Kilmorey*, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a caſtle. Alſo fairs held 1 May, 8 Sept. 1 Nov. and 21 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.—There is alſo a ruined church of that name in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, ſit. between *Blackwater bridge* and *Killarney*. Near this place are alſo 3 ruined caſtles of the *Fitzgeralds*, ſaid to have been poſſeſſed by three brothers of that name, who bore ſo great an enmity to each other, that no one of them would ſuffer the other to paſs peaceably through his land.—There is alſo a village and church of ſame name in bar. Clanderlagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 129 miles from Dublin; ſit. on the ſea coaſt, which village gives title of viſc. to the family of *Needham*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe. Lat. 52:40 N. lon. 9:30 W. Within 2 miles of it at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a caſtle.—Alſo a fair town in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Jan. 5 Apr. 9 May, 26 July, 6 Aug. 10 Sept. 2 Oct. and 10 Dec.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Kilmurryibrickan, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 128 miles from Dublin. Near which are ſome handſome waterfalls; fairs held 17 May and 25 Aug.

Kilmurrymacmahon, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, having fairs on 24 May.

Kilnagraigy, ſit. by the river *Bride*, in bar. Coſhbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Kilnagurty, ſee *Killnalongurty*.

Kilnaleck, a fair town in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Feb. 13 May, 10 Aug. and 1 Nov.

Kilnamartery, a ruined church, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. The country about it, to the N. and W. as far as the eye can ſee, is intermixed with large white rocks and green ſpots; at firſt ſight, a ſtranger at a diſtance might take them for the ruins of a vaſt city, the white crags reſembling ſo many ruined caſtles, palaces, towers and churches. 1 mile W. ſtands the high caſtle of *Carickafouky*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

Kilnefrehan, ſit. near Dungarvan, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Kilnelaghir, ſit. in bar. *Decies Drum*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Kilnelogurty, ſee *Killnalongurty*.

Kilnemana, ſee *Killnamanna*.

Kilnemanagh, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; where a monaſtery was founded by St. Fechin, early in the 7th century.

Kilnemullagh, a name given by *Spencer* to the town of *Buttevant*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Kilnena, a fair town in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 11 June.

Kilnener, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 8 September.

Kilnockin, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter: fairs held 24 April, 22 June, and 24 Oct.

Kilonaghan, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Kilorglin, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; this place is otherwiſe called Caſtle-Conway. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert. It conſiſts of ſeveral houſes and by its neighbourhood to the ſea, is well ſit. for trade, if the harbour of *Caſtlemain* was better known and frequented. The lands hereabouts were granted by Q. Eliz. to the family of *Conway*, and afterwards deſcended by heirs female to that of *Blennerhaſſet*. Some time ago an odd accident happened, to the S. W. of this place occaſioned by the ſudden ſhifting of a large quantity of ſand, in a violent ſtorm, that ſpread it all over an adjacent bog, which became ſoon after a good meadow; and not far from the bog, a ſmall lough was filled up by the ſand, which alſo became good ground; ſomething ſimilar to this is ſaid to have happened at *Suffolk* in *England*, and mentioned in *Philoſoph. Tranſact.* No. 37. Fairs are held here on 19 and 20 May, 30 June and 1 July, 12 Aug. 18 and 19 Nov.

Kilpenkan or *Kilpenean*, ſit. in bar. Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Kilranelagh, a pariſh in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. An urn was found here ſome few years ago of great antiquity, 6 feet below the ſurface of the earth, in an incloſure of 8 flat ſtones, 6 of which formed the ſides, and 2 the top and bottom: the urn was of a conical form, about 14 inches high, and 12 in diameter at the top, and 3½ at the bottom; it contained a conſiderable quantity of aſhes, and calcined

Bacillar Ido
accompanied
quartz, common
and calcareous s
is found here in
traversing granite
mica slate.

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Kilranelagh, a p. Lower B^{y}. of Talbotstown Co. of Wicklow a mile & half east^{d} of the leading road from Dublin to Carlow via Baltinglass, which is the post town distant 3½ miles. The living is a R^{y}, in the Diocese of Leighlin, Episcopally united to Kiltegan in the patronage of the Bish of Leighlin & Ferns, by agreement with the Crown. There is no church the ruins of which stand in a burial ground on the side of a Hill, the parish has compounded for tithes at £280 p^{r}. late Irish currency— The R.C. Ch is at Englishtown. The principal seats are Kilranelagh of F.W. Greene Esq^{re} Fortgranite Tho^{s} Dennis Esq^{r}. and Ballyrowan Geo. Cummin. Porcelain Earth, resulting from the decomposition of Felspar is said to have been found in purity nearly equal to Cornish China clay, but the difficulty & expence of land carriage has hitherto proved an obstacle to the working of it.

In this parish is Talbotstown formerly a fortified mansion of which only the moat surrounding a square enclosure remains, it encloses about half an acre, was built by the Talbot Family & gives name to the Barony in which it stands in the county of Wicklow & is now the property of W. Kirkpatrick of Donacomper, Co. of Kildare, Esq. — On the East side of Eadestown Hill is Brisselstown, an ancient encampment surrounded by a fosse which commands the vale of Emale & the country to the South, it forms conspicuous & curious object. The junction of the clay slate with a species of granite approaching to free stone occurs at Ballyrowan some granite of a superior description is found on the southern borders of the parish w. Felt Granite — The parish is chiefly a grazing, with some tillage and the system is evidently improving, potatoes are generally drilled

considerable tract of reclaimable mountain waste & turf bog, wh. is extensively used for fuel in the neighbourhood.

Here is a neat School House built abt. 1824 by local sub. aided by a grant from Govt. upon 4 acres of land presented by the Misses Lombard (coheiresses) of Lombardstown & sup. by sub. There is a Dispensary. The following Bequests have been left for the poor. £200 by the late Mrs. Newman the interest to be distributed at Xmas among ten poor men & ten poor women & Mrs. Mary Newman left £105 the interest to be given at Xmas to the poor of Kilshannick.

There are several Danish Forts and some picturesque Rocks called Carrigdena at the S. extremity of the parish — On the summit of a limestone Rock, in wh. is a mass of Brown Stone, stand the ruins of Drumineen Castle, battered in the wars of Cromwell — it stands on the land of Newman

Kilshannig, a p. Ry. of Duhallow. Co. Cork, on the S. side of the Blkwater; & on the road Mallow to 2 miles from the former, wh. is the post town. The living is a Ry, in the diocese of Cloyne & gift of the Bishop of Cloyne.

The church is a plain building with a sq: tower. The par. has compounded for tithes at £736 pr. ann. There are two R.C. chapels belonging to the district of Glauntane. The independents & wesleyan methodists have each a place of worship.

The following seats occur Dromore House, the handsome mansion of Adam Newman Esq. in the midst of an extensive & well wooded demesne on the S. side of the Blkwater, wh. together with the passes thro' the grounds, from the house a very fine view of the highly decorated banks of the river is obtained Woodfort . Danesfort, Newberry, Dromore, Clydagh Clydaghville, Aldworth. Ct. for the manor of Newberry is held occasionally — There are Limestone quarries, which are extensively worked for lime. The parish is nearly half tillage & half dairy, with

Killegan, a p. Bar. of Upper Talbotstown, Co. of Wicklow Province of Leinster; on the road from Baltinglass to Rathdrum, 4 miles from Baltinglass, wh. is the post town. The living a V. in the diocese of Leighlin, to which the Ry of Kilranelagh is united, in the gift of the Diocesan
~~for which the Bd. of First Fruits granted [illegible] in 18[illegible] the £338 to enlarge it~~
The church is a neat structure with a tower & spire built in the yr. 1806 by a grant of £500 & a loan of £300 from Bd. of F.F & was enlarged in 1826.
R.C. Ch. at Tyknock in this parish.
A congregation connected with the Irish Evangelical Society meet at a private house. Here are the following seats High Park Edwd. Westby Esqr. : Humewood Wm. Wentworth Fitz Willm. Hume Esqr. and Boverderry, Vaughan Pendred
A School House & apartments for master built at an expence of £300 raised by sub.n and sup.

calcined human bones. Fairs are held here annually on 1 Feb.

Kilrea, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 102 miles from Dublin; fairs are held here 10 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Here is one of the antient round towers.

Kilree, ſee *Kilrea.*

Kilrenela, ſee *Kilranelagh.*

Kilrickill, ſit. near *Loughrea*, prov. Conn.

Kilruddery, the antient ſeat of the earls of *Meath*, ſit. 1 mile beyond *Bray*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Kilrue, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Kilrush, a fair and poſt town in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin; fairs held 10 May and 12 Oct. Here is the ſeat of *Crofton Vandeleur*, eſq. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: the church of which was lately reſtored, and is now in repair.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here are the remains of a once very handſome caſtle, about 9 miles from the metropolis.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 3½ miles W. of old Kilcullen; an abbey was founded here about the beginning of the 13th century, for canons regular of St. Auguſtin, by *William Marſhal* or *Mareſchal* earl of *Pembroke.* It was granted with its appurtenances to the earl of *Ormond.*

Kilsaghlan, ſee *Kilſallaghan.*

Kilsallaghan, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 8½ miles from the metropolis, and about 5 miles beyond Finglaſs; here is a caſtle which once was of importance, but now is in ruins, and a mile farther is the caſtle of Greenoge; fairs held Aſcenſion day, and 8 Sept. for horſes and pedlar's wares. An antient monaſtery was founded here.

Kilsellked, ſit. near *Ventry*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Kilshallagh, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Kilshane, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; here was a Franciſcan friary erected by *Fitzgerald* lord of Clenlis. Alſo a Ciſtertian abbey founded in 1198.

Kilshanick, a pariſh in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſit. on the S. ſide of the river *Blackwater.* In this pariſh there are ſeveral good ſeats.

Kilshogan, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 7 miles from the metropolis.

Kilsiacle, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Kilskire or *Kilſkyre*, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: an abbey was founded here and dedicated to St. *Schiria* the virgin: ſhe lived towards the end of the 6th century. It was pillaged by the Danes in 949. This is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

Kilslieve, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; where was the antient chapel of *Monepna.* Concubran about A. D. 630, tells us it was built according to the Iriſh faſhion, of wattles or ſmoothed wood.

Kiltallagh, a pariſh in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, having a decent church, frequented by the inhabitants of *Ballycriſpin* village, and alſo a good parſonage houſe.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Ballintobbar, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Kiltallan, a ſeat in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, near which is a ſubterraneous river that is eſteemed a great natural curioſity.

Kiltarton or *Kiltartan*, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. There is a fair town in it of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmacduagh. Fairs held 11 May, 3 Sept. and 21 Nov.

Kilteel, a fair town in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 1 Nov. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; a church was erected here on an eminence that formerly belonged to the Knts. Templars.—Alſo a village ſit. near *Dunamace*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, where there is an antient burial place, and a church in ruins.

Kilteely, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Feb. June, and 25 Oct.

Kilteen *caſtle*, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 3 miles beyond *Rathcool*: it is in tolerable repair, pretty large, and partly inhabited. Kiltegan. Co of Wicklow.

Kiltennell, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. The church here was erected principally at the expence of lord *Courtown*, who alſo built the tower here, and has the patronage of this living.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Kilternan, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, near 7 miles from the metropolis; a mile beyond this is a very remarkable chaſm in the ridge of a mountain, called the Scalp. This is otherwiſe written *Kilternon*, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. It lies about 4½ miles beyond *Miltown*, and within 4 miles of *Powerſcourt*.

KILTOLLA, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 5 miles from *New-inn*, on the Loughrea road. Near it is another ſeat called *Carrow-roe*. The many ruins of churches and caſtles hereabouts, arreſt the attention of the traveller; and impreſs the beholder with a high idea of the population and piety of early ages.

KILTUHAWN, ſit. near 28 miles from Dublin, by the banks of the grand Canal, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: near it are the ruins of a church.

KILTURLY, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KILUA, ſee *Killuagh*.

KILUNKART, ſit. near *Dungarvan*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

KILUPER, ſit. in bar. Uppercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KILURANE, a fair town in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 21 Aug. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, and ſometimes written *Killurin*. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

KILWARLIN, an antient territory in the bar. of lower Iveach, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, which gives title of *lord* by courteſey to the eldeſt ſon of the earls of *Hillſborough*. The chieftain of this territory, in the reign of queen Eliz. was by ſir-name *Mc. Swine Mc. Rory*, who ſubmitted to the queen, but before yielded part of his territories to the *O'Neals* of Claneboy. He was able to bring into the field 12 horſe and 80 foot ſoldiers.

KILWATER, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 95 miles from Dublin; and not far from it, on the road ſide from *Ballynure*, is *Tubbermore well*, a remarkable ſpring of fine water, the ſtream of which turns 2 mills at a ſmall diſtance from the well. This is a rectory in dioc. of Connor, and otherwiſe written *Killwaghter* or *Kilwoaghter*.

KILWOAGHTER, ſee *Kilwater*.

KILWORTH, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 104 miles from Dublin, and 3 miles S. of *Mitchel'ſtown*; it is a thriving place with a decent church, at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth mountains, through which a good turnpike road is carried from Dublin to Cork; below the town runs the river *Funcheon*, being well ſtored with ſalmon and trout; and diſcharges itſelf a mile S. of this into the Blackwater; near *Kilworth* is a good glebe and vicarage houſe: at this place is *Moorpark*, the ſuperb ſeat of lord *Mounteaſhel*; adjoining his lordſhip's improvements ſtands the caſtle of *Cloughleagh*, boldly ſit. on the river *Funcheon*, which has ſtood ſeveral ſieges. Fairs are held here on 25 Jan. Eaſter Tueſd. Thurſd. after Trinity Sund. 11 Sept. 21 Nov. and 10 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

KIMMAGE, a pleaſant village ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 2 miles from Dublin caſtle, and ½ mile from *Templeoge*. Lord chief baron *Yelverton* has lately built a very elegant houſe here, and is making conſiderable improvements. Near it are the ſeats of Mr. *Wilkinſon* and Mr. *Waller*.

KINALARTY, ſee *Kinelearty*.

KINALEA, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 'tis joined to *Kerricurrihy*, and called the bar. of Kinalea and Kerricurrihy.

KINALEKIN, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A commandery for Knts. Hoſpitalers was foundod here in the 13th century, by *O'Flagherty*.

KINALMEAKY, ſee *Kinelmeaky*.

KINARD, ſit. near *Dingle*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a place in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called *Calledon*.

KINAWLEY, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KINBANE, ſit. near Fairhead, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KINDSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KINEAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

KINEIGH, ſit. near *Inniſkean*, in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a remarkable round tower, above 70 feet high, and 124 feet from the W. end of the church; it is ſaid to have been built about the year 1015, contrary to all others of the kind, the firſt ſtory is in the form of a hexagon, but the other 5 ſtories above it are round. This place is otherwiſe written *Kineth*; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cork.

KINEL-CONEL, an antient diſtrict in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, formerly belonging to the *O'Donnels*.

KINELEARTY, or *Kinalarty*, a bar. ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KINEL-ENDA, an antient diſtrict of the *O'Brennans*, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſt.

KINELMEAKY, or *Kinalmeaky*, a bar. ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. On 28 Feb. 1627, in the reign of James I. the Hon. *Lewis Boyle*, 4th ſon of Richard the 1ſt earl of *Cork*, was created baron of *Bandon bridge*, and viſc. *Kinelmeakey*; he being then only *eight* years of age; he was killed in his 15th year, at the battle of *Liſcarrol*, on 3 Sept. 1642, this is the *only* in-

ſtance

by the Trustees of Erasmus Smith, there are 2 acres of ground given to the master Rent Free

Kilworth, a v. with Kilcrumper, Macrony & Leitrim united, in the Diocese of Cloyne & gift of the Diocesan. A R. C. Chapel united with that of Coolmahon in p. of Macrony and the union consists of Kilworth, Macrony, & pt. of Kilcrumper

Here is a Parl. School for children of both sexes supported by a bequest of 500 £ Irish left by

and now vested in 4 pr. cents. A female School supported by Lady Mt. Cashel — A National School in R. C. Chapel Yard in connection with the New Board of Education, built in 1833

In the town of Kilworth, which consists principally of one street in wh. are several respectable houses, is a neat Market House, a Dispensary and a Temporary Fever Hospital: the market is on Friday

a Court is held by the Seneschal of the Manor for the recovery of debts ~~under~~ not exceeding 40 shil~~Moore Park to~~lings late currency.

Cloghleagh Castle, in the demesne of Moore Park stands in a commanding position on the left bank of the Funchion, it was built by the Condons Patrick Condon of Cloghleagh having been actively engaged in Desmonds Rebellion in 1588 forfeited this estate, pt. of which, including Moore Park was restored to him. It was soon after in possession of Sir Rd. Fleetwood in 1641, but on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641 the old propr. was reinstated he fortified & garrisoned his Castle for the Royal cause, but 23rd July 1642 it yielded to a force commanded by the Earl of Barrymore It was retaken by Condon but besieged a second time by Sir Chas. Vavasour and after a gallant resistce. was taken by storm and in the absence of the general the garrison was put to the sword! This estate was pur chased in 1684 by Stepn. Moore of Henry Fleetwood whose descendant the presnt. Earl of Mountcashel is proprietor.

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ſtance of any child being created a peer of this realm.

Kineth, ſee *Kineigh*.

Kinfuad, ſit. near *Timolin*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. A battle was ſought here, in which *Sitric* the Norman commander obtained a compleat victory over the Iriſh provincialiſts.

King's-county, ſit. in prov. Leinſter. It was antiently called *Offaly* or *Ophaly*; and is bounded by Weſtmeath on the N. by Kildare and the Queen's co. on the E. Tipperary co. on the S. and by the river *Shannon*, which ſeparates it from the prov. of Connaught, on the W. It is a fine fruitful country, and, except the mountains of *Slieb-bloom*, tolerably level; it contains 282,200 acres, 52 pariſhes, 11 bar.'s, 2 boroughs, and returns 6 members to parliament. Its length from N. to S. is 34 miles, and the breadth from E. to W. in its broadeſt part 32, and it is computed to contain above 74,000 inhabitants. The antient families of this diſtrict are the O'Connors, O'Dempſeys, O'Carrols, O'Molloys, M'Coghlans and Fitzſimmons's. Its bar.'s are called Warrenſtown, Cooleſtown, Phillipſtown, Ballycowen, Kilcourſey, Garrycaſtle, Geaſhel, Balliboy, Egliſh or Fircal, Ballybrit, and Clonliſk. The *bog* of *Allen* covers a great part of this co. Its chief town is *Phillipſtown*.

King's Court, a fair town in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 38 miles from Dublin, 3 miles beyond which is a ſmall lake, called *Droughlone*, ſit. at the foot of a hill; and a mile further, cloſe to the road, on the ſame ſide, is another lake ſomewhat ſmaller; fairs held 23 May, 18 June, 19 Sept. 8 Nov. 4 and 24 Dec.

King's River, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is ſo called from the following circumſtance: *Nial*, a king of the race of *Heremon*, came with a great retinue of horſe to the border of this river, in order to ford to the other ſide; the waters being rapid by means of a late flood, the firſt man who rode in to try the paſſage, was hurried down the ſtream with ſuch violence, that he was given over for loſt, which the king ſeeing, ordered ſome of his attendants that were beſt horſed, to plunge in to ſecure him, but all ſhuddering at the danger of the ſtream, were afraid to venture; the good natured monarch obſerving this, went himſelf to ſeek for ſome convenient place to plunge in with his horſe, and finding one, as he thought, to his purpoſe, was preparing to jump in, when the bank being undermined by the violence of the torrent broke down, and the poor prince loſt his life in his pious endeavour to ſave one of his ſubjects; this fatal accident happened in the year 859.—There is alſo a *river* of this name, in bar. Talbotſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Kingston, a place ſo called in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin. There is another in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Kingston-hall, ſit. 1 mile beyond Ardkarna church, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Here is a moſt magnificent and beautiful edifice, with extenſive and delightful parks and demeſnes, the ſeat of the *earl* of *Kingston*; who has alſo a country reſidence at *Boyle*, in the ſame co.

Kingston-lodge, a reſidence of lord *Kingſton's*, ſit. near *Boyle*, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Kinitty, ſee *Kinnitty*.

Kinlough, a village ſit. in bar. *Roſſclogher*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Kinmeagh, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Kinnafad, ſit. on the borders of the co. Kildare and King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Kinnard, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Kinnegad, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, above 29 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which on the ſummit of a hill, are the ruins of *Ardmullen* caſtle, and 2 miles beyond Kinnegad, are the ruins of a church; fairs held 9 May. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

Kinneigh, ſee *Kineigh*.

Kinnery, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 2 Oct.

Kinnitty, ſit. in bar. Ballybritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, 5 miles E. of *Birr*. An abbey was founded here in 557; it was deſtroyed by the Danes in 839. The abbot *Colga M'Connagan* died here in 871, who was eſteemed the beſt and moſt elegant poet, then in the kingdom, and was alſo the principal hiſtorian.

Kinsale, a poſt and borough town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 135 miles from Dublin: lat. 51 : 31, lon. 8 : 47. It is built under *Compaſs-hill*, and extends about an Engliſh mile; it is ſeated on the river *Bandon*, and governed by a ſovereign and recorder; it returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Southwell* family. This place is defended by a ſtrong fort, built by king Charles IId, called *Charles-fort*: on the oppoſite ſhore there are two well built villages called *Cove* and *Scilly*. In this *town* and *liberties* are 6 pariſhes, 30 plough-lands, and therein 6,846 acres. The church here called *Multos* or *Multoria*, is ſaid to have been founded by the ſaint of that name in the 14th century.

century. In this town was a foundation for White-friars, and alſo a priory of regular canons. The barracks here hold 12 companies of foot, beſides a regiment at *Charlesfort*. The *Spaniards* made themſelves maſters of the town in 1600, but they were driven out of it the ſame year by the lord deputy *Mountjoy*, who obliged *Don John de Aquilla*, the Spaniſh commander, with 5000 Spaniards, to ſurrender the place. *Charlesfort*, tho' a place of great ſtrength, was taken by the earl of *Marlborough*, from king James IId's forces in 1690. When *Cromwell* was preparing to inveſt *Kinſale* in 1649, the mayor of the town delivered up the keys to him, which inſtead of returning (as cuſtomary) to the magiſtrate, he handed to colonel *Stubber*, the governor: it was whiſpered to *Cromwell*, that *Stubber* was not ſtrict in any religion; "*may be not*" replied Cromwell, "*but as he is a ſoldier he has honour, and therefore we will let his* religion *alone at this time.* In time of war, *Kinſale* is a place of much buſineſs, being then frequented by rich homeward bound fleets, and ſhips of war; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are then let at double rents. It gives title of baron to the antient family of *de Courcy*, lineally deſcended from *John de Courcy*, earl of *Ulſter*, who from him have the privilege to be covered in the preſence of the king of England. Kinſale *harbour* is very commodious, and perfectly ſecure, ſo large that the Engliſh and Dutch *Smyrna* fleets have anchored therein at the ſame time: there is a dock and yard for repairing ſhips of war, and a crane and gun-wharf for landing and ſhipping heavy artillery; ſhips may ſail into or out of this harbour, keeping in the middle of the channel with the utmoſt ſafety: within the haven on the W. ſide lies a great ſhelf, which ſhoots a great way off from the land, but leaves an ample paſſage by the ſide of it, in which, as in all the reſt of the harbour, it is many fathoms deep: this haven for ſome miles goes in N. N. E. but afterwards turns Weſtward 'till it reaches the key of Kinſale, where ſhips may ride in 8 or 9 fathom water, being perfectly ſecure from all winds. Lat. 51 : 35, lon. 8 : 46. In the centre of the *town* is a good market houſe, and near it a ſtrong built priſon; here are the ruins of ſeveral monaſteries and religious houſes ſcattered up and down. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cork. Fairs are held here on 4 May and Sept. and 21 Nov.

KINSALEBEG, a pariſh in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, the church of which ſtands almoſt oppoſite the town of *Youghal*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

KINTARK, ſit. near *Caſtlebar*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KINURE, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KINVARRA, a fair town in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway. prov. Connaught; fairs held 18 May and 17 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh.

KIPPURE *mountains*, ſit. in the co.'s Wicklow and Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KIRCUBBIN, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 86 miles from Ulſter; fairs held here 28 Apr. May, Aug. and Nov.

KIRKEEL, a village ſit. in co. Down, 4 miles E. of *Green caſtle*, between the fort of the mountains of *Mourne* and the ſea; the ſoil about which is generally good, and the country well inhabited; here is a church and a diſſenting meeting houſe.

KIRK-HILL, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KIRKISTOWN or *Kirk'ſtown*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, the caſtle of which lies near 4 miles N. E. of *Portaferry*; this caſtle and that of *Ballygalgot* in this co. were built ſince the acceſſion of James Iſt by *Rowland Savage* of *Archin*.

KIRKSTOWN, ſee *Kirkiſtown*.

KISH, a *ſand-bank* ſit. in Dublin harbour, off the bar. *Half-Rathdown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the S. end of it is the ſhoaleſt, and bears E. S. E. ½ E. from the high land of Dalkey, S. E. from the new Light-houſe or *Caſſoon* at the end of the piles, S. S. E. from the Light-houſe of Howth, E. N. E. from the big *ſugar-loaf-hill*, and S. W. from Lambay. The height of the ſhoal is about 2 cables lengths, and its breadth from E. to W. is about 20 fathoms: this bank ſtretches acroſs the bay N. by E.

KISHCARRIGIN, a village ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

KISHCORRAN or *Kiſhkorran*, a range of mountains, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. On the ſummits of moſt of theſe mountains there are very large *Cairns*.

KITSHYNALL, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

KITTEMAN, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

KLONKEEN, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

KNAPPAGH, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KNAPTON, the ſeat of col. *Pigot*, ſit. near *Durrow*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Veſcy*, now viſc. *de Veſcy*.

KNAVESTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: it is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.

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In the yr. 1202 the Castle of Knockgraffon, which had been seized by Philip de Wigornica was by the commands of K. John restored to Wm. de Breos.

KNAW-HILL, ſit. between Caſhel and Sulchoid, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter: its antient name was *Cnamhchoill*, or the *eminent wood*; and it was celebrated on account of a victory obtained there over the Danes in 968.

KNIGH, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

KNIGHT'S-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 151 miles from Dublin, near which is the nunnery of *Ballyvourney*.

KNOCK, ſit. in bar. Morgallion, co. *Meath*, prov. Leinſter. (Dr. *Beaufort*.) It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. 'Tis placed by others in co. *Louth*, prov. Leinſter. *Donchad Hua Kervail*, prince of the country, and *Edan Coellaidhe* biſhop of Clogher, founded a priory here for regular canons, under the rule of St. Auguſtin, in the year 1148, which was dedicated to the ſaints, *Peter* and *Paul*.

KNOCKADERRY, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held Aſcenſion day, 9 Sept. 29 Oct. and 19 Dec.

KNOCKANCHERRY, ſit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKANE, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſt. Alſo a place near Toomavara, in King's co. prov. Leinſter; where are the ruins of a caſtle.

KNOCKANURE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKANY, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 11 Aug. 2 Oct. and 11 Nov. At or near this place, a bloody battle was fought between the princes of Connaught and *Dioma*, king of Munſter, in which the former were entirely defeated, and 5 chiefs and 4,000 officers and ſoldiers left dead on the field.

KNOCKARDING, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 7 Nov.

KNOCKAVILLY, a village ſit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. — Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKBOY, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 June and 2 Dec.

KNOCKBRACK *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKBRANDON, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKBREDA, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

KNOCKBRIDE, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KNOCKBRIDGE, ſit in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

KNOCKBROOK-HILL, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

KNOCK-CASTLE, now in ruins, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 82 miles from Dublin.

KNOCKCLOGHAN *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

KNOCKCOMMON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

KNOCKDRUMCALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKDUAGH *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKEALY, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKENURE, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKEROGHERY, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 Aug. 25 and 26 Oct.

KNOCKEYEN-HILL, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KNOCKFAINE, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

KNOCKFERGUS, an antient name for *Carrickfergus*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KNOCKFERRY, ſit. at *Lough Corrib*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

KNOCKGRAFFON, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. near *Cahier*, in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; here are ſome antient ruins.

KNOCKINA, ſit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

KNOCKLADE, ſit. near *Ballycaſtle*, in co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulſter. In May, 1788, an irruption took place here, which was announced by a noiſe reſembling a continual craſh of thunder, with a column of fire and ſmoke, which aſcended about 60 yards into the air; after a ſhower of aſhes and ſtones, which extended ¼ of a mile round the hill; in 46 minutes after the firſt ſhock, a ſtream of *lava* was poured out, and ruſhed in a ſheet of liquid fire, about 60 yards in breadth down the fields, until it entered adjoining the village of *Ballyowen*, where it involved the houſes, and their unfortunate inhabitants, in one conflagrate ruin, none having eſcaped but one man, his wife and two children; it continued running 39 hours, and then totally ceaſed.

KNOCKLADE-MOUNTAIN, ſit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

KNOCKLOFTY, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, on the banks of the *Suir*, 3 miles from *Clonmel*, here is a ſeat of the preſent provoſt of Trinity College, Dublin; 2 miles from it are the ruins of *Ballindinny-caſtle*; 2 miles further, are the ruins of 2 other caſtles, and a mile beyond theſe is the ruin of *Ladies Abbey*. The Rt. Hon. *Richard Hely Hutchinſon*, took his

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ſeat as lord baron *Donoughmore* of *Knocklofty*, 6 Feb. 1789; he ſucceeded his mother, who was a peereſs in her own right.

Knocklong, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 97 miles from Dublin.

Knocklave *hill*, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Knocklayd, ſee *Knocklade*.

Knockmace, ſit. in bar. Ballybrit, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Knockmark, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Knockmay-hill, ſit. in bar. *Clare*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Knockmeledown, a mountain in bar. Offa, co. Waterford, being one of that ridge of mountains, which divides the N. W. point of this co. from that of Tipperary, prov. Munſter; its perpendicular height is 900 yards. On the top of this mountain *Henry Eeles*, an inhabitant of Liſmore, was buried, agreeably to his own deſire; he was an ingenious man, and publiſhed ſeveral tracts on the ſubject of electricity.

Knockmill, a fair town in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 4 Sept. and 30 Nov.

Knockmoane, a caſtle in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, ſaid to have been built by a woman, whoſe tomb-ſtone is ſhewn here, being very large, but without any inſcription or ſculpture, except a kind of croſs, circumſcribed in a circle in relievo, of very rude workmanſhip, which ſhews its antiquity; near the caſtle are the ruins of a little chapel, where ſir *Rich. Oſborne* was buried in the laſt century.

Knockmoile *hill*, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Knockmore, ſit. in bar. Tyrerill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A friary was erected here in the 14th century, by *O'Gara*. Here is a ruined caſtle of the *O'Connors*.

Knockmourne, a village ſit. in bar. Killnatalloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne; near the decayed church of which are the ruins of a large building, and alſo a chalybeate ſpring.

Knockmoy, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. *(Dr. Beaufort.)* It is placed by others in bar. *Downamore*. Here was a monaſtery founded in 1189, by *Cathal O'Connor*, monarch of Ireland, in remembrance of a victory obtained there by him, over *Almericus de St. Laurence*; the place was called in Iriſh, *Knockmoy*, i. e. the hill of the plain; and the abbey was called *Monaſterium de colle victoriæ*, from Cathal's ſucceſs. The tomb of *O'Connor* here, is adorned with paintings in freſco; ſome of them relate to an hiſtorical fact. Six kings are repreſented, three deceaſed and three living. Of the latter, one in the middle is *Roderick O'Connor*, monarch of Ireland, at the Engliſh invaſion; he holds in his hand the leaf of ſome plant, to denote his being lord proprietor of the whole kingdom. The princes on each ſide are his vaſſals. One with a hawk on his hand, is his grand falconer; the other with a ſword, his grand marſhal: theſe held their lands by grand ſerjeanty. Below them ſits a Brehon with his roll of laws, having pronounced ſentence of death on *Dermod M'Morough's* ſon, for the crime of his father in joining the Engliſh. The boy is tied to a tree, and two archers are executing the ſentence, his body being transfixed with arrows. The workmanſhip, it is apprehended, can ſcarcely be ſo old as the 12th century.

Knockmoyle, ſee *Knockmoile*.

Knockmuilan, ſee *Knockmyland*.

Knockmuildown, ſee *Knockmeledown*.

Knockmyland or Knockmuilan, a village ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilſkenny, prov. Leinſter. It holds fairs yearly on 5 Aug.

Knocknacrioth, ſit. contiguous to the nunnery of *Grany*, in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here was a religious houſe, and ſome marks of its ruins ſtill remain.

Knocknagaul, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in the liberties of Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Knocknagree, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 28 Apr. 25 July, 20 Oct. and 20 Dec.

Knocknagylagh, ſit. near *Red-hills*, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; near it are the ruins of a church; alſo a well dedicated to St. *Brigid*.

Knocknaoa, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Knocknarea or *Knocknaree*, a *promontory* ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaug.

Knocknashee *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Leney, co Sligo. prov. Connaught: the river *Moy* riſes in this place, and after receiving the waters of *Lough Colt* and *Lough Conn*, flows in a broad ſtream to the bay of Killalla.

Kockneguilagh, ſee *Knocknagylagh*.

Knocknemariff, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 3 May, Aug. 20 Oct. and Dec.

Knockniclashy, ſit. near *Clonmene*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: this hill is celebrated for a defeat given to *Donough*, then lord *Muſkerry*, who, with 4000 Iriſh, was marching to raiſe the ſiege of *Limerick*, by the lord *Broghill*, with 1000 Engliſh, in July 1651.

Knocknimace, ſit. in bar. Ballybrit, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Knockninoss, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; this place is remarkable for the defeat of the Iriſh in Nov. 1647, whereon the fate of this prov. depended.

Knockniny, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, having a village in it of ſame name.

Knockoliver, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Knockowne, a hill in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Lough-Hyne*, remarkable for a very fine echo; a little to the W. of it is the caſtle of *Ardagh*.

Knock-patrick, a mountain ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Knockrammer, ſit. near *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Knockrea, ſit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Knockroe, ſit. near *Strabane*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Knocksedan, a village ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4½ miles beyond *Glaſnevin*, and 7 miles from Dublin caſtle. There is a remarkable mount here, in a pleaſant field, from which is an extenſive proſpect of a beautiful and well improved country.

Knocktemple, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Knocktopher, a bar. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It has in it a borough, poſt and market town of ſame name, diſtant 63 miles from Dublin; which returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Langriſhe* and *Ponſonby*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. Lat. 52 : 24, long. 7 : 36. In 1356, James, the 2d *earl* of *Ormond*, founded a friary here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. This friary and its poſſeſſions were granted 24 Oct. 34th *Hen.* VIIIth to *Patrick Barnwell* for ever, in capite, at the annual rent of 4*s.* Iriſh money.

Knocktory, ſit in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Knockvicar, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. On the ſummit of this hill a monaſtery was erected for Franciſcans of the 3d order; a leaſe of it was afterwards granted to *Rich. Kendlemarch*.

Knordoe, ſit. about 8 miles from Galway, co. Galway, prov. Connaught: it is famous for a battle fought there between the Iriſh and the Danes.

Kormeshty *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Kunaguruff, ſit. in bar. Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Kyle, a village in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 56 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Alſo a place in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; in the neighbourhood of which ſtand the ruins of 4 old caſtles, all within the diſtance of one mile.

Kyle-hill, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: here is one of the antient judgment ſeats of the Brehons; it is very near the top of the hill on its E. ſide, and formed from the ſolid rock; the common people call it *the fairy chair*: here the Brehon of the *Fitzpatricks* held his court.

Kynalyagh, an antient diſtrict of the *Mc. Geoghans*, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Kynnethin, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. In Michaelmas term 1300, a writ iſſued to the ſheriff to diſtrain the abbot of this place, at the ſuit of *Robert de Bland*, for 13 marks, an arrear of rent. We find no other mention of this abbey.

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LABACALLY, (otherwiſe called *Hag's bed*) an antique ſepulchral monument, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; about mid-way between *Glenworth* and *Kilworth*, which places are about 3 miles diſtant. This monument by its ſize ſeems to have been deſigned for ſome eminent perſon of antiquity; but for whom or when erected, the leaſt traces are not to be found, either in hiſtory or from tradition. It conſiſts of ſeveral broad flag ſtones, ſupported by others which are pitched in the ground. One of theſe ſtones is of an enormous ſize, being not leſs than 17 feet long and 9 feet broad, and in the middle 3 feet thick, from whence it ſlopes away to the edges, like the roof of a houſe. But as if this huge ſtone was not a ſufficient cover to the tomb, there are two others, one 11 by 7 feet, and the other 7 feet ſquare. There was a fourth huge flag, which lies at the W. end, and covered that part. On each ſide are ſeveral broad flags, pitched in the ground in two ranges, on which the upper ſtones reſt, as a tomb ſtone on the ſide walls. Some of thoſe pillar ſtones are 6 feet high and 4 broad. The whole of this vaſt tomb, it being hollow underneath, is 40 feet on the outſide, and 14 broad. The whole was incloſed within a circle of flag ſtones, pitched in the ground, at about 14 feet from the centre of the tomb. The bringing and erecting theſe ſtones hither muſt have been a work of immenſe labour, as there are none of the kind nearer than the mountains 5 or 6 miles diſtant. It is placed E. and W. and conjectured to have been erected ſince the ages of chriſtianity.

Laberus, an antient city, mentioned by *Ptolemy*: *Richard* of *Cirenceſter* makes it the capital of the *Voluntii*. *Laberus* is evidently derived from *Lhavar*, whence *Labhereigh* a ſpeaking place, or figuratively a place of parliament where the ſtates aſſembled. The *Laberus* of *Ptolemy* was the hill of *Tarah*, celebrated in the Iriſh annals for being the place where ſat the convention of *Tarah* during the pagan times. This celebrated convention is thought by ſome to have been originally inſtituted by the Heremonian Belgians, on their firſt ſettlement in Ireland, about 350 years before the Chriſtian Æra. During the conteſts between the ſeveral Belgian and Caledonian ſettlers, the ſtates ſeldom had the opportunity of aſſembling at ſtated periods, until about the beginning of the firſt century, when *Connar-mor*, called by ſeveral of the Iriſh antiquaries, *Concohar Muc Neſſan*, by the advice of the Arch-Druid *Cathbad*, (called by ſome of the antient poems *Ollam Fodla*) revived the inſtitution: from which period the monarchs of Ireland were conſtantly inaugurated on the ſtone of deſtiny, erected on the hill near the *Labhereigh*; until the time of *Dermod Mc Keruail*, in 560, when the chriſtian clergy anathematized the place. From that time the ſtates aſſembled in the court of the palace of *Tarah*, until the final deſtruction of that fortreſs by *Brien Boromh*, in 995. The *Naaſteighan* and *Labhereigh*, where the ſtates aſſembled, are ſtill viſible on the *hill* of *Tarah*.

Labius, a name given by *Rich*. *Cirenc*. to the preſent river Liffey, prov. Leinſter.

Lacfodery *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Lackagh, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is an antient burial ground, with the ruins of a church and caſtle. The latter according to tradition, was built by a woman of the family of *Fitzgerald*; it was much injured by the aſſaults of Cromwell, and afterwards ſuffered by fire. Near it is a mote or rath, which appears to have been ſurrounded by a ditch. Here is the burial place of the family of *Rice*, whoſe antient ſeat of *Mountrice*, (once an elegant ſituation) lies at a ſmall diſtance from theſe ruins. This place gives title of baron to the family of *Fielding*, now earl of *Deſmond*.

Lackah, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Lackan, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Lackeen, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Lackin, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Ladie's-town, ſit. in bar. Mullingar, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Lady-Island, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; where fairs are held on 15 Aug. and 19 Sept. This is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns.

Ladytown, ſit. near *Naas*, in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: it is a curacy in dioc. of Kildare.

Lagan *river*, otherwiſe called *Locha* river, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; this, or rather the mouth of it, which is the bay of *Carrickfergus*, is called by *Ptolemy* the *Vinderius*; this river is mentioned under the name *Locha*, in the life of St. *Colman*, the firſt biſhop and founder of the church of *Dromore*, who flouriſhed in the 6th century, and is ſaid to have "founded a noble monaſtery on the N. ſide of the river *Locha*." It riſes in two ſmall ſtreams out of the mountains called *Slieve Croob*, in the bar. of *upper Iveach*, which unite into a river about 2 miles S. E. of *Dromore*, which at laſt empties itſelf into *Carrickfergus bay*, after meandering a courſe of about 30 miles through this co.

Laganstown, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Laggan-bridge, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 38 miles from Dublin.

Laghy, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin.

Lambay, an iſland on the Eaſtern coaſt of this kingdom, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and called by *Pliny*, Limnus, a corruption from the antient Britiſh (as Mr. *Beauford* thinks) *Lan-n'-iii*, or *intirely in the water*; being at ſome diſtance from the coaſt; it lies about 12 miles from Dublin; lat. 53:30 N. lon. 6:12 W. It is remarkable for vaſt quantities of rabbits and ſea-fowl, and has a curious well and fine ſpring of water, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is great plenty of crabs, lobſters, oyſters, &c. about this iſland, and abundance of kelp is made in it. In the reign of queen *Eliz*. a grant of the iſland of Lambay was made to ſir *William Uſher* and his heirs for ever, on condition of his paying 6*l*. per ann. to the ſee of Dublin. There is a very curious old building on Lambay; it is a polygon, and appears to have been conſtructed for the purpoſe of defending the place, as its battlements and ſpikeholes command the iſland in every direction round. This iſland is about 3 miles long and 1½ mile broad, nearly of an oval form. It is about 5 miles diſtance from *Malahide*, and nearly the ſame from *Ruſh*.

Ladytown a p. Bar. of Connel 3 miles from Naas & 3 miles from Newbridge. This parish is a vicarage united to that of Gt. Connel, in the Diocese of Kildare & gift of the Diocesan. This par. in the R.C. Denomination forms part of Carogh parish. Ladytown is the deserted mansion of Viscount Allen & now in a very dilapidated condition, occupied by a farmer – There is a profusion of fine old timber about it chiefly Elm & Oak with some beech — The Rectorial tithes are the property of T. Eyre Powell Esqre.

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LIBERTY, an ancient site, mentioned by [illegible] of [illegible] makes it the capital of the [illegible]. [illegible] is evidently derived from [illegible], whence [illegible] a meeting place, or figuratively a place of parliament where the [illegible] assembled. The [illegible] of [illegible] was the hill of Tarah, celebrated in the Irish annals for being the place where for the convention of [illegible] during the pagan times. This triennial convention is thought by some to have been originally instituted by the [illegible] Belgians, on their first settlement in Ireland, about 900 years before the Christian Era. During the contests between the several Belgian and Caledonian settlers, the states seldom had the opportunity of assembling at stated periods, until about the beginning of the [illegible] century, when [illegible], called by several of the Irish antiquaries [illegible] Mac [illegible], by the advice of the Archdruid [illegible] by some of the ancient poems [illegible] restored the institution; from which period the monarchs of Ireland were [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible], seated on a hill near the [illegible], until the time of Dermod M'[illegible], in 560, when the christian clergy excommunicated the place. From that time the states assembled in the court of the palace of Tarah, until the final destruction of that [illegible] by [illegible] in 999. The [illegible] and [illegible], where the states assembled, are still visible on the hill of Tarah.

LEAC[illegible], a name given by [illegible] to the present river Liffey, prov. Leinster.

LEACKUFFEY, [illegible], in bar. Trough[illegible], co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

LEA[illegible], in bar. of [illegible] Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Here is an antient parish church, with the ruins of a church and castle. The latter, belonging to [illegible], was built by a woman of the family of [illegible]; it was much injured by the attacks of Cromwell and afterwards [illegible] by him. Near it is a tower or rath, which appears to have been surrounded by a ditch. Here is the burial place of the family of [illegible], [illegible] in elegant situation [illegible] a small distance from these ruins. This place gives title of Baron to the family of [illegible], now earls of [illegible].

LE[illegible], a town, [illegible] in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Ulster. [illegible] a rectory in dioc. [illegible], in bar. [illegible], prov. Connaught.

LE[illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible], in bar. [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LE[illegible], [illegible] in bar. [illegible], co. Cork, prov. Munster.

LACKIN, a [illegible] of [illegible], in bar. Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LACKINTOWN, [illegible] bar. [illegible], co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LADY'S-ISLAND, [illegible] Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, where fairs are held on 15 Aug. and 15 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

26 SE 60

[illegible] at last [illegible] meandering a course of about 30 miles through [illegible].

LATTERAGH, [illegible], in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster.

L[illegible], [illegible], in bar. [illegible], co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, 58 miles from Dublin.

L[illegible], in bar. [illegible], co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, [illegible] miles from Dublin.

LAMBAY, an island on the Eastern coast of this kingdom, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, mentioned by Ptolemy, and called by Pliny, Limnus, a corruption from the antient British [illegible]. It lies about 12 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 29 N. long. 6 [illegible] W. It is remarkable for [illegible] of rabbits and sea-fowl, and has a [illegible] well and fine spring of water, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. [illegible] In the reign of [illegible] the island of [illegible] was granted to [illegible]. There is a very antient old building [illegible], and appears to have been [illegible] for the [illegible] place, [illegible]. The island [illegible]. It is about 3 miles distance from Malahide, and nearly the same from [illegible].

LAMBAY

LAMBEG, a village ſit. near *Liſburn*, in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. It is a curacy in dioc. of Connor. Here *Mc Donnell* built a monaſtery in the 15th century, for Franciſcans of the 3d order.

LAMBSGROVE, ſit. near Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

LAMBSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

LANDENSTOWN, ſit. not far from *Sallins*, in bar. Clane, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It is a very pleaſant ſeat, belonging to Mr. *Digby*; and the Grand Canal from Dublin, which paſſes thro' it, has contributed conſiderably to its beauty.

LANE-LAKE, ſee *Killarney Lake*.

LANE *river*, otherwiſe called *Laun*, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. Dr. Smyth obſerves, that many of the antient Iriſh names of our rivers and mountains, are the ſame with others in *Great-Britain*; thus the river *Laune*, is the ſame name with the *Lune*, which runs by *Lancaſter*; he gives other examples, and from thence infers, that the firſt and moſt antient inhabitants of *Britain* and *Ireland*, ſpoke one and the ſame language.

LANESBOROUGH, a borough and fair town, ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, it is a borough and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Conbrock: diſtance from Dublin 62 miles. Fairs held on 12 Feb. This place is ſit. on the river *Shannon*, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe. It gave title of viſc. to the family of *Lane*, and now gives title of earl to that of *Butler*. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church. There is a bridge over the *Shannon* at *Laneſborough*, into the co. *Roſcommon*. Lat. 53 : 40 N. lon. 8 : 6 W.

LARABRYAN *church*, now in ruins, ſit. 1½ mile beyond *Maynooth*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

LARAGH, ſee *Lerha*.

LARAH, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

LARCHFIELD, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

LARGAY, ſee *Largy*.

LARGY, or *Largay*, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 84 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond it are the ruins of a church; and about a quarter of a mile from *Largay* is *Belcoo-bridge*. Fairs are held here 22 May, July, Sept. and 19 Nov.

LARNE, a fair and poſt town in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 31 July and Dec. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle.

LARNE-HARBOUR, ſit. near Magee iſland, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 53, lon. 6 : 14.

LAROTAGH, a church-yard, or rather a burial place, for there is neither church or incloſure to it; ſit. on the ſide of the public road, about 2 miles from *Kelly'ſtown* in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. It is noted for the interment of one of the antient kings of Ireland.

LARRACOR, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moyſenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

LARRAGH, or *Larrow*, an antient abbey ſit. near *Derryglaſs* in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LARROW, ſee *Larragh*.

LATTERAGH, a village ſit. 6 miles S. E. of *Nenagh*, in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. St. *Odran* preſided over an abbey here; he died of the plague 2d Oct. 548, and 'tis ſaid had 3000 ſcholars, remarkable for piety and learning.

LATTIN, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

LAUDE-DEI, now called *Ballybogan*, ſit. on the river Boyne, 3 miles S. of Clonard in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here a priory was founded by *Jordan Comin* in the 12th century, for regular canons of St. Auguſtin; and called the priory of *Laude-dei*.

LAUNDESTOWN *caſtle*, ſit. near *Turvey*, 8 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

LAUGHLINSTOWN, ſee *Leighlin'ſtown*.

LAUNE-RIVER, ſee *Lane river*.

LAVATH, a *river* which iſſues from the Weſtern declivity of Mount Crommal, falls into Lough Swilly, prov. Ulſter.

LAXNA, ſit. in bar. Clanmorris, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

LAYDE, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. *Glenarm*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. (Dr. *Beanfort)* It is placed by Mr. *Scalè* in bar. *Carie*.

LEA, ſee *Ley*.

LEACARRO, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

LEA-CASTLE, ſee *Ley-caſtle*.

LEADSTOWN, ſit. near Naas, prov. Leinſter.

LEAM *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

LEAMCHUILL, ſit. near *Lay*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here St *Fintan-chorach* was abbot about the cloſe of the 6th century: he is ſaid by ſome to have been interred here, but others ſay the place of his ſepulture was at *Clonfert-Brendan*.

LEAN-CAPE, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

LEAP, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 24 May and 20 Oct. 'Tis ſometimes written *Lepp*.—Alſo a village of ſame

name,

name, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 59 miles from Dublin. Here is a beautiful ſeat, with extenſive demeſnes and plantations.

Leap-glyn, a deep and dangerous glen, ſit. at the upper end of *Glandore* harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, on both ſides of which is the high-road from *Roſs* to the other parts of *W. Carberry*: the road croſſes this glen, which at that part is as ſteep as a flight of ſtairs, ſo that few horſes, but ſuch as are well uſed to it, attempt it with courage. To the W. of this precipice is a handſome ſeat called *Brede*, with large plantations.

Lea-river, a ſmall rivulet in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, which riſes a few miles to the E. of *Tralee*, and being ſupplied by ſeveral mountain ſtreams, is pretty conſiderable in time of great floods. It diſcharges itſelf into *Tralee-bay*, and is navigable for boats up to that town, at time of high water. *Camden* will have this river to be the *Dur* of *Ptolemy*, but it is too inconſiderable a ſtream to be noticed by that geographer, and therefore Dr. *Smith* places the *Dur* of that writer in the *bay* of *Caſtlemain*.

Le-bergerie, ſit. near *Portarlington*, prov. Leinſter.

Lecaghe, ſee *Lackagh*.

Lecahill, now the bar. of *Lecale*, in co. Down: it is ſaid by ſome to have been an antient territory of the Savages, and was a part of the *Engliſh pale*.

Lecale, antiently *Lethcathel*, from *Lea Caël*, i. e. the wood of the plain, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter: it was heretofore a part of the *Engliſh pale*, and contains the towns of *Downpatrick*, *Dundrum* and *Strangford*. The chiefs or dynaſts of this diſtrict were called *Dal-dichu* or Cathel, and ſubject to the *Magh Genuiſge*; the *Maginneſs's* having the principal command over this place, tho' many fortreſſes hereabouts were built by the *Savages*, and it appears by record, that 31 May, 28 Hen. VIIIth an indenture was made between *Leonard Grey*, lord deputy, and *Raymund Savage*, antient chief of his clan, by which it was covenanted, that "*Raymund* ſhould have the chieftainſhip of his ſept, in the territory of the *Savages*, otherwiſe called *Lecale*, as principal chieftain thereof, and that *Raymund* ſhould give to the deputy, for acquiring his favour and friendſhip, 100 fat able cows, and a horſe, or 15 marks, *Iriſh* money, in lieu thereof, at the pleaſure of the deputy." But it ſeems this place belonged originally to the Mageniſs's, and that the *Savages* were rather intruders; for there is a tradition that when the *Savages* had formed a ſtrong body of men, in order to oppreſs the Mageniſs's and other Iriſh families in *Lecale*, the latter were obliged to call for the aſſiſtance of the *earl* of *Kildare*, and promiſed him one or two townlands, according to the extent of their territories, and that by theſe means that noble family got *Ardglaſs* and other lands hereabouts. When the earl had marched as far as *Ballykinler*, the *Savages* ſubmitted, and ſo the quarrel ended. This country is remarkable from the Iriſh chief *Dichu* being the firſt convert St. *Patrick* made to the Chriſtian faith, in the *N.* of Ireland.

Leck, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Leckcarrow, a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 17 March, 27 June and Sept. and 20 Dec.

Leckin, now a pariſh church near *Bunbruſny*, on the river Inny, in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. St. *Crumin* was formerly biſhop of this place in the time of St. *Fechin*, who died A. D. 664.

Leckpatrick, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Ledwickstown, ſit. in bar. Mullingar, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Lee, a river in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, the head of which riſes in that romantic ſpot, the lake of *Gougane Barra*; this river is the *Luvius* of *Ptolemy*.—Alſo a river in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.

Leek, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Leeston *river*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſt. This river, like ſome others in this co. ſuddenly riſes with a little rain, and as ſuddenly decreaſes by the return of fair weather.

Legacurry, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held Shrove Tueſd. 26 July and 15 Oct.

Legagowen, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Leganeney, a town-land in the pariſh of *Drumgoolan*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, in which there is an antient *Crom-liagh* or altar ſtone, on the mountain called *Slieve-naboil-trogh*, being a part of *Sleeve Croob*, near a ſmall lake lying in the valley underneath it; it is a huge gritty ſtone, in ſhape of a monſtrous coffin, ſupported by three feet compoſed of other ſtones, and forming a cavity underneath, where a man 6½ feet high may ſtand upright.

Legh-con or *Leath Cuinn*, one of the antient grand diviſions of Ireland, made towards the cloſe of the ſecond century, between *Eogan More*, ſurnamed *Mogh Nuagad*, king of Munſt. and *Con* ſurnamed *Ceadchathach*, king of Tarah, dividing the iſland into two parts, by a line drawn from *Clarin's-bridge* near Galway, to the ridge of mountains, denominated *Eiſgir Riada*, on which *Clonmacnois* and *Clonard* are ſit.

ſit. and from thence to *Dublin*. The Northern diviſion was called *Leagh Cuin*, or *Conn's part*; and the Southern, *Leagh Mogh*, or *Mogh's part*. The entire kingdom by this diviſion was ſeparated into two governments, which by the continual contentions of the ſeveral chiefs, ſubſiſted only 15 years, tho' the names were retained for ſeveral ages after; the Southern part of Ireland being frequently called *Legh Mogh*, and the Northern *Legh Conn*, down to the 14th century.

Leghinch, ſit. in bar. Kilmayn, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Leghinch-bridge, ſit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Legh-mogh, ſee *Legh Con*.

Leigh, another name for *Gray abbey*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Leighlin, (or *old Leighlin*) ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, about 43 miles from Dublin, near the river *Barrow*. It is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the biſhop of the dioc. this being a biſhoprick united to *Ferns*. The town was incorporated in 1216, and the extent of its liberties were marked by large ſtones, inſcribed, "*Terminus Burgens. Lechlinen. hic lapus eſt.*" One of theſe ſtands near *Leighlin-bridge*, another near *Wells*, and a third in the mountains. At the E. end of the church of *Old-Leighlin*, is a famous well covered with great aſh trees, and dedicated to St. *Laſarien*: within 2 miles of *Leighlin* are the ruins of a church. This place was formerly a city, tho' now a very mean village: the cathedral has been kept in good repair; fronting the entrance is a tomb, wherein it is ſaid biſhop *Cavanagh* was interred in 1587. It was a *ſole* biſhoprick, founded in 632, and joined to *Ferns* in 1600. It is alſo reported, that *Gurmundus*, a *Daniſh* prince, was buried in this church. The laſt biſhop of *Leighlin*, before its union with *Ferns*, was the Right Rev. *Robert Grave*, who coming by ſea to be inſtalled, ſuffered ſhipwreck in the harbour of Dublin, and periſhed in the waves. This cathedral was burnt to the ground, it is ſaid, by lightning, A. D. 1060; and afterwards rebuilt in 1232, or according to others, between 1158 and 1185, by biſhop *Donat*, and dedicated to St. *Lauſarien* or *Lazarinus*. Since the fees were joined, it has been uſed as a pariſh church, this being a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. That part moſtly in ruins, is the remains of *Donat's* fabrick. This town was plundered by the people of *Offory* in 916 and 978, and by the *Danes* in 982. *Burchard*, a Norwegian, built the priory of St. *Stephen* here, and was buried in the cathedral under a marble monument, whereon were his effigie and this inſcription; "*Hic jacet humatus dux fundator Leniœ en Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus eccleſiæ.*" St. *Gobban* founded alſo a celebrated abbey here, for regular canons, in which a famous aſſembly of the clergy was held A. D. 630, to debate on the proper time for the celebration of Eaſter. During the Engliſh and Iriſh wars, the town was laid waſte in 1389, but revived ſo much in 1400, as to have 86 burgage tenements, a biſhop's palace; deanery houſe and monaſtery, none of which now remain. *Maurice Jakis* in 1320, conſtructed the bridge of Leighlin over the *Barrow*, which gave the great Southern road a new direction, and *Old Leighlin* went rapidly to decay. Lat. 52 : 38, lon. 7 : 18.

Leighlin-bridge, ſit. about 45 miles from Dublin and 2 miles from *Old Leighlin*, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. About the end of the reign of *Hen.* IIId a monaſtery was founded here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, by one of the *Carews*, near the *Black-caſtle*, on the E. bank of the river Barrow: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The bridge here was built in 1320, by *Maurice Jakis*, a canon of the cathedral of Kildare, who alſo built the bridge of *Kilcullen*. Here are ſtill the remains of a caſtle built by the *Lacies*, and of an old abbey. This is a poſt town, and holds fairs on 14 May, 25 Sept. and 6 Oct. It was deſtroyed by the Iriſh in 1577.

Leighlin'stown or *Laughlin'ſtown*, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. A ſmall village about 7 miles from the metropolis, on the road to *Bray*, which is only about 3 miles beyond it.

Leighmoney, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Leim-con, a handſome ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſit. near a good harbour, between *Long-iſland* and the peninſula. It is alſo a name given to *Miſſen-head*, the Southern extremity of Ireland in that co.

Leim-cucullan, an antient name of *Loop-head*, or *Cape-lean*, at the mouth of the river *Shannon*.

Leinster, the Eaſtern prov. of Ireland, bounded by Ulſter on the N. *St. George's*, or the *Iriſh Channel* on the E. and S. and by the prov.'s of *Connaught* and *Munſter* on the W. The capital city of this prov. and of the kingdom is *Dublin*. It contains 12 co.'s, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's-co. Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's co. Weſtmeath, Wexford and Wicklow. It is the moſt level and beſt cultivated prov. in the kingdom; containing 2,792,450 acres, 992 pariſhes, 97 bar.'s, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 miles long and 74 broad. *Dermod* king of Leinſter marrying his daughter *Eva* to *Strongbow*, earl of *Pembroke*, on his deceaſe made him his univerſal heir; whereby the earl inherited the prov. of Leinſter, and was afterwards enfeoffed of it by Hen. IId. He died in 1176, and left an only daughter Iſabel, eſpouſed to *Wm. Marſhal*, earl of Pembroke, by her he had 5 ſons, who ſucceeded to his great eſtates in Leinſter. This prov. gives title of duke to the antient and noble family of *Fitzgerald*. In the early ages, this diſtrict was almoſt one continued foreſt, and was principally the ſeat of the *Kinſelaghs*. The chief reſidence of its kings was at *Carman*. Mr O'Connor obſerves that this prov. was originally called *Galian*, from its Galenian inhabitants of the *Belgic* race; but that about 270 years before Chriſt, it took the name of *Lagean*, which it ſtill retains, from *Labea Longſeach*, after his return from Gaul, who introduced the uſe of the *Lagean*, a ſort of broad-edged launce or javelin. This prov. was antiently divided among the *Brigantes*, inhabiting the co.'s Kilkenny, Carlow, King's co. and Queen's co. the *Menapii*, in and about Wexford; the *Cauci*, in and about Wicklow; and the *Blanii*, or *Eblanii*, in Dublin, Eaſtmeath, and Weſtmeath.

LEITRIM *county*, ſit. in prov. Connaught, bounded on the N. by the bay of *Donegal*, and part of *Fermanagh*; on the S. and W. by *Sligo* and *Roſcommon*; and on the E. by *Fermanagh* and *Cavan*. It is a fruitful co. and tho' mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle; but has few places of note. It contains 255,950 acres, 17 pariſhes, 5 bar.'s and 2 boroughs, and ſends 6 members to parliament; it is about 41 miles long, and 16 broad. Chief town *Leitrim*. In this co. we find the antient families of *O'Rurc*, or *Rourk*, and *M'Ranall*. Its bar.'s are Mohill, Leitrim, Carigallen, Dromahair, and Roſclogher. Number of houſes about 10,026, and inhabitants about 50,000.

LEITRIM *town*, ſit. in the bar. and co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. It is the ſhire town of the co. and diſtant about 80 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53: 46 N. lon. 8: 9 W. It is pleaſantly ſit. on the banks of the river *Shannon*; and appears to have been formerly a place of ſome note. St. *M'Liegus* ſon of *Cernac*, was biſhop here; and his feſtival is obſerved on the 8 of Feb. Fairs are held here on 22 Jan. 5 May, 16 June, 23 July, 3 Sept. and 1 Dec. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Clements*.

LEITRIM-RIVER, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. The town of Wicklow has a narrow haven at the mouth of this river, fit only for ſmall veſſels, which carry proviſions to Dublin.

LEIX, ſee *Ley*.

LEIXLIP, a poſt and fair town, pleaſantly ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 8 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of the church and caſtle of *Confy*. The caſtle of Leixlip, is beautifully ſeated on the banks of the river Liffey; it is a fine edifice with large and pleaſant gardens, at one ſide of which is a fine waterfall, called the *Salmon-leap*, there being plenty of that ſpecies of fiſh hereabouts. Near Leixlip a monaſtery was erected, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A mile from this is *Caſtletown*, the magnificent ſeat of Mr. *Conolly*. Fairs held here 3 May, 11 July and 9 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

LEMANAGHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter; here was a monaſtery, the ruins of which may yet be ſeen at a diſtance, being now ſurrounded by an impaſſible bog.

LEMNA, ſit. near *Carrickfergus*, prov. Ulſter. In 697 a noted battle was fought here, between *Aodh* chief of the *Dalriadians*, and the Britiſh *Picts*, who had invaded his territory; in this battle *Aodh* loſt his life, as did alſo *Conquar Mac Echa Mac Maldwin*, chief of the Picts.

LEMON *iſland*, one of the *Skelig-iſlands*, ſo called; ſit. off the coaſt of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is rather a round rock, always above water, and therefore no way dangerous to ſhips. An incredible number of *Gannets* and other birds, breed here; and it is remarkable that the *Gannet* neſtles no where on the *Southern* coaſt of Ireland, but on this rock, tho' many of them are ſeen on all parts of our coaſts on the wing. There is another rock on the *Northern* coaſt of Ireland, remarkable for the ſame circumſtance.

LENE-LOUGH, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

LENEY, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; it contains a great many deſolate hills, and a large ſcope of bog.

LENNADERG, ſit. near Gilford, prov. Ulſter.

LENY, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin. Near it on a pretty high hill, is a *Charter-ſchool*. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

LEOGHMACKIVOGE, a chapelry in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LEPERS-TOWN, ſit. towards the extremity of the pariſh of *Killea*, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; this place was formerly bequeathed to the poor of Waterford, and by the Down-ſurvey, contained 419 acres.

LERHA, or *Laragh*, ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, and otherwiſe called *Abbey-lerha*, or *Abbey-laragh*, from a monaſtery which was founded here by St. Patrick, and dedicated to the B. V. Mary.

LESECRESIG, a hill ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 2 miles from *Macroomp*; on the

Leixlip. a market town & parish, in the N. Barony of Salt, &c on the leading road from Dublin to Galway & Sligo 8½ m from Dublin. Beautifully seated on the banks of the Liffey, wh is here crossed by an ancient Stone bridge of 3 arches, the town consists of one Street, neither lighted, paved nor supplied by any artificial means with water: the Liffey here also receives the Rye, over which is constructed the stupendous embankment & tunnel that forms the aqueduct for carrying the Canal over it. Leixlip Castle according to some accounts was the residence of John. Earl of Moreton, while governor of Ireland, part of it was destroyed by Cromwell and the whole modernized & made habitable by the Lord Primate Stone & after passing thro' different hands was purchased at the beginning of the present century (19th) by the Hon'ble Geo. Cavendish

+In the Demesne of Leixlip Castle is the celebrated "Saltus Salmonis" or Salmon Leap, which gives name to the Barony of Salt. The scenery about this demesne is peaceful & ~~[illegible]~~ sequestered it contains some very fine timber and commands a distant view of the Dublin & Wicklow Mountains. Rye Vale, is the agreeable residence of Danl Ryan Esqr. Newtown Hill of Capt. Nesbit. In this parish is Rye Vale Distillery belonging to Mr. John McNaughten capable of making 40 puncheons of spirit a fortnight. A small wool factory now on the decline employing only 6 hands: Iron Rolling Mills, for making Bar & Sheet Iron by Mr. John Hillen, on the bank of the Liffey. A mill race of 40 feet was also constructed with the view of supplying a Mill or Manufy by the Propr of the Castle, but it has not been yet occupied. A Patent for a weekly market on Saturdays & an annual fair was obtained in reign of G. 3 by Col. R. [illegible] of this County. the former for butchers' meat & vegetables continues to be held, the other is discontinued. This parish abounds in excellent limestone, which is quarried both for building and for burning into lime for manure; the Canal approaches within half a mile of the town & affords abundant facilities of Water Carriage to the Metropolis & into the interior if there were demand for it.

The agriculture is considered to be slowly improving Wheat, Bere & oats with abundance of potatoes are the prevailing crops, the latter are generally drilled: but a considerable portion of the parish is depastured, it has neither waste land nor bog; the chief fuel of the lower orders is sticks which they are obliged to pick up in the groves & hedges. There is a Chalybeate spring here, which is not however ~~worked~~ used. & the rocks give strong indications of iron, but altho' some attempts have been made to discover it, they have hitherto been unsuccessful. Leixlip Castle was the principal residence of Lord Primate Stone & of Lord Lt. Townshend, ~~the~~ Lady Townshend died here. Leixlip is remarkable for one of the ~~finest~~ prettiest situations in the vicinity of the Metropolis, perhaps, in Ireland; without possessing any of those strikingly grand & romantic features which distinguish some parts of the County of Wicklow, it concentrates about it all that is most pleasing in rural scenery wood, water, irregularity of surface, distant mountains, venerable & picturesque ruins, elegant mansions, highly cultivated demesnes &c &c so happily combined as to render it one of the most admired specimens of home scenery that I am acquainted with in Ireland.

"The Black Castle ~~House~~ of Leixlip sixty acres was parcel of the property of the Earls of Kildare in 1637"

+By an Inquisition taken 1604 it was found that Jas Cottrell last Abbot of St Thomas Court, Dublin was seized of the he manor of Leixlip and the right of one flagon of ale out of every Brewing in the said towns, the annl value of the whole was 10 Shillings.

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the top of which are the remains of a pagan altar, compoſed of 3 ſtones pitched cloſe together, and a broad flat ſtone lieing near them; near this is a large circular intrenchment of ſtone, made in the ſame manner as thoſe of earth; theſe kind of ſtone intrenchments the Iriſh call *Cairns* or *Caherns*.

Lethmore, ſit. in the diſtrict of Ely, in the King's co. prov. Leinſter. Here St. *Pulcherius* founded a monaſtery, and died A. D. 655. He was buried here.

Letrim, (ſometimes written *Leitrim)* a bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; having a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Letterkenny, a poſt and fair town in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 113 miles from Dublin. It is ſit. on the river *Swilly*, over which it has a bridge. Fairs held 1 Frid. in Jan. 12 May, 10 July, 3 Frid. in Aug. 8 Nov. Lat. 54:45, lon. 8:0.

Lettermacward, a village ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

Lettikeen, a village ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Leune, a *river*, extending from Caſtlemain harbour to Roſs-caſtle, E. S. E. 14 miles; it runs thro' part of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, and is adjacent to Kilorglan, Roſs-caſtle and Killarney.

Leuran-field, ſit. near *Galway*, prov. Connaught.

Lexartown, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ley, or *Lea*, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Portnehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Leybeg, ſit. in bar. Ballimoe, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Ley-caſtle, or *Lea-caſtle*, ſit. in bar. Portnehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, not far from *Portarlington*. This was the reſidence of the famous Iriſh chief *O'Morethie*, or *O'More*, and erected on a high, or gently riſing ground. Its length externally 60 feet, its breadth 46; the walls 8 feet thick, and in ſome places 10. The arches are all circular, except 1 pointed, leading from the cauſeway into the bawn. On the N. ran the river *Barrow*, the other ſides were ſecured by a ditch 25 feet broad, and could occaſionally be filled with water from the river. Within the ditch was a wall, the foundation of which only remains. The approach to this caſtle was by a cauſeway 100 feet in length: the outer ballium from E. to W. is 410 feet, and from N. to S. including the bawn, 350 in diameter. The inner ballium from N. to S. 140, and from E. to W. 130 feet. The bawn was a large area ſurrounded with ditches and ramparts, within which cattle were driven, and protected from the enemy. About 1176, Hen. IId. beſtowed on *Maurice Fitzgerald*, the bar. in which *Ley* is ſit. The latter was the patrimony of the *O'Dempſies*. In 1284, the *O'Dempſies*, *O'Dunns* and *O'Carrols* united, and ſurprized and burnt the caſtle of Ley. *Verdun* attempted to revenge the injury and to recover the fortreſs, but loſt both his men and his horſes; however, the Iriſh were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed. In 1292, *John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald*, having fallen into contention with many of the nobility, and amongſt others with *Rich. de Burgo*, the red earl; he took the latter priſoner, and detained him in the caſtle of Ley, which was then in his poſſeſſion. On the eve of the tranſlation of St. *Thomas à Becket* in 1307, the Iriſh ſepts before mentioned, burnt the town of *Ley*, and beſieged the caſtle, but they were ſoon defeated by *John Fitzthomas* and *Edmond Botiller*. In 1390, *O'Dempſy* took this caſtle, but the next year it was ſurrendered to ſir *John Darcy*. Near this caſtle is a remarkable large aſh tree, once of conſiderable magnitude.

Ley-river, or *Lee-river*, extends from Cork to Macroom, W. 20 miles; runs thro' part of co. Cork, and is adjacent to Cork, Carrickdrohid, Crookſtown and Macroom.

Licane, ſit. in bar. Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Licarnie, ſit. in bar. Corkaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Licilash, a caſtle ſeated on the banks of the Blackwater, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; oppoſite the caſtle of *Carickabrick*.

Lickblah, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Lickflinn, a village ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel.

Lickmolasky, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Lickrig, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Licky *river*, ſit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Liffey, ſee *Anna-Liffey*.

Lifford, a borough town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 102 miles from Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Enniſkillen*; and gives title of viſc. to the family of *Hewitt*. It is ſit. on the river *Foyle*, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe. Lat. 54:7, lon. 8:5.

LIGHT-HOUSE. There are ſeveral *Light-houſes* thro' the different parts of Ireland, for the convenience of ſhipping: ſuch as, 1ſt. At *Copland-iſle*, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—2d. At *Balbriggen*, bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—3d. At *Hoath-hill*, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—4th. At the *S. wall*, in the liberties of city of Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—5th. Two at *Wicklow-head*, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.—6th. At *Hook-tower*, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—7th. At *Duncannon-fort*, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—8th. At *Charlesfort*, bar. Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—9th. At the *old head* of Kinſale, bar. Courſeys, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—10th. At *Loophead*, bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

LIGHT-HOUSE-ISLAND, ſee *Croſs-iſland*.

LIMBRICK, a village ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; it holds fairs on 5 April, Whit-Mond. 21 Aug. and 12 Nov.

LIMERICK *county*, ſit. in prov. Munſter. It has the river Shannon on the N. Tipperary on the N. E. Kerry on the W. and Cork on the S. It is a fruitful and populous tract, the ſoil requiring little or no manure in moſt places. Beſides rich grazing ground, it has a light lime-ſtone for ſheep and cows, and produces rich crops of all kinds of corn and rape, with ſome hemp. It gave title of earl to the family of *Dongan*. It ſtretches from E. to W. 40 miles, and from N. to S. 25, and contains 386,750 acres, 9 bar.'s, 125 pariſhes, 2 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament, including the city of Limerick. The number of houſes are eſtimated at 28,748, and inhabitants at upwards of 170,000. Chief town, *Limerick*. Here are ſome clays, furze, fern and mountain lands, and it is famous for good *cyder*; it has much benefited by the *Palatines*, who ſettled there, and increaſed tillage; they are a laborious independant people, moſtly employed in their own farms. This country is well watered by large and ſmall rivers; the *Shannon* runs at the N. ſide of the co. and fertilizes its banks. The firing of the inhabitants is chiefly turf, and the bogs are conveniently ſit. At *Loghill* in the W. of the co. there is a mine of coal or culm, but 'tis more uſed in kilns, than in houſes. There are few lakes except *Lough Gur*, and the principal hills are *Knockgreny*, *Knockany*, *Knockfiring* and *Toryhill*: the mountains lie Weſtward, the higheſt being *Knockpatrick*, or St. *Patrick's hill*. The bar's of this co. are Owneybeg, Clanwilliam, Coonagh, Small-county, Coſhlea, Coſhma, Poblebryan, Kenry and Conello, which laſt is almoſt, if not full as large the other 8. Amongſt the antient families of this co. are the *O'Briens*.

LIMERICK *city*, the chief town in the co. of that name, prov. Munſter; it is a poſt town ſit. on the river *Shannon*, 94 miles S. W. by W. from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 35, lon. 8 : 30. The town is 3 miles in circumference, having weekly markets on Wedneſd. and Saturd. and fairs on Eaſter Tueſd. 4 July, 4 Aug. and 12 Dec. There is a privilege annexed to the fair held on 4 Aug. that, during 15 days, no perſon can be arreſted in the city or liberties, on any proceſs iſſuing out of the *Tholſel* court of Limerick. *Hollingſhead* tells us that this place was built by *Yuorus*, about the year 155, and that its Iriſh name is *Loumneagh*, which he ſays it acquired from the following circumſtance, viz. that the town was planted in an iſland, which before the building of the city, produced abundance of graſs; during which time, one of the Iriſh potentates raiſing war againſt another of his peers, incamped in that iſle, and had ſo great a troop of horſemen, that the graſs was eaten up in 24 hours, from whence it was called *Loum-ne-augh*, or *Horſe bare*, i. e. a place made bare or eaten up by horſes. This was the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom, and was taken by the *Engliſh* in 1174. During the firſt ages it was much frequented by foreign merchants, and after the arrival of the Danes, was a place of conſiderable commerce, until the 12th century. It was plundered by *Mahon*, brother of *Brien Boromh*, after the battle of *Sulchoid*, in 970, and *Brien* in a future period exacted from the Danes of this city, 365 tons of wine as a tribute, which ſhews the extenſive traffic carried on by thoſe people in that article. About the middle of the 6th century, St. *Munchin* erected a church, and founded a biſhoprick here, which however was deſtroyed by the Danes, on their taking poſſeſſion of this port in 853, and remained in ruins until their converſion to the Chriſtian faith in the 10th century, at which period the church of St. *Munchin* was built, and the biſhoprick eſtabliſhed. *Donald O'Brien*, about the time of the arrival of the Engliſh, founded a houſe for nuns of the order of St. Auguſtin; he alſo endowed the cathedral; and Donat O'Brien, biſhop of Limerick, in the 13th century, contributed much to the opulence of the ſee. Edw. IIId by writ dated at Limerick 25 July, 1374, granted to the prioreſs of the before mentioned houſe, his ſpecial protection during his royal pleaſure. About the cloſe of the 12th century, the biſhoprick of *Inis-Cathay* was united to that of Limerick, and in 1663, Limerick was united to *Ardſert* and *Aghadoe*. In the reign of king *John*, a priory of regular canons was founded by *Simon Minor*, a citizen of Limerick. A Dominican friary was founded by *Donogh Carbreach O'Brien*, king of Thomond, who died in 1220, and according to Ware, was interred here, in a tomb with his statue placed over it. There was also a priory here [illegible] a lineal descendant of the kings of Limerick and Thomond, in the reign of Hen. II. [illegible] likewise an Augustinian friary founded by the same. Part of the Dominican friary is now converted into a [illegible] yard, and a large barrack has been erected on the other part; some [illegible] remains of the church walls, &c. may yet be seen. The grey friary stood without the town wall, where the [illegible] court-house is now erected; the old church has been since converted into the [illegible] hospital. A trace of the Augustinian friary is not now to be found. The Knights Templars, it is said, had a house near [illegible] but of which the smallest remains are no longer discernable. This city was besieged in 1690, and a second time in 1691 [illegible] king William III. to retire [illegible]. The English and Dutch forces under [illegible] invested it on Aug. [illegible] and, after [illegible] number of men before it, when the place capitulated on [illegible] following; the garrison obtained very honourable terms; the conditions [illegible] the [illegible] of Limerick being allowed to retire [illegible] this place, and tolerated in the free exercise of their religion. To commemorate the reduction of this place, a medal was struck, having the heads of king Wm. and queen Mary; and on the medal was this inscription: "[illegible] on Hor. [illegible] *Limerica capta, Hibernia plane subacta* [illegible]." Within a century this place was reckoned the second city in Ireland; at present it has lost its [illegible] because it thrives less [illegible]. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter stands on the King's island formed by the river Shannon. A charter was granted to this city by king John, and confirmed in succeeding reigns. [illegible] that as you approach Limerick, the grounds grow rich and exceedingly beautiful; the only disagreeable matter is, that the situation renders the air moist, and consequently rather unwholesome to strangers. The town was formerly entirely walled in, and in [illegible] there were 17 of the city gates [illegible], but so great improvements in this place that are now all demolished, except the [illegible] *John's gate*. The linen, woollen and paper manufactures are carried on here to great extent, and the export of provisions is very considerable. There are many charitable hospitals and handsome public buildings, besides the cathedral and other churches. This city returns a member to parliament, and gives title of [illegible] to the family of [illegible]. It is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, aldermen and burgesses; there is also a barrack [illegible] a military governor and lieutenant [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] parliaments have been held there. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lisburn, a fair town in [illegible]

[illegible] a rectory in the dioc. of Armagh [illegible]

[illegible] in co. Antrim [illegible] Lough [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from Dublin [illegible] at Clogher.

[illegible]

LIGHT-HOUSES. There are several Light-houses about the different parts of Ireland, for the convenience of shipping, such as 1st. At Copeland, bar. Ards, co. Down, prov. Ulster.—2d. At Balbriggan, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—3d. At Howth-hill, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.—4th. At the S. wall, in the liberties of city of Dublin, prov. Leinster.—5th. Two at Wicklow-head, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster.—6th. At Hook tower, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—7th. At Duncannon-fort, bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.—8th. At Charles-fort, bar. Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—9th. At the old head of Kinsale, bar. Courcies, co. Cork, prov. Munster.—10th. At Loop-head, bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munster.

[illegible] see Crofsedas.

LIMERICK, a village si. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; it holds fairs on 5 April, Whit-Mond. 21 Aug. and 12 Nov.

LIMERICK-county, si. in, prov. Munster. It has the river Shannon on the N., Tipperary on the E., Kerry on the W. and Cork on the S. It is a fruitful and populous tract, the soil requiring little or no manure to enrich it. Besides rich grazing ground, it has a light [illegible] fine for sheep and cows, and produces rich crops of all kinds of corn and [illegible], with some hemp. It gives title of earl to the family of Dawson. It stretches from E. to W. 50 miles, and from N. to S. [illegible], and contains [illegible] acres, 9 bar's, 125 parishes, 1 borough, and returns 8 members to parliament, including the city of Limerick. The number of houses are estimated at [illegible], and inhabitants at upwards of 170,000. Chief town, Limerick. Here are loose clays, turf, fern and mountainy lands, and it is famous for good cyder. It has much benefited by the Palatines, who settled there, and cultivated tillage; they are a laborious independent people, chiefly employed in their own farms. This county is well watered by large and small rivers; the Shannon runs at the N. side of the co. and fertilizes its banks. The [illegible] of the inhabitants is chiefly [illegible], and the [illegible] are conveniently situated. At Loghill in the W. of the co. there is a good vein of coal or colm, but it is more used in kilns than in houses. There are few [illegible] except [illegible], and the principal hills are [illegible], Knockfirrina, [illegible] and Tory-hill. The mountains lie Eastward, the highest being [illegible], or St. Patrick's hill. The bar's of this co. are Owneybeg, Clanwilliam, Coonagh, Small-county, Coshlea, Coshma, Pubblebrien, Kenry and Connello, which last is almost if not full as large as the other 8. Amongst the ancient families of this co. are the O'Briens.

LIMERICK-city, the chief town in the co. of that name, prov. Munster; it is a post town situate on the river Shannon, 94 miles S. W. by W. from Dublin. Lat. 52° 35', lon. 8° 34'. This town is 3 miles in circumference, having weekly markets on Wednesd. and Saturd. and fairs on Easter Tuesd. 4 July, 4 Aug. and 12 Dec. There is a privilege annexed to the fair held on 4 Aug. that, during 15 days, no person can be arrested in the city or liberties, on any process issuing out of the Tolsel court of Limerick. Bishop Usher tells us, that this place was built by Yvorus about the year 155, and that its Irish name is Lumneach, which he says is acquired from the following circumstance, viz. that the town was planted on an island, which before the building of the city, produced abundance of grass; during which time, one of the Irish potentates riding [illegible] another of his peers, encamped in that isle, and kept so great a troop of horsemen, that the grass was eaten up in 24 hours, from whence it was called Loimneach or Lumneach, i. e. a place made bare or eaten up by horses. This was the strongest fortress in the kingdom, and was taken by the English in 1174. During the first ages it was much frequented by foreign merchants, and after the arrival of the Danes, was a place of considerable commerce, until the 12th century. It was plundered by Mahon brother of Brian Boroimh, after the battle of Sulchoid in 970, and Brian at a subsequent period exacted from the Danes of this city, 365 tons of wine as a tribute, which shews the extensive trade carried on by these people in this particular. About the middle of the 5th century, St. Munchin erected a church, and founded a bishoprick here, which however was destroyed by the Danes, on their taking possession of this port in 853, and remained in ruins until their conversion to the Christian faith in the 12th century, at which period the church of St. Munchin was built, and the bishoprick re-established. Donald O'Brien, about the time of the arrival of the English, founded a house for nuns of the order of St. Augustin; he also endowed the cathedral; and Donat O'Brien, bishop of Limerick, in the 13th century, contributed much to the endowment of the same. Edw. I. by writ dated at Limerick 25 July, 1274, granted to the prioress of the before-mentioned house, his special protection during his royal pleasure. About the close of the 12th century, the bishoprick of Inniscathy was united to that of Limerick, and in 1663, Limerick was united to Ardfert and Aghadoe. In the reign of King John, a priory of regular canons was founded by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick. A Dominican friary was founded by Donogh Carbrach O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died in 1241, and according to *Ware*, was interred here, in a tomb with his ſtatue placed over it. Here was alſo a grey friary founded by *O'Brien*, a lineal deſcendant of the kings of Limerick and Thomond, in the reign of *Hen. IIId.* Likewiſe an Auguſtinian friary founded by the ſame. Part of the Dominican friary is now converted into a tan yard, and a large barrack has been erected on the other part; ſome ſmall remains of the church, walls, &c. may yet be ſeen. The grey friary ſtood without the town wall, where the co. court houſe is now erected: the old church has been ſince converted into the co. hoſpital. A trace of the Auguſtinian friary is not now to be found. The Knts. Templars, 'tis ſaid, had a houſe near the latter, but of which the ſmalleſt remains are not now diſcoverable. This city was beſieged in 1642, and a ſecond time in 1690, when it compelled king William IIId to raiſe the ſiege. The Engliſh and Dutch forces under general *Ginkle* inveſted it on 21 Sept. 1691, and loſt a great number of men before it; when the town capitulated on 13 Oct. following; the garriſon obtained very honourable terms under the conditions entitled, *the articles of Limerick*, being allowed to retire whenever they pleaſed, and tolerated in the free exerciſe of their religion. To perpetuate the memory of its ſurrender, a medal was ſtruck, whereon were the profiles of king Wm. and queen Mary: around the medal was this inſcription, "*Non hæc ſine numine Divum.*" on the exergue, "*Limarica capta, Hibernia ſubacta, Octobris* 1691." Within a century this place was reckoned the ſecond city in Ireland; at preſent it has loſt its rank, not becauſe *it* thrives *leſs*, but becauſe *Cork* thrives *more*. It is compoſed of the *Iriſh* and *Engliſh town*; the latter ſtands on the King's iſland, formed by the river *Shannon*. A charter was granted to this city by king *John*, and confirmed in ſucceeding reigns. Dr. *Campbell* obſerves, that as you approach *Limerick*, the grounds grow rich and exquiſitely beautiful; the only diſagreeable matter is, that the ſituation renders the air moiſt, and conſequently rather unwholeſome to ſtrangers. The town was formerly entirely walled in, and in 1760, there were 17 of the city gates ſtanding, but to the great improvement of the place they are now all demoliſhed, except the *water-gate of king John's caſtle*. The linen, woollen and paper manufactures are carried on here to great extent, and the export of proviſions is very conſiderable. Here are many charitable hoſpitals and handſome public buildings, beſides the cathedral and other churches. This city returns 2 members to parliament; and gives title of Viſc. to the family of *Hamilton*. It is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, recorder, aldermen and burgeſſes; there is alſo a barrack, and a military governor and town-major; it had ſome time ago the privilege of *coinage*, and different parliaments have been held there. It appears that Limerick obtained the privilege of having mayors, 10 years before that right was allowed to the citizens of *London*. It was before governed by provoſts, of which the firſt was *John Spafford*, in 1195 and 1197; during the provoſtſhip of *Henry Troy*, a charter was granted, 9 Rich. Iſt. whereby the citizens were allowed to chooſe mayors and bailiffs, *Adam Servant*, in 1198, being the firſt mayor; he was ſucceeded by others, and in 1210, by *Roger Maij*; 1211, *John Cambitor*; 1212, *Walter Crop*; 1213, *Robert White*; 1214, *Seward Minutor*; 1215, *Seward de Ferendona*; 1216, *John Ruſſell* alias *Creagh*, and 1217, *John Banbury*. The city continued thus governed by *mayors* and *bailiffs*, until the office of *bailiff* was changed into that of *ſheriff* in 1609, when *David White* and *William Neagh* were appointed to that dignity. About 6 miles from this is the famous *Caſtle-connel ſpa*. Limerick is 50 miles from Cork, 50 from Galway, and 73 from Waterford. Adjoining to it is *Newtown-Perry*.

LINESTREAM, ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

LINGAN *river*, ſit. in bar. Tipperary, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

LISADILL, a village ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

LISANE, a fair town in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 Jan. 12 May. Aug. and 26 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, and otherwiſe written *Liſſan*.

LISANOURE-CASTLE, a ſeat of lord Macartney, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; near it is Lough-Gule church.

LISBARNET, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

LISBELLAW, a fair town in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 75 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 11 May, 20 June, 10 Nov. and 23 Dec. It is a pariſh in dioc. of Clogher.

LISBIGNY, ſit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

LISBUNNY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LISBURN, a borough, market, fair and poſt town, in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 73 miles from Dublin, ſit. by the river *Lagan*. This town was burned in 1717, but it is rebuilt in a neat and very handſome manner. It has a large manufactory for linen cloth. It gives title of earl to the family of *Vaughan*. 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of *Drumboe* church.

church. It returns 2 members to parliament; one half of the patronage of this borough is in the earl of *Hertfort*. Fairs held 21 July and 5 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Connor, and was formerly called *Liſnagarry*. Lat. 54 : 43, lon. 6 : 36.

Liscahelock, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Liscanor, ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Liscarrol, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 127 miles from Dublin, and 5 miles W. of *Buttevant*. Near which, on the 3 Sept. 1642, was fought a battle between the Engliſh, commanded by the lord *Inchiquin*, and the Iriſh, under lord *Mountgarret* and other generals; where was ſlain the valiant *Lewis*, lord viſc. *Kinelmeaky*, governor of *Bandon*, and ſon to the firſt earl of *Cork*. But victory fell to the Engliſh, with the ſlaughter of 1500 of their enemies. This battle was fought to the W. of the caſtle, in which ſir *Philip Percival* kept a garriſon for ſeveral years at his own expence, and raiſed many out-works about it, in the modern ſtile of fortification. In Auguſt, 1642, it was beſieged by a regular army conſiſting of 7000 Iriſh, and obliged to ſurrender. The day following, lord *Inchiquin* coming up with the Engliſh army, defeated the Iriſh; who again beſieged it, in 1646, with an army of 5000 foot, and 500 horſe, commanded by the earl of *Caſtlehaven*, who then took moſt of the ſtrong holds in this country; lord *Inchiquin* for want of ſupplies, being then obliged to ſtand upon the defenſive. The news of *Caſtlehaven's* ſucceſs had ſuch an effect, that this caſtle which had been before ſo well defended, ſurrendered without firing a ſhot, tho' then in the beſt poſture of defence, and commanded by the ſame officer, one capt. *Raymond*, who had defended it ſo gallantly during the former ſiege, and who for his cowardice and treachery, was condemned to be ſhot, together with a ſteward of ſir *Philip Percival's*, but by his indulgence they were pardoned. This caſtle is a parallelogram, of 120 by 140 feet; it was flanked by 6 great towers, (2 ſquare, and 4 round;) the gate-way which faced the S. was defended by a ſtrong caſtle, from which on either hand were the apartments; the walls were 30 feet high. This caſtle is ſaid to have been built by king *John*. It was recovered from the Iriſh in 1650, a breach made at that time is ſtill viſible, near the S. E. tower, and it has ever ſince remained in a ruinous condition. Near it are ſeveral ſubterraneous paſſages, and to the S. is *Kate's-hole*, a prodigious deep hole, ſaid to be unfathomable. The lands hereabouts are all paſture, the ſoil is a yellow clay, intermixed with a grey earth; in ſome places deeper than in others. Fairs are held here on 1 and 31 May, 31 Aug. and 29 Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

Liscartan, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. near *Ardbraccan*, in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. The *caſtle* here, was the birth place of the firſt lord *Cadogan*, to which family it belongs.

Liscleary, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Liscoleman, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Liscormuck, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Liseltin, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Lisfin-castle, ſit. near *Tullagh*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Lisfinny, a caſtle in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; ſit. W. of Tallow-bridge. It formerly belonged to the earl of *Deſmond*, whoſe caſtles in this co. were very numerous.

Lisgenan, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Lisgold, a fair town, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 May, 23 June, 1 Nov. and 21 Dec. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne.

Lisgool, ſit. on the W. bank of the river Earn, near Enniſkillen, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. A monaſtery was founded here, in the early ages of Chriſtianity.

Lisgriffen, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 2 miles W. of Buttevant, on the eſtate of the earl of *Egmont*. At this place ſeveral chryſtals have been found, of the *Kerry-ſtone* kind.

Lisinisky, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 14 Oct.

Lisize, a neat and well improved ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, a mile N. E. of *Ballyroney*, and near the verge of a lake called *Ballyroney* lake.

Liskeery, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Liskinfere, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Lislahan or *Liſlaghtin*, a ruined friary in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; near *Slattery iſland*. It was founded by *O'Conchovar* or *O'Connar*, prince of Kerry, in 1464, (others ſay by *John O'Connor* in 1478) for minorites, who were obſervantine Franciſcans of the ſtrict order. The pariſh church was dedicated to St. *Laghtin*, who died in 622. The friary was granted in fee to *James Scolls*, at the yearly crown rent of 3*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

Liscarrol Castle said to have been erected soon after the settlement of the Anglo Normans, belonged for centuries to the de Barrys from whom it passed to the Percevals In 1641 it formed one of a line of fortresses garrisoned & defended for the protection of his Munster property by Sir Philip Perceval In Augt. 1642 Liscarrol was besieged by an Irish Army said to be 7000 strong Sir Philip had surrounded the Castle with a strong covert way & other improvements of modern fortification, wch enabled the garrison to hold out 13 days & were at last allowed to surrender on honorable terms. Septr. 3d. The day following the surrender Lord Inchiquin appeared at Liscarrol with an army to support the Garrison consisting of 2000 foot & 400 horse, a battle ensued; the scene of action was a little to the west of the castle the conflict terminated in favour of the English, who lost Lord Kinalmeaky: Among the Irish there were Lords Mountgarret, Roche & Muskerry On the side of the English Lords Inchiquin, Barrymore Dungarvan, Kinalmeaky, Broghill & Mr. Fras Boyle, afterwards Lord Shannon.

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8*d.* who aſſigned his intereſt in the ſame to *Thomas Law*; but they neglecting to pay the rent, the premiſes were ſeized by the crown, being 12 acres of land; and the collector of the co. not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the ſaid rent, the premiſes became greatly in arrear, and were ſet up to auction, and ſold for 40*s.* per ann. which leaſe being expired, *Henry Roſe*, formerly of *Dublin*, eſq; having lands contiguous, propoſed to give 4*l.* per year for it, and had a leaſe for 99 years of it, at that rent. The ſteeple, choir, and ſeveral other parts of this abbey ſtill remain.

L'Isle, or *little iſle*, an iſland in the river *Lea*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it bears this denomination to diſtinguiſh it from *Barrymore* or the *great iſland.* It contains about 1600 Iriſh acres, and is 3 miles long and 1 broad; there are 3 or 4 good houſes built on it, with convenient offices; it is part of the eſtate of the preſent lord *L'iſle.* This is a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs.

Lislea-castle, ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 7, lon. 7 : 39.

Lismalin, or *Liſmaline*, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; it lies about 4 miles from *Killenaule.* Here are the ruins of a caſtle.

Lismore, a borough, market, fair and poſt town in bar. Coſhmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 100 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 5 N. lon. 7 : 50 W. Antiently called *Leſſmore* or *Lios-mor*, i. e. the great incloſure, or habitation; it is now a biſhoprick and very antient city, formerly an univerſity. St. *Carthagh* or *Mochuda*, in the beginning of the 7th century, founded an *abbey* and *ſchool* in this place, which in a ſhort time was much reſorted to, not only by the natives, but alſo by the *Britons* and *Saxons*, during the middle ages. According to an antient writer of the life of St. *Carthagh*, Liſmore was in general inhabited by monks, half of it being an aſylum into which no woman dare enter; conſiſting intirely of cells and monaſteries, the ruins of which, with 7 churches, are yet viſible; a caſtle was built here by king John. The ſite of *Liſmore* was in early ages denominated *Magh Sgiath*, or the *choſen field*; being the ſituation of a *dun*, or fort of the antient chieftains of the *Decies*, one of whom granted it to St. *Carthagh*, on his expulſion from the abbey of *Ratheny* in Weſtmeath. On becoming a univerſity, *Magh Sgiath* obtained the name of *Dunſginne*, or the fort of the Saxons, from the number of Saxons which reſorted thereto; but ſoon after 'twas called *Lios-mor* or *Leſsmore*, and now *Liſmore*; the biſhoprick of which was united to that of *Waterford* in 1536, being 730 years after its foundation. The dioc. of Liſmore includes a great part of Waterford co. and a conſiderable portion of co. Tipperary. The public road to *Cork* was formerly thro' this place, and at that time it had a better face of buſineſs. St. *Carthagh*, who retired to this place with ſome of his religious, in 636, to avoid the fury of the then Iriſh monarch, tied his diſciples to a moſt ſtrict rule of life; they never were allowed the uſe of fleſh, fiſh or fowl; only the vegetables that the ground produced at the expence of their own labour. Father *Daniel*, in his *Hiſtoire Monaſtique*, mentions one on the ſame foundation in *France.* The *caſtle* here, which as we mentioned, was built by king *John*, was erected in 1195, on the ruins of the abbey of St. *Carthagh*; it belonged to the duke of *Devonſhire*, and gave birth to the great philoſopher, *Robert Boyle.* In 1189, it was demoliſhed by the Iriſh, who took it by ſurprize. Being afterwards re-edified, it was for many years an epiſcopal reſidence, 'till *Myler Magrath*, abp. of Caſhel, and biſhop of this ſee, granted the manor of Liſmore to that noted ſcholar and ſoldier, ſir *Walter Raleigh*, in the reign of queen Eliz. at the yearly rent of 13*l* 6*s* 8*d*, but that eſtate was lopped off with his head, in the reign of king James Iſt. after which it fell into the hands of ſir *Rich. Boyle*, who purchaſed all ſir *Walter's* lands; he beautified the whole, and added many buildings to it, moſt of which were burned down in the Iriſh rebellion; at the breaking out of which it was cloſely beſieged by 5,000 Iriſh, commanded by ſir *Richard Beling*, and was well defended by the young lord *Broghill*, third ſon of the earl of *Cork*, who obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. The caſtle is boldly ſeated on the verge of a rocky hill, riſing almoſt perpendicularly to a conſiderable height over the river *Blackwater*: the entrance is by an antient and venerable avenue of trees; over the gate are the venerable arms of the firſt earl of *Cork*: oppoſite to the entrance is a modern portico of bath ſtone, of the *Doric* order, deſigned by *Inigo Jones.* Moſt of the buildings have remained in ruins ſince the æra of the rebellion; but the ſeveral offices that make up two ſides of the ſquare are kept in repair. At each angle is a tower, the chief remains of its former magnificence. In Oct. 1785, the late duke of *Rutland*, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, whilſt on a tour in Munſter, held a council in, and iſſued proclamations from this caſtle. The cathedral is ſtill pretty well kept in repair. Here was an hoſpital for lepers dedicated to St. *Brigid*; alſo an anchorite cell, which was endowed with the lands of *Ballyhauſy* or anchoret's town, a burgage in Liſmore, and 6 ſtangs of land, a field, and 2 ſmall gardens, all of the annual value of 10*l.* Here is a fine bridge over the river *Blackwater* erected at a very great expence by the duke of *Devonſhire*: this bridge is remarkable for the extent of its principal arch, the ſpan of it being 90 feet. Below the town is a rich fiſhery for *Salmon*, which is the greateſt branch of trade here. Tho' this place is at preſent much reduced, yet *Cambrenſis* informs us, not many years after the conqueſt this was a very rich city, and held out ſome time againſt the Engliſh, who took it at laſt by ſtorm, and gained rich plunder here, enough to load 16 ſail of ſhips. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the duke of *Devonſhire*, but the electors are called *potwollopers*. Fairs held on 25 May, Sept. and 12 Nov. Liſmore is a rectory in the dioc of ſame name.—Alſo the name of a town in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; lat. 53 : 55, lon. 7 : 55.

LISMULLANE, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 Oct.

LISMULLIN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here is a ſeat of lord Dillon, ſit. near Tarah hill. A nunnery was eſtabliſhed at this place in 1240, by *Alicia*, ſiſter to *Richard de la Corner* biſhop of Meath. *Maria Cuſake* the laſt prioreſs ſurrendered it, on 10th June, 31ſt Hen. VIIIth.

LISMULLAW, ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

LISMYNY, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, 46 miles from Dublin.

LISNACON, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 15 May, 16 June and 14 November.

LISNADILL, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, within 5 miles of Armagh town. The church here was erected by lord *Rokeby*, the preſent archbiſhop of Armagh; near it is an elegant glebe houſe. The church and houſe are both finiſhed in a ſtile truly characteriſtic of their noble founder.

LISNAGAN, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

LISNAGARRY, ſee *Liſburn*.

LISNAKILL, ſee *Liſnekill*.

LISNARICK, a fair town, in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Jan. 5 Apr. 9 May, 22 June and 15 Oct.

LISNAKEA, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Magheraſtephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 70 miles from Dublin; lat. 54 : 14 N. lon. 7 : 40 W. Near it is *Belfour-caſtle*, a handſome ſeat. Fairs held Mond. before Eaſter Sund. Mond. after Aſcenſion and 10 Oct.

LISNEGAR, a fine ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, with a handſome *canal*, and other improvements, adjoining the village of *Rathcormuck*, 110 miles from Dublin.

LISNEGROT, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

LISNEKILL, alias Liſtine, a pariſh in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is bounded on the N. by the *Suir*; on the E. with the pariſhes of *Killoteran*, *Killronan* and *Killbride*; on the S. with the pariſh of *Reiſk*; and on the W. with *Killmeaden*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, and otherwiſe written *Liſnakill*.

LISNINNY, a village ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

LISNOVER, a village in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, ſit. near *Killeſhandra*.

LISNUSKY, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

LISONUFFY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

LISPOLE, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 162 miles from Dublin.

LISRA, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

LISRABBIN, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

LISRONAGH, a pariſh ſo called, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

LISRONAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LISSAN, ſee *Liſane*.

LISSANOUR *caſtle*, ſee *Liſanoure caſtle*.

LISSDORNAN, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

LISSIN or *Liſhin*, a ſeat of lord *Clanwilliam*, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LISSIN-HALL, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

LISTERLING, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

LISTOADER, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

LISTOWEL, a pariſh, alſo a poſt and fair town in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 131 miles from Dublin; antiently *Lis Tuathal*, i. e. the fort of *Tuathal*, who was exiled in the 1ſt century, but returned, and his life forms a brilliant æra in Iriſh hiſtory. Near this are the ruins of a caſtle, pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Feale*; it was taken in Nov. 1600, by ſir *Charles Wilmot*, being then held out for the lord *Kerry*, againſt queen Eliz. 5 miles beyond *Liſtowel* are the ruins of a church. Fairs held on 13 May, 25 July and 28 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardſert, and ſometimes written *Liſtowhill*.

LISTOWHILL, ſee *Liſtowel*.

LITTER, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

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Loghort Castle, the property of Lord Arden was an ancient castle of the Mac Carthys and was garrisoned by Sir Philip Percival in 1641. The Irish gained it by stratagem & retained it until May 1650, when it was surrendered to Sir Hardress Waller. It was repaired & rendered habitable in the middle of the last century & is now the residence of Mr. Percival & surrounded by some fine old timber & young plantations.

Logh-Garmon, Co. of Wexford: Here Wm. Marshall Earl of Pembroke founded a House of Knights Hospitallers.

Littergarave, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Litterlcask, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Littermore-island, ſit. on coaſt of bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Littertinlis, a caſtle ſit. near *Skibbereen*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Little-castle, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Little-cork, a village ſit. within ½ mile of *Bray*, and near 10 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; in its neighbourhood are ſeveral handſome ſeats.

Little-england, a name given to *Lurgan*, in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Little-ireland, otherwiſe *Begery*; an *iſland* quite to the N. of Wexford harbour, prov. Leinſter. St. *Ibar* built a celebrated monaſtery here, where he founded a ſchool, over which he preſided ſo early as 420. He died 23d April, A. D. 500, and was interred here.

Little-island, ſit. in the river *Suire*, bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo in Cork harbour, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: the latter is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

Little-limerick, ſit. near Gorey, prov. Leinſter.

Littur, a handſome ſeat in bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, which commands a fine view of the river *Shannon*.—Alſo a place in bar. Iveragh, ſame co.—Likewiſe a village in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Litturagh, a name given to the Northern ſide of the bar. of *Corcaguinny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, which is very coarſe and mountainous.

Littur-castle, ſit. in the pariſh of *Cahir*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was erected by the *O'Sullivans*, and in later times poſſeſſed by a branch of that family, called *Macrehan*. The univerſity of Dublin hath a large eſtate hereabout, a great part of which is *bog*, but very reclaimable, and might be converted into fine meadow and paſture land; but the expence is too great for any private individual, nor can it be attempted on the terms of a ſhort college leaſe, and the ſame may be obſerved of other large tracts, belonging to that univerſity in this co.

Lixnaw, a bar. now called *Clanmaurice*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, which gives title of baron to the earls of *Kerry*; the village here of this name being their antient ſeat; where the *caſtle* was erected. This ſeat ſtands agreeably on the river *Brick*, which is here cut into ſeveral pleaſant canals, that adorn its plantations and gardens; the improvements are extenſive, moſt of the viſtoes and avenues terminating by different buildings, ſeats and farm-houſes. The tide flows up to the gardens, whereby boats of a conſiderable burden, may bring up goods to the bridge near the houſe; here are two ſtone bridges over the *Brick*, the oldeſt of which was built by *Nicholas* the 3d baron *Lixnaw*, who was the firſt perſon that made cauſeways to this place, the land being naturally wet and marſhy. Lat. 52 : 15, lon. 9 : 15.

Loania, the antient name of *Killaloe*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. St. *Molua* founded an abbey here about the beginning of the 6th century. On his death his diſciple St. *Flannan* was conſecrated biſhop of *Kill-da-lua*, or Killaloe, at Rome about the year 639. Towards the cloſe of the 12th century, the antient ſee of *Roſcrea* was united to Killaloe.

Loch Cuan, the preſent *lake Strangford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Loch Febail, now *lough Foil*, prov. Ulſter.

Loch-lone, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Lochrusbeg *bay*, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Lochrusmore *bay*, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Loch Suidy, now *lough Swilly*, in co Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Loch-uar, antiently ſit. near *Mullingar*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; at which place *Turges*, the Norman leader was defeated and ſeized by king *Malachy*, who put him to death.

Lockeen, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Lodge-park, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Loftus-hall, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Logacurreen, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; near it is the *Dun* of *Clopoke*.

Loghart, a caſtle ſit. within a few miles of Mallow, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It was built in King John's reign, but remained for many years a melancholy proof of the devaſtation of the civil wars. It was not long ſince repaired by the earl of *Egmont*: it is 80 feet high, the walls are 10 feet thick, and moated round with a deep trench, which is paſſed by a draw bridge.

Loghcrew, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

Loghgall, ſit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 25, lon. 7 : 11.

Loghgilly, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Loghill, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 117 miles from Dublin, within a ¼ of a mile of which, are the ruins of a caſtle. This is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick.

LOGHLIN, ſee *Leighlin.*

LOGHLINSHOLEN, ſee *Loughlinſholen.*

LOGHMORE, ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

LONDONDERRY *county*, otherwiſe called *Derry*, the latter name being given it, on account of its having become the property of the 12 trades or corporations of *London*; it is a county in the prov. of *Ulſter*, which has *Donegal* on the W. the ſea on the N. *Antrim* on the E. and Tyrone on the S. It is a pleaſant and fruitful country, well planted with Engliſh families, by the citizens of London, in the reign of king James Iſt. who granted the greater part of it to them on condition of ſettling it with Engliſh; being eſcheated to the crown by the attainder of *O'Neile*. They were incorporated by the name of "the ſociety of the governors and aſſiſtants of London, of the new plantations of Ulſter, in the realm of Ireland." This co. contains 318,500 acres, 31 pariſhes, 4 bar.'s and three boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament. It extends 32 miles from N. to S. and about the ſame from E. to W. The number of houſes are computed at 25,007, and may contain 125,000 inhabitants. Its bar.'s are Tyrekerin, Kenoght, Colerain, and Loughlinſholen; chief town, Londonderry. This co. is not much incumbered with mountains; it was a part of the antient *Dair-calgaic*, which diſtrict comprehended the preſent town and co. of *Derry*, and part of the co. *Donegal*; the antient chieftains of it being called *Hy Daher-teagh*, now by corruption *O'Dogherty*. The linen manufacture is much carried on here, its yearly trade therein, averaged at 116,720*l.* The bleach greens are principally ſit. in the neighbourhood of *Newtown-Limavady*, *Colerain*, *Moneymore* and *Cumberbridge*. The linens ſold in *Dungiven*, *Derry*, *Newtown-Limavady* and *Colerain*, are of that ſpecies, called *Colerains*, when bleached; and the market principally attended by drapers from *Derry* and *Donegal*. The principal families of this co. at the commencement of the 17th century, were the O'Calhans, O'Conors and O'Donalds.

LONDONDERRY *town*, the principal town in the co. of that name, prov. Ulſter, 115 miles from Dublin, ſit. on the river *Foyle*, near its mouth, about 3 miles S. of the lake or bay of *Lough Foyle*, and 50 W. of *Carrickfergus*. It is remarkable for the long ſiege it ſuſtained under the command of Mr. *Walker*, a clergyman, againſt the forces of King James IId in 1689. It is a city and co. of itſelf, and was built by the citizens of *London*, in the reign of James Iſt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, having been ſo conſtituted in 1158; the ſee extends into part of four counties, viz. Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone and Antrim: it is rated in the king's books at 250*l.* but is worth above 7,000*l.* per ann. This town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs, and returns 2 members to parliament. It has a military governor, who is commander of *Culmore Fort*. The family of Pitt take title of earl from this city; it is a poſt and fair town; fair days 17 June 4 Sept. and 17 Oct. Lat 55 : 0, lon. 7 : 55. This town conſiſts chiefly of 2 ſtreets, which croſs each other, and an exchange is built in the centre; there is a good market place, and handſome church with a lofty ſpire; the walls of the town are in good repair, tho' built in 1614, but the quay and great part of the city are not within the walls. Theſe walls are built in the modern ſtyle of fortification, conſiſting of a thick rampart of earth, faced with ſtone, and flanked with baſtions, capable of containing the proper force for defence; the platform on the top of the rampart being covered by parapets. Beſides the ſiege before mentioned, *Londonderry* is remarkable for the noble defence it made at the *revolution*, during 105 days, under the ſevereſt famine, againſt a numerous army. *George Farquhar*, a celebrated dramatic writer, was born here in 1678. In the year 546, an abbey for regular canons, under the rule of St. *Auguſtin*, was founded here by St. *Columb*, and in aftertimes, was dedicated to the St. himſelf. Here was alſo an abbey for nuns of the *Ciſtertian* order, founded in 1218, by *Turlogh Leinigh O'Neill*, of Strabane; and likewiſe a Dominican friary, in 1274, by *O'Donnel* the younger, prince of *Tyrconnel*, at the requeſt of St. *Dominick*. This latter building was ſit. on the N. ſide of the city, but there are now no remains of it; there was alſo a *Franciſcan* friary here. The cathedral is pretty good, and the biſhop's palace (which was erected by Dr. *Barnard*, when biſhop of this ſee) is large and handſome. This town contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and carries on a good trade with *America* and the *Weſt-Indies*. Londonderry gives title of *baron* to the family of *Stewart*.

LONG, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coſhlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

LONGFIELD, a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 17 May, 10 Oct. and laſt Mond. in Dec.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

LONGFIELD *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

LONGFORD, *county*, in the prov. of *Leinſter*, bounded by the co. of *Leitrim* and *Cavan* on the N. Weſtmeath on the E. and S. and Roſcommon on the W. It extends in length from N. to S. 20 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. 19 miles. It contains 134,152 acres, 23 pariſhes,

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Long Island, alias Innisfadda, in the Barony of Carbery, was forced asunder & divided into three parts, the other two are Hare island & Castle island A.D. 1030.

riſhes, 6 bar.'s and 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. It is ſmall and much encumbered with bog, intermixed with a tolerable good ſoil, and is computed to contain 10,026 houſes, and above 50,100 inhabitants; chief town *Longford*. Tho' by far the greateſt part of this co. is flat, and in ſome places ſubject to be overflowed, yet the farmers are able to ſend large cargoes of oats to the port of Drogheda. Many hands are employed in ſpinning and weaving: much linen is made in this co. and great quantities of yarn are ſent to more diſtant markets. The *Shannon* forms the Weſtern boundary of this co. The *Inny* flows at the S. *Lough Gawnagh* expands its waters over many miles in the N. and the *Camlin* and *Fallen*, with other ſmaller rivers, ſupply the heart of it. In this co. we find the antient proprietors in the families of *O'Feral*, *Tuite*, and *Delamar*: its bar.'s are Longford, Granard, Ardagh, Moydoe, Rathline, and Shrowle. This co. was part of the antient diſtrict of *Angalia* or *Annaly*, which belonged to the O'Ferrals, who were in poſſeſſion of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the laſt century, but were diſpoſſeſſed of the Eaſtern parts of it by the Engliſh ſettlers, the *Tuites* and *Delamares*.

Longford *town*, ſit. on the river *Camlin*, in the bar. of Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, 58 miles from Dublin; which river falls a few miles below this place into the *Shannon*. It is a borough, poſt, market and fair town, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Longford*; it gave title of earl to the family of *Aungier*; of viſc. to the family of *Micklethwaite*; and now gives that of *baron* to the family of *Packenham*. Lat. 53 : 42 N. lon. 8 : 0 W. Within 4 miles of *Longford* are the ruins of a *church*, and a mile nearer thoſe of a *caſtle*. Within 1½ mile of the town is a *Charter-ſchool* for 80 children; it was opened in 1753, and the Rt. Hon. lord Longford granted to it 2 acres of land for ever, and let a leaſe of 33 acres, at the yearly rent of 18*l* 2*s* 7*d* for 31 years; he alſo endowed the ſchool with a rent charge on his eſtate of 20*l* per annum for ever, and gave 172*l* towards the building. *Payton Fox*, eſq; of Portmaon in co. Longford, bequeathed to it 100*l* the intereſt of which was appropriated to the ſupport of the ſchool. This place has a barrack for a troop of horſe; it is large and well built. In a very early age an abbey was founded here, of which St. *Idus*, one of St. *Patrick's* diſciples, was abbot. In the year 1400, a fine monaſtery was founded to the honour of the Virgin Mary, for Dominican friars, by *O'Ferral*, prince of *Annaly*; this monaſtery being deſtroyed by fire, pope *Martin* Vth by a bull, in the year 1429, granted an indulgence to all who ſhould contribute to the re-building of it: in 1433, pope *Eugene* IVth granted a bull to the like purpoſe, and in 1438, he granted another to the ſame effect; the church of this friary, now the pariſh church, is in the dioc. of *Ardagh*. On 29 Jan. 1615, king *James* Iſt granted this monaſtery to *Francis*, viſc. *Valentia*. Fairs held 10 June, 19 and 20 Aug. and 22 Oct. Longford is alſo the name of a bar. and village in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. In this bar. a houſe for Franciſcan friars was founded by *O'Madden*, about the beginning of the 16th century; it was called *Clonchincantualdig*: this bar. was the original country of the *O'Maddens*.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Longford *paſs*, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 63 miles from Dublin, where are the ruins of an old barrack, and 2 miles farther the ruins of the church of *Leigh*; near which is a handſome new built church and ſpire.

Long-grange, ſit. near Roſs, prov. Munſt.

Long-island, an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Carbery, near coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Long-rock, ſit. in the harbour of *Donaghadee*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter: this is a ridge of rocks which ſtretch a good way into the ſea, and are often fatal to ſailors.

Long-wood, a fair town in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Feb. Whitſun Tueſd. 12 July and 11 Dec.

Loop-head, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, at the mouth of the river *Shannon*; otherwiſe called *Cape-lean*, antiently called *Leim-cuchulan*, or *Leim-na-con*, i. e. the harbour of the cape. Lat. 52 : 20, lon. 9 : 58.

Lorrah, a village ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Here an abbey of regular canons was founded by St. *Ruadan*, who died A. D. 584. It was twice deſtroyed by accidental fire, viz. in 1154, and 1157. This is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, and is otherwiſe written *Lorrha*, or *Lorhoe*.

Lorum, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Aghree, ſit. in the bar. of *lower Iveach*, and pariſh of Dromore, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, near 4 miles E. S. E. of Dromore; it is in length near an Engliſh mile, and about a quarter broad, ſtored with excellent trouts and eels.

Lough-Allen, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is encompaſſed by high mountains, and more than 30 miles in circuit; bringing the *land* and *lake* under one view; a more pictureſque landſcape cannot be found. This diſtrict abounds with coal and iron mines. Meſſrs. *O'Reilly* of Dublin, have lately eſtabliſhed in the vicinity of *Lough Allen*, an iron manufac-

manufactory. Were the canals opened from the capital and other parts, communicating with the river here, they would, in a few years, render the cutting of bogs unneceſſary, ſave large ſums now annually ſent for foreign coals, and eſtabliſh manufactures on different parts of theſe lines, of the greateſt value and extent. From the great collection of water here, ſwelled by the acceſſion of numberleſs rivulets from the mountains, the lake, as if ſurcharged, vomits forth the *Shannon* at Bellatnava; which increaſing as it flows thro' ſeveral counties, forms the largeſt river in the three kingdoms, and conſidering the ſhortneſs of its courſe to the ocean, the largeſt in Europe.

Lough-Allua, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, within 1 mile of *Inchigeela*; 'tis otherwiſe called *Gougane Barra*, and remarkable for the hermitage of St. *Finbar*, ſit. on an iſland in this lake.

Lough-Arrow, ſee *Arrow Lough*.

Lough-Arrow, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles beyond *Ballinafad*; it has in it a number of iſlands, moſt romantically ſit. and well planted.

Lough Ballydowgan, ſit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it covers about 30 acres, and is ſtored with trouts, eels and roach.

Lough Ballykilbeg, ſit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Lough Ballykinler, ſit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it covers about 60 acres, and contains trout, pike and roach.

Lough Ballynahinch, ſit. in bar. Kinclearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, it contains pike and eels.

Lough-beg, a ſmall lake which touches upon Lough Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Loughbraccan, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co, Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Loughbrickland, a fair and poſt town, ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 58 miles from Dublin. The name ſignifies the lake of the *ſpeckled trout*, and it was ſo called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular ſpecies of fiſh. It conſiſts of one broad ſtreet, at the end of which is the pariſh church, ſaid to have been rebuilt by Dr. *Taylor* when biſhop of *Dromore*, ſoon after the reſtoration. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extenſively; and the town is a great thorough fare, the turnpike road from *Dublin* to *Belfaſt* paſſing through a red bog near it. Fairs held 1ſt Tueſd. in Feb. 28 March, 10 July, 3d Tueſd. Sept. and 12 Nov. The body of *Engliſh* forces which were quartered in this part of the N. of Ireland, *anno* 1690, had their firſt rendezvous at this place under king Wm. IIId. who encamped within a mile of the town, his majeſty and prince *George* of *Denmark* lay in the camp, extended in two lines, the horſe in one, and the foot in the other, as far as *Scarvagh* and *Pointz's* paſſes. This town was antiently called *Brechachluan*: the *Ulſter annals* inform us that the Danes and Norwegians, having filled the ſea between Ireland and Scotland with their piracies from the year 792 to 810, they invaded Ulſter, and in 827 ravaged the principalities of the Dalnarians in the co. Antrim, but were oppoſed by *M'Lonich*, and defeated at the battle of *Brech-achluan* in co. Down.

Lough-clean, ſit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Lough-cone, (*Coyne* or *Cuan*) the preſent lake Strangford, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Lough-conn, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, on the edge of which is a handſome ſeat called *Moneymore*. St. *Leogar* preſided over an abbey which was erected here, at the extreme end of the peninſula called *Erew*, which ſtretches from the bar. of Tirawly into this lake.

Lough-Corrib, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; this lake is upwards of 20 miles long, having many very fine iſlands in it. It is remarkable for the *Gillaroe trout*, a very delicate fiſh, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds; this trout is remarkable for having an extraordinary *gizzard*, reſembling that of a large fowl; it is there common to dreſs the gizzards only, which is eſteemed a very favourite diſh. In the river which runs from Lough Corrib to Galway, there is near that town a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery.

Lough-Crew, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Currane, the preſent *Lough-Lee* near the bay of Ballinaſkeligs, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Lough-Derg, ſee *Derg*.

Lough-Derrivaragh, ſee *Derveragh-Lough*.

Lough Dian, a ſmall lough, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Lough-Dorn, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſt.

Lough-Drine, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the iſlands on which, the country people ſay, change places on a certain day of the year.

Lough-Ennell, ſit. in the bar.'s of Mullingar and Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Erin, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, in the pariſh of *Anahilt*; it is of ſo prodigious a depth, that a line of 16 fathom has proved inſufficient to reach the bottom of it in ſome places. It is remarkable for breeding pikes, trouts and eels of a very great ſize.

Lough-Erne, ſee *Erne-Lough*.

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in co. [illegible], prov. Ulster; it produces plenty of that delicate fish called chars; which are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water, are taken only in nets. The mountains adjacent are rough [illegible] abound with red deer.

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in [illegible], prov. Ulster.

LOUGH-FOYLE, see Foyle.

LOUGH-GALL, a village st. in the [illegible] land, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster; [illegible] in [illegible]. Fairs are held [illegible] before old Christmas, [illegible] and 1 Sept.

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; the river [illegible] runs from this lake.

LOUGH-GILL, st. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; [illegible] some seats. There is also [illegible] town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; [illegible] 19 June and Nov.

LOUGH-GLYNN, a village st. in [illegible] co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught; [illegible] seat of lord Dillon, st. near [illegible].

LOUGH-GUR, see [illegible].

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible] co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; here is [illegible] the handsome seat of lord [illegible] from Dublin. This is a vicarage in [illegible] Connor. The [illegible] of Cumberland [illegible] invaded the principality of [illegible] the successor of Andr. [illegible] opposed and defeated them, [illegible] in this place, which was formerly [illegible] Lough[illegible].

LOUGH-[illegible], st. between the counties of the King's co. and Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in co. Down, prov. Ulster; the small river called [illegible] out of this lake.

LOUGH[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible] prov. Connaught. Also [illegible] co. Limerick, prov. Munster.

LOUGHIN[illegible], st. in bar. [illegible] Down, prov. Ulster; it is a [illegible] of Dublin.

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in co. Cork, prov. Munster; it is about 2 miles in circumference, [illegible] in the middle of it is [illegible] [illegible] old [illegible] now [illegible]. This lake abounds with [illegible] [illegible].

LOUGH-HOYLE, see [illegible].

LOUGH-[illegible], see [illegible].

LOUGH-[illegible], st. in co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster; it is noted for [illegible] [illegible] on which [illegible] of Friars [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. [illegible]

[illegible]

manufactory. Were the canals opened from the capital and other parts, communicating with the river here, they would, in a few years, render the cutting of bogs unnecessary, save large sums now annually sent for foreign coals, and establish manufactures on different parts of these lakes, of the greatest value and extent. From the great collection of water here, swelled by the accession of numberless rivulets from the mountains, the lake, as if surcharged, vomits forth the Shannon at Bellantra; which increasing as it flows thro' several counties, forms the largest river in the three kingdoms, and considering the shortness of its course to the ocean, the largest in Europe.

Lough-Barra, sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, within 1 mile of *Inchigeela*; [illegible] otherwise called *Gougon Barra*, and remarkable for the hermitage of St. *Finbar*, sit. on an island in the lake.

Lough-Arrow, see *Arrow Lough*.

Lough-Arrow, sit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 2 miles beyond *Ballinafad*; it has in it a number of islands, most romantically sit. and well planted.

Lough Ballydowgan, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it covers about 90 acres, and is stored with trout, eels and roach.

Lough Ballykeel, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Lough Ballykinler, sit. in bar. *Lecale*, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it covers about 60 acres, and contains trout, pike and perch.

Lough [illegible], sit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it contains pike and eels.

Loughbeg, a small lake which touches upon Lough-Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

Loughbraccan, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, sit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Loughbrickland, a fair and post town, sit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster, 57 miles from Dublin. The name signifies the *lake of the speckled trout*, and is said to be so called from a lake near it, which abounds with that particular species of fish. It consists of one broad street, at the end of which is the parish church, said to have been rebuilt by Dr. Todd, when bishop of *Dromore*, soon after the reformation. The linen manufacture is carried on here very extensively, and the town is a great thoroughfare, the turnpike road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passing through or rather near it. Fairs held [illegible] in Feb. 18 March, 20 July, [illegible] Sept. and 12 Nov. The body of *English* forces which were quartered in this part of the N. of *Ireland*, anno 1690, had their first rendezvous at this place under king *William*, who encamped within a mile of the town, his infantry and prince *George* of *Denmark* lay in the camp, extended in two lines, the horse in one, and the foot in the other, as far as *Scarvagh* and *Poyntz's* pass. This town was anciently called *Erick-[illegible]*; the *Ulster* annals inform us that the Danes and Norwegians, having filled the sea between Ireland and Scotland with their piracies from the year 790 to 812, they invaded Ulster, and in 812 ravaged the principalities of the [illegible] in the co. *Antrim*, but were opposed by *M'Loinch*, and defeated at the battle of [illegible] in co. Down.

Lough-[illegible], sit. in bar. Drumahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Lough-Cone, (*Coyne* or *Cuan*) the present lake Strangford, in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Lough-Conn, sit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, on the edge of which is a handsome seat called *Mount-[illegible]*. St. *Leger* [illegible] over an abbey which was erected here, at the extreme end of the peninsula, called *Errew*, which stretches from the bar. of Tirawly into this lake.

Lough-Corrib, sit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; this lake is upwards of 20 miles long, having many very fine islands in it. It is remarkable for the *Gillaroo trout*, a very delicate fish, which weighs from 11 to 18 pounds; this trout is remarkable for having an extraordinary *gizzard*, resembling that of a large fowl; it is there common to dress the gizzards only, which is esteemed a very favourite dish. In the river which runs from Lough Corrib to Galway, there is near that town a considerable salmon fishery.

Lough-Crew, sit. in bar. Half-fower, co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

Lough-Curran, the present *Lough Le[illegible]* near the bay of Ballinaskelligs, co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

Lough-Derg, see *Derg*.

Lough-Derravaragh, see *Derravaragh Lough*.

Lough Drake, a small lough, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Lough-[illegible], sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster.

Lough-[illegible], sit. in co. Cork, prov. Munster, the islands on which, the country people say change places on a certain day of the year.

Lough-[illegible], sit. in the bar's of Moyashel and [illegible], co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

Lough-[illegible], sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster, in the parish of [illegible]; it is of so prodigious a depth, that a line of 16 fathom has proved insufficient to reach the bottom of it in some places. It is remarkable for breeding pikes, trouts and eels of a very great size.

Lough-Erne, see *Erne-Lough*.

[illegible]

Lough-Esk, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it produces plenty of that delicate fiſh called *char*; which are not to be caught by *bait*, but feeding in deep water, are taken only in *nets*. The mountains adjacent to Lough-Eſk, abound with red deer.

Lough-Falcon, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Lough-Foyle, ſee *Foyle-lough*.

Lough-Gall, a village ſit. in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh. Fairs are held here Frid. before old Chriſtmas, Aſcenſion-day, 1 July and 4 Sept.

Lough-Gara, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; the river *Boyle* riſes from this lake.

Lough-Gill, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; cloſe to it is *Hazlewood*, a very handſome ſeat. This is alſo the name of a fair town in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 19 June and Nov.

Lough-Glinn, a village ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; here is a ſeat of lord *Dillon*, ſit. near *Caſtlereagh*.

Lough-Gur, ſee *Gur-lough*.

Lough-Gule, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; here is Liſſanour caſtle, the handſome ſeat of lord *Macartney*, 105 miles from Dublin. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor. The Britons of Cumberland having invaded the principality of Dalrieda in 710, *Duncha* the ſucceſſor of Aodh, chief of that diſtrict, oppoſed and defeated them, at a battle in this place, which was formerly called *Loughecoleth*.

Lough-Hanch, ſit. between the confines of the King's co. and Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Henney, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the ſmall river called *Garriclogh* riſes out of this lake.

Loughill, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.—Alſo in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Loughin *iſland*, ſit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

Lough-Hine, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is about 2 miles in circumference; and in the midſt of it is a ſmall iſland on which ſtands an old caſtle, now in ruins, built by the *O'Driſcolls*. This lake abounds with ſalmon, white-trout, lobſters, crabs, eſcalops, and ſmall deep oyſters.

Lough-Hoyle, ſee *Hoyle-lough*.

Lough-Inchiquin, ſee *Inchiquin-lake*.

Lough-Inny, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is united to Lough-*Shillen*, by a ſtream on which the ſmall but pleaſant village of *Finae* is ſit.

Loughinsholen, (or *Louglinſholen*) a bar. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Lough-Kay, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; this is otherwiſe called *Kingston-lake*, it is a beautiful piece of water, interſperſed with ſeveral iſlands, ſome of which are adorned with old caſtles and ruins, others in the ſtate of nature, wooded with lofty timber trees, and ſome highly improved without a tree to be ſeen, but the more pleaſing proſpect of everlaſting verdure.

Lough-Kent, ſit. within a few miles of *Caſhel*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; here is a ruined church and caſtle.

Lough-Kernan, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it lies about half a mile S. of *Tulleliſh* church, on the edge of the bar. of *lower Iveach*, and about 1½ mile E. of the new *canal* in this co.

Lough-Lane, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; the name ſignifies the *Lake* of *Learning*; there is an *iſland* in this lake which bears the ſame name, and is reported to have been the retiring place of the learned who taught there.

Lough-Lean, the preſent Lake of *Killarney*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Lough-Lee, otherwiſe *Lough Currane*, ſit. near the bay of *Ballinaſkeligs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad: it abounds with excellent white trout and ſalmon; it is bounded on the S. by mountains partly covered with woods; there are 3 ſmall iſlands in it, on one of which are the remains of a church and cell, and ſome other veſtigia of ruined buildings.

Lough-Lheighs, or the *healing lough*, a lake ſo called in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, the waters of which are ſaid to poſſeſs a very healing quality.

Loughlin, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 93 miles from Dublin; fairs held 25 May, 29 July, 12 Sept. and 14 Oct.

Loughlinsholen, ſee *Loughinſholen*.

Loughlinstown, ſee *Leighlinſtown*.

Lough-Lynam, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Macnean, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; in which are 3 well cultivated iſlands. It is improperly called in ſome maps, *Lough Cane*.

Lough-Maghan, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, in the bar. of *Kinelearty*; it covers about 23 acres, and is filled with *pike*, *eels*, *roach* and *bream*.

Lough-Mask, ſit. in co. Galway and co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs are held here 20 Sept.

Lough-Melve, ſit. in bar. Roſclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Loughmoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Lough-More, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 97 miles from Dublin. Not far from this are the ruins of *Mungret-abbey*.

Lough-Neagh, ſit. in the co.'s *Armagh*, *Down*, *Derry* and *Antrim*, in prov. of Ulſter; it is the largeſt in *Europe*, thoſe of *Ladoga* and *Onega* in Ruſſia, and that of *Geneva* in Switzerland excepted; being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. The area of this lake is computed to be 100,000 acres, it gives title of baron to the family of *Skeffington*. It is fed by 6 conſiderable rivers, and 4 of leſs note; and having but 1 narrow outlet that affords not a ſufficient vent, it frequently overflows the low grounds on its coaſts. It abounds with great variety and plenty of fiſh; and one ſort called the *Dolochan*, (a ſpecies of large trout) is ſaid to be peculiar to it. 'Tis remarkable for a healing virtue; and likewiſe for petrifying wood, which is not only found in the water but in the adjacent ſoil at a conſiderable depth. On its ſhores ſeveral beautiful gems have been diſcovered. Its antient name was *Loch-eacha* or *Loch Neach*, from *Loch* a lake, and *Neach* wonderful, divine or eminent. Its petrifying powers are not inſtantaneous, as ſeveral of the antients have ſuppoſed, but require a long ſeries of ages to bring them to perfection, and appear to be occaſioned by a fine mud or ſand, which inſinuates itſelf into the pores of the wood, and which in proceſs of time becomes hard like ſtone. On the borders of this lake is *Shane's-caſtle*, the elegant ſeat of the Rt. Hon. lord *O'Neil*. It may perhaps be thought a piece of needleſs vanity to point out from our antient hiſtorians, the time of the fabulous original of this lake: but they tell us, that it firſt burſt out in the reign of *Lugaid Rhiabderg*, who mounted the throne of Ireland, A. D. 65. Dr. *Smyth* ſeems to doubt whether the healing quality in this lake is not to be confined to one ſide of it called the *fiſhing-bank*, and he informs us, that this virtue was diſcovered in the reign of Charles IId in the inſtance of the ſon of one Mr. Cunningham, who had an *evil* which run on him in 8 or 10 places, and notwithſtanding the *Royal touch*, and other applications, ſeemed incurable; at length he was perfectly healed after bathing in this lough about 8 days. Hence that writer gives us another derivation of the name *Loughneagh*, which he ſays ſeems to hint at this quality; *Neaſg* or *Neas*, in Iriſh ſignifying a ſore or ulcer, which might not improbably be corrupted into *Neagh*: hence he apprehends this lake was remarked at a much earlier period for its healing property. As to its petrifying power, 'tis mentioned by *Nennius*, a writer of the 9th century, who ſays, " Eſt aliud ſtagnum quod facit ligna dureſcere in lapides. Homines autem findunt ligna, et poſtquam formaverunt, projiciunt in ſtagnum, et manent in eo uſq. ad caput anni, et in capite anni lapis invenitur, et vocatur ſtagnum *Luch Echach*.

Lough-Oughter, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, where an abbey was founded in 1237. *Cathal O'Reilly* made a grant of the ground, and the abbey was dedicated to the holy Trinity. In one very ſmall bare iſland in this lake, ſtands the ruin of a caſtle, in which the good biſhop *Bedell* was confined by the inſurgents in the laſt century.

Lough-Pallas or *Pallis*, a lake ſit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Lough-Ramor, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, near *Virginia*, about 40 miles from Dublin; in which are ſeveral iſlands, where there are ruins of ſome caſtles.

Loughrea, a bar. having in it a poſt and fair town of ſame name, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, diſtant 86 miles from Dublin. It is an agreeable well built place, and has a barrack for one troop of horſe. It derives its name from a fine *lake* near the town, more than a mile in length, and nearly one in breadth. A caſtle was erected here by the *De Burghs*, and many ruined caſtles are to be ſeen in this neighbourhood. There was a chapel or houſe for lepers here, and about the year 1300, *Rich. de Burgh*, earl of Ulſter, founded a monaſtery here for Carmelites or Whitefriars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary: this was granted to *Rich.* earl of *Clanrickarde*. In 1741, a Charter-ſchool was opened here for 60 children: the earl of Clanrickard gave an acre of land whereon the ſchool-houſe is built, and granted 40 acres more for 31 years, at 6*l* per annum. Fairs are held here 11 Feb. 26 May, 20 Aug. and 5 Dec.

Lough-Ree, ſit. between the co. Longford and Roſcommon, and between the prov.'s Leinſter and Connaught. It is a handſome ſpacious lake, on which are ſeveral ſmall iſlands.

Lough-Salt, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, between *Kilmacrenan* and *Glenn-inn*, on the top of a lofty mountain.

Lough-Scudy, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, on which the village of *Baltimore* is ſeated; near it is the old diſſolved monaſtery of *Plary*, where there was antiently both a friary and nunnery of the *Ciſtertian* order.

Lough-Scur, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Lough-Shark, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter,

Ulſter, in the bar. of *upper Iveach*; it covers about 80 acres.

LOUGH-SHEAKLIN, ſit. about 1 mile from *Daly's-bridge*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, and otherwiſe called *Lough-Shellin*.

LOUGH-SHELLIN, otherwiſe called *Lough Sheaklin*, ſit. within a mile of *Daly's-bridge*. In it are ſome ſmall iſlands, where are the ruins of a caſtle and a church. This lough is of conſiderable magnitude extending to *Finae*, where it communicates with *Lough Inny*. Between the loughs is a bridge which ſeparates the co.'s of *Weſtmeath* and *Cavan*. On an iſland in this lough, and near the co. Weſtmeath, the ruins of a large friary are yet to be ſeen, which was built at an early but uncertain period: it ſtill continues to be a burial place of note.

LOUGH-SHINNY, a ſmall village ſit. 2 miles beyond *Ruſh*, and 15 from Dublin caſtle, in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. There is a fine harbour here with a large pier, which deſerves attention, and may be of great utility in affording ſhelter for ſhipping from violent ſtorms.

LOUGH-SHY, ſit. near *Ballinrobe*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. On the banks of which, there is a *charter-ſchool*. At *Ballinrobe* are the ruins of a once celebrated abbey.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It takes its preſent name from a ſmall port town called *Strangford*, ſeated on the W. ſide of the narrow entrance into the ſea. It was formerly known by the name of *Lough Cone*, or *Lough Coyne*; and our antient hiſtorians relate, that it had its beginning from the ſea burſting into, and overwhelming this flat tract, *Anno Mundi* 1995; in the time of *Partholanus*, 339 years after the univerſal deluge, according to the *Hebrew* calculation. It is a deep bay or inlet of the ſea, about 17 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, it goes W. as far as Downpatrick, and N. as far as Comber and Newtown, and by computation covers 25,775 acres, Iriſh plantation meaſure. It abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly *ſmelts*; and off the bar, there is a periodical *herring fiſhery*, in or about *Auguſt*. The bar or entrance into this lough, is about three miles below Strangford. There is a long rock at the entrance in the middle of the paſſage, dangerous to ſtrangers on account of the current; yet there is a broad paſſage on either ſide, and deep water. The current here is very ſtrong and rapid, running at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an hour. There are but few veſſels that go higher up than *Strangford*. A good many veſſels, bound up the channel put in here, if the wind is unfavourable to their paſſage. The *iſlands* in this lake are numerous; Dr. *Boat* enumerates them at 260. But from an actual ſurvey made at the time Dr. *Smyth* wrote his hiſtory of that co. it appears there are 54 iſlands ſmall and great, known by particular names, and many others nameleſs; the contents of theſe 54 iſlands added together, amount to 954½ acres. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in theſe iſlands, and the flat ſtoney coaſts ſurrounding the lake, is the burning of ſea-weed into kelp, which employs a number of hands, and has been computed to produce to the ſeveral proprietors, a neat profit of 1000*l* per ann. and upwards. 4 of the iſlands here are called *Swan-iſlands*, from the number of *Swans* that frequent them.

LOUGH-SWILLY, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

LOUGHTEE, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſt.

LOUGHTOWN, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

LOUGH-UVA, ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. An abbey was founded here in the year 500.

LOUTH *county*, ſit. in prov. Leinſter. This is the ſmalleſt co. in Ireland: it is bounded by Monaghan and Armagh on the N. by the Iriſh channel on the E. by Meath on the S. and by Cavan on the W. Its chief towns are *Dundalk* and *Carlingford*, unleſs we include *Drogheda*, a part whereof is in this co. It is 21 miles long from N. to S. and 14 broad from E. to W. containing 110,750 acres, 61 pariſhes in the dioc. of Armagh, and part of 2 pariſhes in the dioc. of Clogher; 4 bar.'s, viz. Dundalk, Louth, Ardee and Ferrard; 4 boroughs, and returns (if we include *Drogheda*) 12 members to parliament. Its houſes are computed at 11,545, and inhabitants at about 57,750 ſouls. Its principal families at the commencement of the laſt century, were the Taffes, Flemings, Bellews, Dowdals and Gernons. This co. tho' ſmall, is very fertile and pleaſant, and abounding with many remains of antiquities, of which Mr. *Wright*, in his *Louthiana*, has given a very ample deſcription. It may juſtly be called the heart of the old *Engliſh pale*, which originally extended from the town of *Wicklow* in the S. to the point of *Dunluce*, in the *N.* of Ireland; this co. is therefore filled with a variety of objects, all bearing evident marks both of grandeur and great antiquity.—*Louth* is alſo the name of a village ſit. in bar. Louth, in this co. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh; and holds fairs on 28 March. Lat. 53 : 57, lon. 7 : 5. Here St. *Patrick* founded an abbey for St Moeteus, a Briton, who died 19 Aug. 534. *M'Geoghegan* tells us this ſaint lived to the amazing age of 300 years and 3 days. 100 biſhops, and 300 preſbyters were educated in this ſchool, all famous for piety and learning.

Louth was conſumed by fire in 1152, 1160 and 1166. Edan *O'Cellaidhe*, biſhop of Clogher, was interred here in 1182. In 1242, a chapter was held here by the archbiſhop of Armagh, at which were preſent all the abbots and priors of the regular canons in this kingdom. The prior of Louth ſat in parliament. In 1488, the prior of this houſe (having been concerned in the rebellion of *Lambert Symnel*) this year received the king's pardon for the ſame. The poſſeſſions of this houſe, were, on the general ſuppreſſion, granted to ſir *Oliver Plunket*.

LOUTHERSTOWN, ſee *Lowtherſtown*.

LOUTH-HALL, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

LOWER-IVEACH or *Iveagh*, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

LOWER-ORMOND, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

LOWEY, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

LOW-GRANGE, a handſome ſeat in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, within 1 mile of *Gowran*; the building is of a modern and elegant taſte, fronted with marble; the ſpouts that throw off the water are of the ſame materials, and ſo contrived, as to appear an additional beauty to the building. Part of this noble dwelling was formerly the tower of an old caſtle, but now it wears a modern face.

LOWRAN, ſit. near *Leighlin-bridge*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, and within 1 mile of *Ballylaughan* caſtle; it is but a poor place, with as poor a church; however the 18 of April being a patron day, St. *Lazarianus* is highly celebrated, who was one of the firſt founders of the cathedral of *old Leighlin*, and was buried here.

LOWTHERLODGE, ſit. near Balbriggen, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

LOWTHERSTOWN or *Loutherſtown*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 May, 10 July, 26 Aug. and 11 Dec.

LUCAN, a pleaſant village, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the metropolis. It is much frequented on account of its medicinal ſpring, diſcovered in 1758; the waters of which are of great efficacy in many diſorders. Here is the handſome ſeat of Mr. *Veſey*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. *Lucan* was the antient patrimony of the *Sarſfields*. The family of *Bingham* have alſo a peerage by the title of baron *Lucan* of *Caſtlebar*, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

LUDDENBEG, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

LUGGACURRIN, ſee *Logacurreen*.

LUGNA-CLOGH, ſit. near Sligo, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, otherwiſe called the *Giant's-grave*; where ſeveral large ſtones are raiſed upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not much unlike thoſe of *Stonehenge*, on Saliſbury plain. They were the monuments of ſeveral famous perſons that have been buried here; as appears from the remains of their bones, which have been found under thoſe venerable pieces of antiquity.

LUGNAQUILLA *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

LULLIAMORE, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

LUMNEACH, the moſt antient name of the preſent city of Limerick, prov. Munſter: the word is derived from *Luam* or *Liem*, a ſtrand or port, and *Neach* eminent; whence *Lumneach*, by corruption *Limerick*, the eminent port: Ptolemy calls it *Macolicum*, which on the Cimbric dialect of the Celtic tongue, has much the ſame ſignification as *Lumneach*. However *Hollingſhead* gives it another derivation, and calls it *Loum-ne-augh*, or *Horſe bare*, i. e. a place made bare or eaten up by horſes.

LUMNI, the preſent iſland of *Lambay*, ſit. on coaſt of co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

LUNE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

LUNEA, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

LURAOH, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

LURGAN, a poſt and fair town in bar. O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 67 miles from Dublin; it is a flouriſhing town, agreeably ſit. in the midſt of a much improved country; the inhabitants are extenſively engaged in the linen manufacture. It ſtands on a gentle eminence, about 2 miles from *Lough Neagh*, of which it commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect. Fairs held 5 Aug. 22 and 23 Nov. Lat. 54 : 35, lon. 6 : 31. Here is the beautiful ſeat of the Rt. Hon. *Wm. Brownlow*.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

LURGANBUY, a fair town in bar. Dromahair, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 21 June and Aug. and 23 Oct.

LURGAN-GREEN, a poſt and fair town in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, 37 miles from Dublin, a mile beyond which is a handſome ſeat of the earl of *Charlemont*. Fairs held 21 May, 25 July and 11 Nov.

LURGE, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſt.

LUSK, a village in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 11 miles from the metropolis, having a pariſh church, and ſmall common belonging to it. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. The church is very old, part only of it being uſed at preſent for divine ſervice; and near it is one of the noted *round-towers*. An abbey was founded here in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, and a ſynod was held there in 695, at which were preſent all the principal prelates of the kingdom. In 825 the abbey was pillaged, and in 854 the abbey and whole town was conſumed by fire. The like happened in 1135, by *Donel M'Murogh O'Melaghlin*, in revenge for the murder of his brother *Conor*. Fairs are held here on 4 May, 13 July and 25 Nov. Near Luſk are the ruins of *White'ſtown church*.

LUSMAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſt.

LUTHERSTOWN, ſit in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

LUTTERELL'STOWN, a ſmall but pleaſant village, ſit. 2 miles beyond Chapelizod, and 5½ miles from Dublin caſtle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it holds fairs for horſes and pedlary wares on 28 Mar. and 4 Sept. Here is the elegant ſeat of lord *Carhampton*, which is beautifully diverſified with wood and water, valleys and precipices.

LYNALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter. An abbey was founded here by St. *Colman Elo*, who was born in the prov. of Meath in 516, and died in 610.

LYNN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. *Fartullagh* (Dr. Beaufort) or bar. *Delvin*, (Archd. Monaſt.) co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. An abbey was built here in a very early age; it ſuffered by fire in the years 968, 1002, 1050, and 1148.

LYONS, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

LYRE *river*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

LYSARDIGN, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

LYSDUFF, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. Here we find a priory was eſtabliſhed, which was a cell and dependant on the abbey of *Cong*. By inquiſition taken in the reign of queen *Eliz.* it was found to be ſeized of 4 quarters of land of various kinds, with the tythes and appurtenances thereof; and the vicarage of *Lyſduff*: which poſſeſſions were granted to the provoſt and fellows of Trinity college, Dublin.

M A

MAC-CAMON-ROCKS, ſit. near the coaſt of bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MACETOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here is an antient caſtle, diſtant about 16 miles from Dublin.

MAC-GILLY-CUDDY'S-REECKS, a range of high mountains in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, in the pariſh of *Knockane*. They may be viewed from the *Lake* of *Killarney*, and are 1180 yards above the level of the ſea; taking their riſe from *Ghirmeen*, a lofty mountain, which forms a right angle with the long range, and bounds the lake to the N. W. which terminates the view from the upper lake and fixes the boundary of the river *Kenmare*. Theſe mountains encircle a valley of pretty, large compaſs to the W. of the lake, and form an extenſive amphitheatre. They are the moſt ſtupendous of any hereabout, and very numerous, and broken into the moſt irregular fantaſtic ſhapes, but concur to form a bold and rude contraſt to the ſofter parts of the landſcape. The family of *Mac-Gilly-Cuddy* has for ſome centuries reſided in theſe parts, and retained a conſiderable eſtate here.

MACHERA, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

MAC IDA'S CHAPEL, a ſmall old chapel, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near *Ballyheigh*; it is dedicated to an Iriſh ſaint called *Mac Ida*, where an image of the ſaint is kept, which is held in great veneration by an old *Iriſh* family, named *Corridon*, who ſettled here ſome centuries ago, from the co. *Clare*, and brought their tutelary ſaint with them.

MACKEEN, a *lake* ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Macnean*.

MACLONEIGH or *Maclony*, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

MACLONY, ſee *Macloneigh*.

MACNEAN, ſee *Lough-Macnean*.

MACOLLOP, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Coſhmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

MACOSQUY, a chapelry in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

MAC-QUE'S-CASTLE, is ſit. in an iſland in a large lake near *Baron's-court*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, in which a chief of the name of *Mac Que* formerly reſided.

MACREDDIN, a fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Whitſun Mond. and 12 Nov. It is otherwiſe called *Carey'sfort*, and is a borough, returning 2 members to parliament; patron, lord Carysfort.

MACROMP (or *Macroomp*, and ſometimes *Macroom*) a village ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin; it is ſit. amongſt hills, in a dry, gravelly, limeſtone-ſoil. This place is ſaid to take its name from an old *crooked oak*, (ſo called in Iriſh) which formerly grew here: the *caſtle* of *Macroomp* is very antient, being firſt built in king

John's time, ſoon after the Engliſh conqueſt, (according to ſir *Rich. Cox)* by the *Carews* ; but others attribute it to the *Daltons* : it was repaired and beautified by *Tiegue Macarty*, who died in it *anno* 1565, and was father to the celebrated ſir *Cormac Mac Tiegue*, mentioned by *Cambden* and other writers, as an active perſon in queen *Eliz.'s* time. The late earls of *Clancarty* altered this caſtle into a more modern ſtructure, it being burned down in the wars of 1641. It now conſiſts of 2 ſtrong towers, about 60 feet high, with a large modern building between them: it is ſit. on the E. ſide of the river *Sullane*, over which there is a handſome bridge at the foot of the caſtle. Dean *Swift*, in his progreſs through this country, was much pleaſed with the ſituation of this building, which is alſo noted for being the birth place of the famous admiral, ſir *William Penn*. Oppoſite to the bridge is the pariſh church, dedicated to St. *Colman* of *Cloyne*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here is a barrack for a foot company, a market-houſe and handſome Roman Catholic chapel. A conſiderable number of perſons have been employed in this town in combing wool and ſpinning yarn, and ſome *ſalt-works* have been erected here : within 2 miles of it are the ruins of *Maſhanglaſs-caſtle*, and ½ a mile from *Macroomp* is a ſpa, that riſes on the very brink of a bog ; its waters are a mild chalybeate, and have done great ſervice in hypocondriacal caſes, and in cutaneous eruptions. Fairs are held here on 12 May, July, Sept. and Nov. Four miles N. W. of Macroomp, are the remains of a Daniſh intrenchment, of an oval form ; the greater diameter is 60 yards, and the ſmaller 40: it is ſurrounded by a broad deep ditch, whoſe ſides are nearly perpendicular, and it has only one narrow path leading to it from the E. Near the road ſide are 5 very large ſtones, pitched end-ways, and forming an equilateral triangle, the area of which may contain a dozen perſons.

Macroom, ſee *Macromp*.

Mac-Swine's-bay, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Mac-Swine's-gun. This great curioſity is ſit. on the demeſne of *Horn-head*, within about 2 or 3 miles of *Dunfanaghy*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It conſiſts of a funnel perforated thro' a rock, by the beating of the ſea againſt it, by which means it has at laſt forced a paſſage, and riſes in an enormous jet d'eau of 6 or 7 feet in thickneſs, ſometimes to the height of 40 or 50 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off in calm weather. The ſtone the rock is formed of, is a granite of greeniſh colour, ſpotted with black, like the ophites of the antients.

Mac-Tegart's cross, ſit. near *Dungannon*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Maddan-church, ſit. 2 miles from *Keady*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Madden'stown, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Maddenton, ſit. near *Clones*, prov. Ulſter.

Magawnah, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

Magee, commonly called an *iſland*, ſit. on the N. E. coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, on the N. ſide of *Carrickfergus-bay* : it is however properly a peninſula, (tho' otherwiſe repreſented in the old maps) about 6 miles long, with an iſthmus about a mile in breadth. Lat. 54 : 50 lon. 6 : 0. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. At this place, *Moyſes Hill* (anceſtor of the Iriſh branch of the *Hill* family) ſaved his life about the year 1598, by hiding in a cave, when purſued by the *Mc. Donnels*, who had ſlain ſir *John Chicheſter*. He came to this country under the earl of *Eſſex* in 1573, who was ſent here to ſubdue what was called *O'Neille's* rebellion.

Maghadhair, a place in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, where the kings of N. Munſter were antiently inaugurated.

Magharee *iſlands*, ſit. near the coaſt of bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Maghbreg, a plain ſit. round Tarah-hill, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which was contained the raths or palaces of the monarchs of Ireland, and of ſeveral of the princes and chiefs ; it was alſo called *Bregia*, and extended as far as *Trim* and *Duleek*.

Magh Ceirtagh, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter ; the proprietors of which were the *Mac-Cartys*.

Magh Colieghan, ſit. in the Northern part of the King's co. prov. Leinſter ; a diſtrict of the *M'Coghlans*.

Magh-eru, a place ſit. in the prov. of Connaught ; the name ſignifies *the field of murder*, which it obtained from the following cauſe : towards the cloſe of the early ages, the antient Iriſh nobility diſtinguiſhed under the name of *Mileſians*, by the flattery of the bards and other circumſtances, carried themſelves with great haughtineſs towards the plebeians, not conſidering them of the ſame race, violating the chaſtity of their wives and daughters with impunity, and triumphing over their lives and properties according to their wills. The people had long groaned under this tyranny of their chiefs, without the power of redreſs, as the arms were entirely lodged in the hands of the Mileſians, the lower orders not being allowed to bear any other weapons than ſlings and ſtaves. However about the beginning of the firſt century, *Caibre* (called by hiſtorians *Cin Coll*, or chief of the Scots,) a herdſman in Connaught, having attained ſome authority among his brethren, from the quantity of his possessions, was determined to avenge the destruction of the people; but as force could not be employed, recourse was had to stratagem. For this purpose, Conry invited the principal chiefs to a grand entertainment at Magh-cru, on condition they came unarmed; this term being assented to, the plebeians during the festival, fell upon the defenceless nobles and put them to death, sparing neither age or sex. Such a massacre spread universal consternation throughout the island, and numbers of the Milesians fled to Britain and Gaul, while others took refuge in unfrequented woods, leaving their rights and estates to the plebeians, who usurped the government of the several districts for near 30 years; but at length by the mediation of the Druids, who were the priests of the Milesians, an accommodation took place, on condition of the plebeians being allowed several privileges, and a general indemnity for their lives and possessions, and such as had obtained any considerable property in lands, were entitled to [illegible] the rank of Milesians. So that from this period may date the commencement of the [illegible] of the old inhabitants [illegible].

Magh Ene, or the plain on the water, a plain between the river Erne and bay of Donegal, prov. Ulster.

Magh Lenna, or the plain of [illegible], sit. in the Northern part of Ireland, [illegible] Leath Cuinn.

[illegible], sit. in bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, [illegible] miles from Dublin. Fairs [illegible] Aug. [illegible] and [illegible] Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry. [illegible] post town in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; fair held 25 April. Here are the ruins of a church, which is a noted burial place [illegible] and near [illegible] stood a high tower, which, about the year 1704, was overthrown by a violent storm, and lay at length, and entire on the ground like a large gun, without breaking in pieces, [illegible] was [illegible] of [illegible].

Magheraboy, [illegible] bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

Magher[illegible], [illegible] in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster.

Magheracloone, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster.

Magher[illegible], [illegible] town in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Ulster; Fairs held [illegible], [illegible] June, [illegible] and [illegible].

Magher[illegible], see Magh[illegible].

Magheracross, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Tyrkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

Magheraculmoney, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, sit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster.

Magher[illegible], see Magher[illegible].

Magher[illegible], see Magher[illegible].

Magherafelt, a fair and post town in bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 May, Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Magheragall, a [illegible] in bar. Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. It is a [illegible] in dioc. of Connor.

Magher[illegible], a village sit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster; it is pleasantly situated on the river Lagan, [illegible] miles W. of [illegible], [illegible] from Dublin. It is a rectory [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] excellent [illegible] bleaching and whitening linen. [illegible]

[illegible]

John's time, ſoon after the Engliſh conqueſt, (according to Sir James Ware) by the Carews; but others attribute it to the Danes. It was repaired and beautified by [illegible] who died [illegible] and was father to the celebrated [illegible] mentioned by Camden and other writers as [illegible] in queen Eliz's time. The late earl of Clancarty [illegible] this caſtle into a more modern ſtructure, it being burned down in the wars of 1641. It now conſiſts of 2 ſtrong towers, about 60 feet high, with a large modern building between them; it is ſit. on the E. ſide of the river Sullane, over which there is a handſome bridge at the foot of the caſtle. Dean Swift, in his progreſs through this country, was much pleaſed with the ſituation of this building, which is alſo noted for being the birth place of the famous admiral Sir William Penn. Oppoſite to the bridge is the pariſh church, dedicated to St. Colman of Cloyne. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here is a barrack for 1 foot company, a market-houſe and handſome Roman Catholic chapel. A conſiderable number of perſons have been employed in this town in combing wool and ſpinning yarn, and ſome ſalt-works have been erected here; within 2 miles of it are the ruins of Maſhanaglaſs-caſtle, and ½ a mile from Macroom is a ſpa, that riſes on the very brink of a bog: its waters are a mild chalybeate, and have done great ſervice in hypochondriacal caſes and in cutaneous eruptions. Fairs are held here on 12 May, 3 July, 5 Sept. and 5 Nov. Four miles N. W. of Macroom, are the remains of a Daniſh intrenchment, of an oval form; the greater diameter is 80 yards, and the ſmaller 40; it is ſurrounded by a broad deep ditch, whoſe ſides are nearly perpendicular, and it has only one narrow path leading to it from the E. Near the road ſide are 5 very large ſtones, pitched end ways, and forming an equilateral pentagon, the area of which may contain a dozen perſons.

Mackroom, ſee Macroom.

Macſwine's bay, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Macſwine's gun. This great curioſity is ſit. on the demeſne of Horn-head, within about 2 or 3 miles of Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It conſiſts of a tunnel perforated thro' a rock, by the beating of the ſea againſt it, by which means it has at laſt formed a paſſage, and riſes in perpendicular [illegible] of 6 or 7 feet in thickneſs, ſometimes to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off in calm weather. The ſtone the rock is formed of, is a granite of greeniſh colour, ſpotted with black, like the ophites of the antients.

M[illegible]'s croſs, ſit. near Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Madden-church, [illegible] miles from [illegible], co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Maddenſtown, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

M[illegible], ſit. bar. [illegible], prov. Ulſter.

M[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Magee, commonly called an iſland, ſit. on the E. coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, on the N. ſide of Carrickfergus bay. It is however properly a peninſula, tho' otherwiſe repreſented in the old maps; about 6 miles long, and in ſome places about a mile in breadth. Lat. 54. 50. lon. 6. 0. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. At this place, Moyſes Hill (anceſtor of the Iriſh branch of the Hill family) ſaved his life about the year 1598, by hiding in a cave, when purſued by the Mc Donells, who had ſlain Sir John Chicheſter. He came to this country under the earl of Eſſex in 1573, who was ſent here to ſuppreſs what was called O Neill's rebellion.

M[illegible], a place in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, where the kings of N. Munſter were antiently inaugurated.

Magharee iſlands, ſit. near the coaſt of bar. Corcaguiny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

M[illegible], a plain ſit. round Tarah-hill, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which was contained the raths or palaces of the monarchs of Ireland, and of ſeveral of the princes and chiefs; it was alſo called Bregia, and extended [illegible] and Dublin.

M[illegible], ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; the proprietors of which were the Mc Carty's.

M[illegible], ſit. in the northern part of the King's co. prov. Leinſter; a diſtrict of the old [illegible].

M[illegible], a place ſit. in the prov. of Connaught; the name ſignifies the field of murder, which it obtained from the following circumſtance: [illegible] the early ages, the ancient Iriſh nobility diſtinguiſhed under the name of [illegible], by the [illegible] of the [illegible] circumſtances, turned themſelves with great haughtineſs towards the plebeians, not [illegible] them [illegible], violating the chaſtity of their wives and daughters with impunity, and tyranniſing over their lives and properties according to their will. The people had long groaned under this tyranny of their chiefs, without the power of redreſs, as the arms were entirely lodged in the hands of the nobility, the lower orders not being allowed to bear any other weapons than ſlings and darts. However about the beginning of the [illegible] century Cairbre (called by hiſtorians Cinn-Cait, or chief of the Scots) a herdſman in Connaught, having attained ſome authority among his brethren, from the ſuperiority of [illegible]

poſſeſſion,

poſſeſſions, was determined to attempt the deliverance of the people; but as force could not be employed, recourſe was had to ſtratagem. For this purpoſe, *Caibre* invited the principal chiefs to a grand entertainment at *Magh-cru*, on condition they came unarmed; this term being aſſented to, the plebeians during the feſtival, fell upon the defenceleſs nobles and put them to death, ſparing neither age or ſex. Such a maſſacre ſpread univerſal conſternation throughout the iſland, and numbers of the *Mileſians* fled to Britain and Gaul, whilſt others took refuge in unfrequented woods, leaving their raths or caſtles to the inſurgents, who uſurped the governments of the ſeveral diſtricts, for near 50 years, but at length by the mediation of the Druids, who were in the intereſt of the *Mileſian race*, an accommodation took place on condition of the plebeian order receiving ſeveral privileges; and a ſecurity being given for their lives and poſſeſſions, and thoſe who had obtained any conſiderable property in herds, were entitled in ſome meaſure to the rank of Mileſians. So that from this period we may date the commencement of the emancipation of the old Iriſh plebeian race.

MAGH EAN, or the plain on the water, a plain between the river Erne and bay of Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

MAGH EOGAN, or the diſtrict of the *Mac Egans*, ſit. in the Northern part of Munſter, adjoining *Lough Derg*.

MAGHERA, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 92 miles from Dublin, where are fairs on 12 Jan. 13 June, 16 Aug. 12 Oct. and 15 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Derry.—Alſo a fair town of ſame name, in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 26 Apr. Here are the ruins of an old church, where is a noted burial place. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Down; and near it formerly ſtood a high tower, which, about the year 1714, was overturned by a violent ſtorm, and lay at length, and entire on the ground, like a huge gun, without breaking to pieces, ſo wonderfully hard and binding was the cement in this work.

MAGHERABOY or *Maghereboy*, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERACLOGEE, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERACLONY, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERACREEGAN or *Magheracrigan*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; Fairs held 6 May, 1ſt Thurſd. before June, 2d Thurſd. Aug. 3d Thurſd. Oct. 24 Nov. and 3d Thurſd. Dec.

MAGHERACRIGAN, ſee *Magheracreegan*.

MAGHERACROSS, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERACULMONY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERADERNON, ſee *Magheredernon*.

MAGHERADROLL, ſee *Magheredroll*.

MAGHERAFELT, a fair and poſt town in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 25 May, Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

MAGHERAGALL, a village ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Connor.

MAGHERALIN, a village ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is pleaſantly ſeated on the river *Lagan*, 4½ miles N. W. of Dromore and 67 from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, and has a handſome church. *Tobias Pullein*, biſhop of Dromore in 1695, built an epiſcopal houſe here, which was afterwards enlarged by one of his ſucceſſors; but is now abandoned, and the epiſcopal reſidence is reſtored to Dromore. St. *Colman* founded a monaſtery here, and died in 669. This town carries on the linen manufacture extenſively. Part of the lands here, as well as thoſe leading to the co. *Antrim*, abounds with a white flinty lime-ſtone, mixed with chalk, which renders the ſprings iſſuing from the higher grounds extremely ſoft, well taſted, and particularly noted for waſhing and whitening linen. This lime-ſtone might prove an excellent manure for wheat grounds, and the graſs and herbage growing on the banks where it appears, is remarkably ſweet. Marble pits have been opened in this neighbourhood; and near it are ſeveral manufactures and bleach-yards, there being ſcarce a farmer hereabouts, who does not carry on ſome branch of the linen buſineſs.

MAGHERALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERAMISK or *Magheremuſk*, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERASTEPHANA, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERAVEELY or *Magherevaly*, a fair town ſit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 29 May and 2 Oct.

MAGHEREBOY, ſee *Magheraboy*.

MAGHEREDERNON or *Magheradernon*, a diſtrict joined to Moyaſhel, and called the bar. of Moyaſhel and Magheradernon, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

MAGHEREDROLL, a name given to the country about *Ballinehinch*, in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down,

Down, prov. Ulſter; which being full of rocks and hills, renders all receſs to that place troubleſome and unpleaſant; and from the terrible condition of the roads, has obtained the name of *Magheredroll*, which imports, "*the field of difficulties*." This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, and otherwiſe called *Magheradroll*.

MAGHEREGALL, ſee *Magheragall*.

MAGHEREHOHIL, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHEREINCH, a ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, which ſtands on an eminence, and has a beautiful proſpect of wood, and the meanders of the river *Lagan*.

MAGHERELAVE, ſit. near Liſburn, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERELIN, ſee *Magheralin*.

MAGHEREMUSK, ſee *Magheramiſk*.

MAGHERENTERMIN, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERESHERKAN, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERESTAPHANA, ſee *Magheraſtephana*.

MAGHEREVOLY, ſee *Magheraveely*.

MAGHERHEALY, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERIBEG, ſit. near Donegal, prov. Ulſter: the word ſignifies the little plain. Here a monaſtery was founded by *O'Donnell*, about the middle of the fifteenth century, for friars of the third order of St. *Francis*.

MAGHERIES-BAY, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; between *Brandon-head* and the iſlands called the *Magheries*. It is extremely dangerous, being full of ſunken rocks beſides the frequent ſqualls from the mountains, prevent any veſſel from entering therein. Theſe iſlands lie at the mouth of this dangerous bay, tho' in general they have not been hitherto noticed in the maps or charts.

MAGHEROSS, a vicarage in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Donoghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHERY, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 30 Apr. 24 June and 31 Oct.

MAGHERYBEG, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; where is a ſpring which riſes out of a clean white ſand. Dr. *Rutty* calls it a *Salinonitrous ſpring*: when properly applied, it proves antiſcorbutic; and is a purgative of conſiderable ſtrength.

MAGHINIS, a diſtrict in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, which antiently belonged to the family of *Savage*.

MAGLEANA, an antient diſtrict comprehending the greateſt part of the King's co. prov. Leinſter.

MACH NAMARA, ſit. in the Eaſtern part of the co. Clare, prov. Munſter; the chieftains of which, were the *Mac-na-maras*.

MAGH-NAY, the preſent co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; in which ſtood the royal city of *Croghon*.

MAGH-OLL-LEIGH, a diſtrict antiently belonging to the *Mac Cullughs*, ſit. between the King's co. and co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

MAGHOONAGH, ſit. in bar. Conillo, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

MAGHRAHOCHAL, ſit near *Ballymena*, prov. Ulſter.

MAGHREMORE, a fair town in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 June.

MAGHREMORE *bay*, ſit in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

MAGHRE-TIBOT, or the field of Theobald; it is a large, even field, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; ſit. on the road to *Athlone*, near the old monaſtery of *Plarey*, ſo called from the defeat of Sir *Theobald Verdon*, who here fought a battle in king Henry VIIIth's days, againſt a party of the Iriſh and was ſlain in the field.

MAGHRIADA, the preſent heath of Maryborough in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter: it was the original demeſne of the *O'Mores*, chiefs of *Leix*: in which was fought a memorable battle between the people of Munſter and thoſe of Leinſter, under the command of *Laoighois Cean Mordha*, about the middle of the 3d century. The bones of the ſlain are frequently found a few inches below the ſurface of the ground, on the borders of the heath.

MAGH-SLEUGHT, a place ſit. near Fenagh, in the bar. of Moſil, and co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; celebrated in the antient Iriſh poems for being the place where *Tigernmas* firſt introduced the worſhip of *Crom* or *Fate*; the principal deity of the *Cambric-Britons*, which ſome years before the birth of Chriſt, was by their Druids introduced into Ireland. This circumſtance however ſo diſpleaſed the Hibernian Druids, the worſhippers of Beal, that *Tigernmas* and his followers are ſaid to have been deſtroyed by lightning.

MAGH-TUREY. There were 2 places of this name, the Northern and Southern. The Southern Maghturey was in the co. Galway, prov. Connaught, not far from *Lough-Maſk*; and is celebrated in the Iriſh poems for being the ſcene of action between the Belgian and Danan or Caledonian ſects about 80 or 100 years before the Chriſtian Æra, in which the former were entirely defeated. The N. *Maghturey*, was ſit. near *Lougharow*; in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; and is celebrated for an engagement there, between the *Belgians* and *Fomorians* on one ſide, and the *Danans* on the other, ſome few years before the birth of Chriſt; in which the *Belgians* were again defeated.

Magh Uire, the *Maguires* or *Magwires* country, ſit. at *Lough Earne*, in prov. Ulſter.

Maghullin, an antient diſtrict of the *O'Flahertys*, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaug.

Magilla, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 21 Aug.

Magilligan-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; 118 miles from Dublin. Between this point and *Magilligan-church*, is the greateſt Rabbit-warren in the kingdom, it is the property of the biſhop of Derry, and ſaid to be worth from 1500*l.* to 1800*l.* annually, having been computed to produce 3 or 4 thouſand dozen of ſkins yearly. St. *Columb* erected a monaſtery at the village of *Magilligan*. In this pariſh Mr. Innis diſcovered a curious variety of medicinal plants; inſomuch that he calls it the phyſic garden of the kingdom.

Magillycuddy's-reeks, ſee *Macgillycuddy's-reeks*.

Maglass, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Magourney, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Magowrey, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Maguire's-bridge, a village ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 72 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held here on 17 Jan. Wed. after Whitſunday, 5 July, 2 Oct. 1 Wedneſd. after 12 Nov. Near 3 miles from it is *Belliſle*, an iſland in Lough *Erne*, the beautiful ſeat of the earl of *Roſs*.

Magunihy, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Mahallagh, ſit. 5 miles E. of Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; pleaſantly ſeated on the S. bank of the river Lee.

Mahon-river, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it riſes out of *Cummeragh* mountain, and in its deſcent forms an agreeable caſcade. It empties itſelf after a courſe of 7 or 8 miles into the ocean, at a place called *Bunmahon-bay*.

Mahounagh, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Maidens, or *Whillans*, rocks ſo called, which lie between the mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* bays, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; lat. 54 : 58, lon. 6 : 12.

Maig-river, ſit. in bar. Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Maigeville, called alſo *Moville*, a monaſtery of Auguſtin canons founded by St. *Finian*, about the year 550. It ſtood near an Engliſh mile E. N. E. of Newtown, on the road to Donaghadee in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This houſe ſubſiſted 'till the general diſſolution of abbeys, in the reign of Henry VIIIth. as appears by an inquiſition taken anno 1 Jac. 1. and was then ſeized of the ſpiritualties and temporalties of ſeven town lands, and of the ſpiritualties of 16 town lands and an half, and other poſſeſſions which were granted by the laſt mentioned monarch, to James, viſc. *Claneboys*, in fee-farm, at the rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Iriſh money; and from him came by aſſignment to *Hugh* viſc. *Ardes*. Part of the ruins of the abbey church yet remain, and the veſtiges of large foundations appear within ſide of the cemetary, which is uſed as ſuch to the pariſh of Newtown. There are no inſcriptions in this place that are antient, or any way ſingular.

Maine, a *river* ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Mainham, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare; ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Maio, ſee *Mayo*.

Maistean, or the place of the aſſembly of the elders. It was ſit. on a gentle ſloping hill, about 5 miles E. of Athy, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; now diſtinguiſhed by the *Moat* of *Mullamaſt*, or the moat of Decapitation; from the murder of a number of Iriſh gentlemen by ſeveral Engliſh adventurers in the 16th century. This hill exactly reſembled that of *Tara*, in the co. *Meath*, and was alſo called *Carmen*, or the incloſed place, having been the capital of the antient *Coulan*, and the *Naaſteighan*, where the ſtates of the Southern part of Leinſter met: there are yet remaining on it, the rath and *Laios* in which the chiefs encamped; alſo the Labereigh or Areopagus, conſiſting of 16 conical mounds of earth, in a circle of 68 feet in diameter, on which the chiefs ſat in council. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of *Carmen*, the people of Munſter, and thoſe of Leinſter, under the command of *Laoigheis Caen More*, chief of Leix, in the Queen's co. about the middle of the 3d century. *Laoigheis*, according to *Keating*, defeated the Munſter army from the top of *Maiſtean* to *Athy*, in the co. Kildare, and purſued them to *Leix*, when the battle was renewed on the plains of *Magh-riada*, now the heath of Maryborough, where *Laoigheis* obtained a ſecond victory, and drove the fugitives into their native country. The field where this battle was fought is about 2 miles from Athy; and at this day numbers of bodies of the ſlain, are frequently dug up, about a foot below the ſurface, and in the ſeveral directions in which they fell.

Makcoan, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Malahide, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 6½ miles from the metropolis.

polis. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of a branch of the Iriſh channel; but being without ſhelter, and in an open country, is much expoſed to the winds: the air is however very pure, tho' keen; the houſes are but low and meanly built in general. In the middle of the town is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary and incloſed by a good ſtone building: the water of this ſpring is very clear, and wholeſome. Near it is the *caſtle*, or as it is uſually ſtiled, the *Court of Malahide*, the ſeat of the *Talbot* family; the building is large, irregular, and unequal in its height; it is nearly ſquare, and has an area or court within. The ſituation is lofty, and commands a fine view of the *town* and *bay* of *Malahide*. The hall is large and has an antient appearance, correſponding with the outſide. There are ten rooms on a floor; one of which (a parlour) is wainſcotted with carved oak, in a very curious antique manner. The lower ſtory, conſiſting of ſervants' offices, &c. is vaulted; and the whole is founded on a lime-ſtone rock. This place is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin: it is a manor, and its royalties reach a conſiderable way along the ſea ſhore. A cotton manufacture was eſtabliſhed here, by the late col. Talbot, who erected a large mill, where cotton is ſpun by water.

MALAHIDERT, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 6 miles from the metropolis, and 3 miles beyond *Caſtleknock*; the church of which, formerly a large and beautiful fabrick, is now in ruins; the church yard is much uſed as a burial place. Near it is a very handſome well, ſupplied with a remarkable fine ſpring of water, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: whoſe ſtatue in miniature is ſet up in a niche of the building, which is made in form of a ſmall houſe round the well.

MALBAY *bay*, ſit. in bar. Ibrickin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

MALBY, or *Mount-malby*, a name given to Slieb Donard mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MALBOROUGH, ſit. near *Downpatrick*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MALIN, a fair town in bar. *Boylagh*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held Eaſter Tueſd. 24 June, 1 Aug. 31 Oct. Here is a very antient eccleſiaſtical building, ſaid to have been a monaſtery.—There is alſo another village of ſame name; in bar. Iniſhowen, in ſame co.

MALIN-HEAD, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 23.

MALKO, a *lake* in co. Mayo, prov. Connaug.

MALLARDSTOWN, ſit. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

MALLAHIDERT ſee *Malahidert*.

MALLONE, or *Malone*, a village ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MALLOW, a manor, and alſo a borough town in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 121 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Jephſon* family. Lat. 51 : 58, lon. 8 : 54. Dr. *Smith* ſays this manor lies next adjacent to the bar. of *Duhallow*, and was a diſtinct ſeniory which formerly belonged to the earl of *Deſmond*; and on his attainder, was granted by queen *Eliz.* to ſir *John Norris*, who ſettled the crown of *Portugal* on the houſe of *Braganza*, and was lord preſident of Munſter; ſir *John Jephſon*, knt. marrying the heireſs of Norris, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and obtained new letters patent for the ſame. Here were formerly two caſtles, one on the N. ſide of the town of *Mallow*, called the *Short Caſtle*, and the other on the S. end, being a noble pile of building, erected by the earls of *Deſmond*, which was ruined in the rebellion of 1641; this town alſo partook of the conteſts of the year 1690, after the battle of the *Boyne*. It was once reckoned the beſt village in Ireland, and was incorporated by charter, in 1688; it is pleaſantly ſit. on the N. bank of the *Blackwater*, over which there is an excellent ſtone bridge. Here is alſo a good church, a market houſe, and barrack for a troop of horſe; not far from the caſtle is a fine ſpring, of a moderately tepid water, diſcovered in 1724, which burſts out of the bottom of a fine limeſtone rock, and approaches the neareſt in all its qualities, to the hot-well waters of *Briſtol*, of any that has been yet diſcovered in this kingdom, which brings a reſort of good company there, frequently in the ſummer months, and has cauſed it to be called the *Iriſh Bath*. Fairs are held here on 1 Jan. day before Shrove-tueſday, 11 May, 25 July, and 28 Oct. *Mallow* is a poſt town, and a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

MALONE, ſee *Mallone*.

MALTON, ſit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

MAMARAGHTY *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

MAMTRASNA *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MANG, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it riſes near *Caſtle Iſland*, and is joined by the *Brown Fleſk*, and after paſſing thro' the bridge of *Caſtlemain*, glides gently in a meandering courſe to the ſea; it is navigable up to that bridge.

MANGERFORD, ſit. near *Baltinglaſs*, in bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

MANGERTON-MOUNTAIN, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near Lough Lean, or the lake of *Killarney*; it is eſteemed the

In Mallow there are 4 places of worship besides the Parish Church viz a R.C. Chapel. Wesleyan Chapel, Primitive Wesleyan Chapel & Zion Chapel for Independents. The last is a neat & commodious edifice built in 1820 with a convenient house for the minister, a School house for boys & girls and an Asylum for poor members of this Congregation annexed. ~~They are of the Independent Denomination~~ The building cost £900 raised by Donations from friends in England & Ireland with £100 from the Irish Evangelical Society: the site was granted rent ~~on a~~ free for 999 years by C.D.O. Jephson Esqr M.P. for Mallow. A Library containing upwards of 500 volumes on various subjects is kept in the Vestry— Sixty Children are receiving a religious & useful education under the superintendance of a Visiting Committee, each child pays a small weekly sum to school. The same number is instructed in the Sunday School.

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the higheſt mountain in Ireland, being 2,500 feet above the ſea; but it is doubtful if *Magilly-cuddy's-reeks*, in that neighbourhood, do not exceed it in altitude.

Manilla, a village in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 110 miles from Dublin.

Mannanstown, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter.

Manninbay, a *harbour* in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Man-of-war, a village, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, above 12 miles from Dublin.

Manooth, ſee *Maynooth*.

Manor-Cunningham, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 126 miles from Dublin; fairs held 7 July and 6 Nov.

Manor-Gore, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it gives title of baron to the family of *Gore*, now earl of Roſs.

Manor-hamilton, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, 94 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 May, 1 July, 7 Oct. and 1ſt Thurſd. O. S. in Nov.

Manorwater-house, ſit. near *Liſneſkea*, prov. Ulſter.

Mansellstown, ſit. near *Thurles*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Mansfieldstown, a village ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Maplestown, or *Mapuſtown*, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh.

Mapustown, ſee *Mapleſtown*.

Maquasquin *church*, ſit. within 2 miles of *Colerain*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Maraghagh *mountains*, ſit. in the Southern part of the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe called *Marghie* or *Maraghie* mountains. They lie E. of the co. Kilkenny, and comprehend the antient diſtricts of *Dunan*, *Clogh*, *Sean*, *Oghragh*, *Maragheigh* and *Brenan*; they are rather hills than mountains, having no great elevation, but form three diſtinct ridges, encloſing on the Northern extremities a kind of plain, conſiderably below the vertex of the hills, but much above the level parts of the adjacent countries. The Northern ridge, antiently called *Shean Oghragh*, ſeems to be compoſed of calcareous ſtone towards the vertex, on which is a mooriſh ſoil producing ruſhes and turf. Somewhat lower towards the S. the ſoil changes to a vegetable earth, fruitful in graſs, meadow and corn, intermixed with watery bog, producing ruſhes, but no great quantity of good turf. On this part ſtood an antient foreſt called *Choille Oghragh*, now no more, and diſtinguiſhed only by its ruins: between the ſcite of this foreſt and the moory land called *Carragh*, appears a kind of ſlate ſtratum, indicating coals at no great depth; the coal ſtratum being actually found about 6 feet beneath the ſurface, running in the direction of the declivity of the hill, about 16 inches deep, but not of good quality. Beyond the ſcite of the wood, the ſlates diſappear, and the ſtratum of coals dips from ſix feet to 5 and 8 fathom, and is in thickneſs from 12 to 20 inches, covered with the following ſtrata, that is, ſoil, argillaceous earth, a kind of argillaceous rock-ſtone, black ſlate, earth, &c. On entering the lands of *Clogh* and *Doonan*, the ground is fertile, and the coal dips from 20 to 28 fathom, being from 20 inches to 3½ feet in thickneſs, running in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon. Here, at about 12 fathom beneath the ſurface, is found a rock of win-ſtone, reſting on a ſtratum of columnar baſaltes, perpendicular to the horizon: the columns are from 2 to 6 feet in length, the articulations from 3 to 6 inches, forming both convex and concave joints, of an irregular pentagonal figure, whoſe ſides, in different joints, are plain, convex and concave. Theſe columns in ſeveral parts reſt on a light grey ferruginous rock, or win-ſtone on a ſlatey rock, beneath which is a vein of rich iron ore, parallel to the horizon, from 1 to 3 inches thick. Under the iron is a ſtratum of ſlate, and then the bed of coal. Beneath the bed of coal is a ſoft micaceous ſlate ſtratum, 10 or 12 fathom deep, and under that a hard rock, through which no one has yet bored: the miners think that the great and principal bed of coal lies beneath this rock, at about 50 fathom from the ſurface. In the Eaſtern ridge called *Brennan*, run a number of rich copious iron mines. From the remains of various ſhafts, it is evident theſe mines have been wrought in ſome, perhaps remote, period, as no tradition is now remaining of their having ever been opened. On the Eaſtern declivity of this ridge, are a number of coal mines, from 27 feet, to 12 fathom below the ſurface, and covered by argillaceous and yellow ferruginous rock, on a bed of black micaceous ſlate. In the Southern ridge from *Doonan*, no coals have yet been diſcovered; but on the Weſtern, or *Maraghie* ridge, belonging to the lordſhip of *Caſtlecomer*, coals are found from 6 feet to 4 fathom. From what has at preſent been diſcovered of theſe hills, they ſeem to be compoſed of moory ſoil, argillaceous earth, argillaceous and ferruginous ſtone, ſlate, baſaltes, iron ore, and coals in different ſtrata, at various depths, in irregular and broken maſſes; the whole reſting on a hard rocky baſe, not improbably granite. From the depth of the pits on the lands of *Doonan* and *Clogh*, great quantities of water are collected in them, from whence it is diſcharged by

means

means of the improved ſtream engine. This, tho' originally conſtructed by *Bolton* and *Watts*, is ſtill more improved by that ingenious engineer, Mr. *Fenlon*, whereby the power has not only been conſiderably augmented, but the quantity of fire much reduced, ſaving above ⅓ of the coals neceſſary to thoſe engines of the original patentees. The engine at *Doonan* works 19 ſtrokes in a minute, raiſing a quantity of water equal to 16 hogſheads in an hour, or 96 tuns in 24 hours, from a depth of 54 yards. In this neighbourhood lives a Mr. *Farram*, a native of the place, who, tho' perfectly blind, has, by the effort of genius only, obtained a perfect knowledge of the French, Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and natural philoſophy; and is an able performer on the Violin, which he plays with great accuracy.

MARALIN, ſee *Magherelin.*

MARDYKE, ſit. near Bandon, prov. Munſter. Alſo near *Roſcrea*, in ſame prov.

MARE BRENDANICUM, a name given by *Camden* to that part of the Weſtern ocean, into which the river *Shannon* diſcharges itſelf.

MARGHIE, ſee *Maraghagh.*

MARHIER, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

MARINO, an elegant ſeat of the earl of *Charlemont*, ſit. near *Donnycarney*, about 1½ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. The demeſne ſurrounding the houſe, conſiſts of about 200 acres, laid out and improved with ſingular taſte and elegance. The houſe makes an elegant appearance, is built of Portland ſtone, and the gardens are extenſive and beautiful. About ½ mile from the manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſit. in the park, ſtands the *Caſino*, a ſuperb temple, after a deſign of the celebrated ſir *William Chambers.*

MARKET-HILL, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 58 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 22 June and 29 Oct. This place is taken notice of by the celebrated dean *Swift* in his writings; who choſe a favourite ſpot not far from it, to which he gave the name of *Draper's-hill.* Near it is *Goſford caſtle*, the handſome ſeat of lord *Goſford.*

MARLAY, the handſome ſeat of the Rt. Hon. *David Latouche*, ſit. 1½ mile beyond *Rathfarnham*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, and about 4 miles from Dublin caſtle. The approach to this place is romantically beautiful. A winding ſtream to the right, and a church-yard with its ivy'd ruins, ſit. on a ſmall eminence beyond the demeſne, form a ſcene truly pleaſing to the eye of contemplation. The farm and pleaſure grounds, which are highly dreſſed and richly planted, are agreeably broken by ſeveral pieces of water, falling in beautiful ſucceſſion, and have been conveyed from the neighbouring ſtreams with great art, at a conſiderable expence.

MARLINSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

MARLY, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

MARMULLANE, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

MARSHAL'STOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

MARSHBROOK, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, 56 miles from Dublin.

MARTRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

MARYBOROUGH, a *barony* in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, having in it a borough, market, fair and poſt town of ſame name. They were ſo called in honour of *Mary*, queen of England, who reduced this part of the country to ſhire-ground, by act of parliament, 6th and 7th *Phil.* and *Mary.* The *town* has a barrack for a troop of horſe. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Parnell* and *Coote.* 'Tis diſtant from Dublin 40 miles; lat. 53 : 0, lon. 7 : 20. Fairs held 24 Feb. 12 May, 5 July, 4 Sept. and Dec. This place lies on the river *Barrow.* It has an antient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by *Bellingham*: and is the aſſizes town for the *Queen's co.* Between *Maryborough* and *Mountrath*, may be ſeen on the ſide of a hill, *Ballyfin*, the elegant ſeat of the Hon. *Welſeley Pole*, adorned with great variety of ground and beautiful woods, ſurrounding a conſiderable and very handſome lake. The *heath* of *Maryborough*, was the original demeſne of the *O'Mores*, chiefs of *Laoighois* or *Leix*; in it was fought a memorable battle, between the people of Munſter and thoſe of Leinſter, about the middle of the 6th century.

MARYBROOK, an agreeable ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, ſit. on a riſing ground near a lake, two miles S.S.E. of *Ballynehinch.*

MARY-GERANE'S-HOUSE, a name given to *Dunmore-head*, in the pariſh of *Dunqueen*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is the moſt Weſtern point of all *Europe*; the Iriſh call it *Ty Vorney Geerane*: tis a point, as much celebrated by them, as *John* of *Groot's-houſe*, which is the utmoſt extremity of N. Britain.

MARY-GREY *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter: this mountain, and that called *Beſſy Bell*, in the ſame bar. are remarkably high.

MARYMONT, ſit. near *Belfaſt*, prov. Ulſter.

MARYVILLE, ſit. near *Sheepbridge*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MASHANAGLASS, a high tower, S. of *Glen-Eaum*, leading to *Macroomp*, in co. Cork. prov. Munſter.

MASK-

Mask-lough, ſee *Lough-maſk*.

Maslascanlane, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 2 Feb. Saturd. before Whitſunday, 15 Aug. and 8 Dec.

Massareen, or *Mazareen*, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. It has a village of ſame name, where a ſmall monaſtery was founded by *O'Neil*, in the 15th century, for Franciſcan friars of the 3d order. This place gives title of earl to the family of *Skeffington*; it is ſometimes written *Maſſerene*.

Massytown, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 14 and 15 June, 12 Aug. and Oct. 14 and 15 Dec.

Mastenstown, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Mattehy, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrets, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Maudlin, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in the liberties of *Wexford* town, prov. Leinſt.

Mawhan, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 56 miles from Dublin.

Maycomb, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

Mayfield, ſit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaug.

Mayne, a *river* in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter;—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdinning, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. — Likewiſe a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-foure, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Maynooth, or *Manooth*, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 11 miles from Dublin; it is a poſt town, and has fairs on 4 May, and 19 Sept. Within a mile of it, is *Carton-houſe*, the ſuperb ſeat of the duke of *Leinſter*. Maynooth, tho' not very large, is regularly laid out, and conſiſts of good houſes. Here is a charter-ſchool, which was opened 27 July 1750, for 40 boys, towards the building of which the late Rt. Hon. *Robert*, earl of *Kildare*, left 500*l.* and the marquis gave 14 acres of land, rent free, for ever. *Gerald* earl of Kildare, founded a college adjoining this town in which he placed a provoſt, vice-provoſt, and five prieſts or fellows, two clerks and three boys, to pray for his ſoul and the ſoul of his wife: he died in Oct. 1513, and was interred in *Chriſt-church*, Dublin. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Mayo *county*, ſit. in prov. Connaught. It has Sligo and the ſea on the N. Galway on the S. Roſcommon on the E. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. It extends from N. to S. 49 miles, and from E. to W. 45. It is exceeded in dimenſions by Cork and Galway only; it contains 790,600 acres, 9 bar.'s, 68 pariſhes, about 27,970 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. It has but one borough, and returns only 4 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the family of *Bourke*. This county takes its name from an antient city, built in 664, in which was a monaſtery and nunnery. St. *Segretia*, who preſided for ſome time over the latter, died of the plague in 664, as did alſo 100 other virgins: the ruins of the cathedral, and ſome traces of the ſtone walls which encompaſſed the city, yet remain on the plains of Mayo. It was a univerſity, founded for the education of ſuch of the *Saxon* youths as were converted to the Chriſtian faith: it was ſit. a little to the S. of *Lough Conn*, lat. 54 : 7, lon. 9 : 40, and is to this day frequently called *Mayo* of the *Saxons*, being celebrated for giving education to *Oſwald*, and to *Alfred* the great, king of England. As this town has gone to decay, *Ballinrobe* is reckoned the chief town, tho' *Caſtlebar* is the aſſizes town. The co. by the ſea, is mountainous, but in-land has good paſtures, lakes and rivers; its bar.'s are, Tyrawly, Gallen, Coſtello, Clanmorris, Kilmain, Moriſk, Carragh, Burriſhoole and Erris. The antient inhabitants of this co. are the *O'Mailleys*, *Burkes*, *Barretts*, *McWilliams*, *Browns*, *Lynotts*, *Binghams*, *Fitzmaurices* and *Joyces*.

Maypole, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 47 miles from Dublin, within a mile of which is *Kilpatrick* church.

Mayre-castle, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. lat. 54 : 5, lon. 6 : 51.

Mazareen, ſee *Maſſareen*.

Maze, a village ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Maze-course, ſit. about 1 mile from Hillſborough, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a place ſet apart for the public diverſions of horſe-racing, near the banks of the river *Lagan*; a riſing hill in the middle of the courſe, about 2 miles in circumference, gives the ſpectators a full view of the whole field; and on the top of the hill a wooden tower is erected, open on all ſides for ſpectators to ſit in, and view the courſe.

Mead'stown, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, above 32 miles from Dublin; near it are the ruins of a church.

Mears-court, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Meath, commonly ſo called, or otherwiſe *Eaſt* Meath, to diſtinguiſh it from the co. called *Weſtmeath*; 'tis a co. in the prov. of Leinſter, bounded by the co.'s of Cavan and Louth on the N. the Iriſh channel on the E. Kildare and Dublin on the S. and Weſtmeath on the W. It is a fine champaign country abounding with corn, and well inhabited. It returns 14 members to parliament; and gives title of earl to the family of *Brabazon*. It has 12 bar.'s, viz. Slane, Morgallion, Kells, *Half-Fowre*, Lune, Navan, Duleek, Skryne, Ratoath, Dunboyne, Deece, and Moyſenrath. Theſe contain 147 pariſhes, about 22,468 houſes, and 112,400 ſouls. The co. extends from N. to S. 29 miles, and from E. to W. 35, including an area of 327,900 acres. *Meath* contains 6 boroughs; its antient families are the *Nugents*, *Barnwells*, *Biotaghs*, or *Betaghs*, *Laceys* and *Cruces*. Much coarſe linen is made in this co. but its principal ſources of wealth are derived from the flocks and herds that are fattened, and the abundance of corn that is raiſed on its fruitful plains. Meath is alſo a *biſhopric* formed from ſeveral ſmaller ones, which gradually coaleſced into one ſee; it has not however any *cathedral*, and the epiſcopal reſidence is at *Ardbrattan*; it is a new and elegant manſion erected by the preſent biſhop. *Trim* is the chief and aſſizes town of this co. This antient diſtrict was the ſettlement of the *Belgians* in Ireland, and in conſequence of which, the inhabitants were eſteemed the eldeſt and moſt honourable tribe: from which ſeniority their chieftains were elected monarchs of all the Belgæ; a dignity that was continued in the *Hy-n-Faillian* line without intermiſſion, until the arrival of the Caledonian colonies, under the name of *Tuath de Danan*, when *Conor Mor* chieftain of theſe people, obtained or rather uſurped the monarchial throne, obliged *Eochy Failloch*, with ſeveral of his people to croſs the *Shannon*, and eſtabliſh themſelves in the preſent co. of Roſcommon, where *Crothar* founded the palace of *Atha* or *Croghan*: a circumſtance which brought on a long and bloody war between the *Belgian* and *Caledonian* races, which was not finally terminated until the cloſe of the 4th century, when the Belgian line was reſtored in the perſon of *O'Nial* the great, and continued until *Brian Boromh* uſurped the monarchial dignity by depoſing *Malachy O'Malachlin*, about the year 1001. *Tuathal Tetcthomar*, by a decree of the Tarah aſſembly, ſeparated certain large tracts of land from each of the 4 prov.'s, where the borders joined together; whence under the notion of adopting this ſpot for demeſne lands to ſupport the royal houſehold, he formed the co. or kingdom of *Meath*, which afterwards became the peculiar inheritance of the monarchs of Ireland. In each of the portions thus ſeparated from the 4 prov.'s, Tuathal cauſed palaces to be erected, which might adorn them, and commemorate the name in which they had been added to the royal domain. In the tract taken out of Munſter, he built the palace called *Flachtaga*, where the ſacred fire, called by that name, was kindled, and where all the prieſts and druids, annually met on the laſt day of Oct. on the evening of which day, it was enacted, that no other fire ſhould be uſed throughout the kingdom, in order that all the fires might be derived from this, which being lighted up as a fire of ſacrifice, their ſuperſtition led them to believe would render all the reſt propitious and holy; and for this privilege, every family was to pay three pence, by way of acknowledgement to the king of *Munſter*. The ſecond royal palace was erected in the proportion taken out of *Connaught*, and was built for the aſſembly called the convocation of *Viſneach*, at which all the inhabitants were ſummoned to appear on the 1 day of May, to offer ſacrifice to *Beal* or *Bel*, the god of fire, in whoſe honour two large fires being kindled, the natives uſed to drive their cattle between them, which was ſuppoſed to be a preſervative for them againſt accidents and diſtempers, and this was called *Beal-tinne* or *Beal-tine*, or the feſtival of the God of fire. The king of Connaught at this meeting, claimed a horſe and arms from every lord of a manor or chieftain, as an acknowledgement for the lands taken from that prov. to add to the territory of *Meath*. The third was, that *Tailtean* erected in the part taken from *Ulſter*, where the fair of that name was held, which was remarkable for this particular circumſtance, that the inhabitants brought their children thither, males and females, and contracted them in marriage, where the parents having agreed upon articles, the young people were joined accordingly; every couple contracted at this meeting, paid the king of *Ulſter* an ounce of ſilver by way of acknowledgement. The royal manſion of *Tarah*, (formerly deſtroyed by fire) being rebuilt by *Tuathal*, on the lands originally belonging to the king of *Leinſter*, was reckoned as the fourth of theſe palaces, but as a fabric of that name had ſtood there before, we do not find that any acknowledgement was made for it to the king of *Leinſter*.

MEDIOLANUM, an antient city or diſtrict in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: and thought to be either *Trim* or *Kells*.

MEDY-HILL, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

MEELICK, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 97 miles from Dublin. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Killaloe. About a mile from it are the ruins of a church. From the heights beyond *Meelick*, may be ſeen *Bunratty-caſtle*, the antient ſeat of the earls of *Thomond*, ſit. near the ſide of the Shannon. It was built in 1277, and beſieged but not taken, in 1305. The town of *Bunratty*, however, in 1314, was burnt to the ground.—There is alſo a fair town of this name, in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov.

26 SE 60

Midleton, appears to have taken its
rise from the auspices of Sir John Brodk
who fixed his seat here. after the termination
of the sanguinary struggle of 1641 In 1670, ie 2nd Jy.
the castles, towns & lands of Castleredmond
Corrabbey & divers others in the Baronies
of Barrymore, Fermoy & Orrery were
erected into the Manor of Middleton
& granted to his Sr John Brodrick Jany 2d
22nd yr of Charles 2d.
Castleredmond & Corrabbey were at
the same time made a free Borough
with power to chuse a Sovereign, Bailiffs & Burgesses
under the Name of Midleton, their
privileges ~~[illegible]~~ to extend over 100
& to elect two burgesses to represent it in Parliament
acres lying round the centre town.
The church & much the greater pt of the town,
were rebuilt about the time of this grant
under the auspices of the Brodrick Family.
The church was again rebuilt in 18 and
is an elegant modern structure of cut lime
stone, with tower & spire (in a mixed style
of gothic architecture) the latter details are
principally in the later style.

Midleton confers the title of Baron & Visct
on the Brodk Family, the former in 1715, the
latter in 1717.

prov. Connaught, where are the remains of an old monaſtery near the river *Shannon*; fairs held 1 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert. The monaſtery was founded by *O'Madden*, dynaſt of *Silanchia*, for conventual Franciſcans: the ſituation was delightful, and the building itſelf ſpacious and beautiful. In 1203, *Wm. De Burgh* marched at the head of an army into Connaught, and ſo to *Meelick*, and did there profanely convert the church into a ſtable, round which he erected a *caſtle* of a circular form. This monaſtery was granted to ſir *John King*, who aſſigned it to the earl of *Clanrickarde*.

Melchestown, ſit. in bar. Moygeeſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Melcombe Regis, otherwiſe *Carraghreagh*, ſit. in co. Mayo, bar. *Carragh*, prov. Connaught; fairs held 19 and 20 May, 29 and 30 June, 1 Aug. and 1 Dec.

Melefont, formerly a famous monaſtery, in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, and in queen *Eliz.'s* time, ſaid to have contained 140 monks. It was founded in the year 1142, by *O'Carrol*, prince of *Orgiel*, for the canons regular of St. Auguſtine. It has been ſaid, that in 1152, cardinal *Papiro* here held the famous ſynod, in which he diſtributed palliums to the 4 archbiſhops of Ireland: it is certain that in 1157, a ſynod was held here, at which the monarch, the king of *Ulloa*, the prince of *Breffni*, and the prince of *Orgiel* aſſiſted; when the great church was conſecrated, and amongſt other offerings, 180 oz. of gold, and a gold chalice were preſented. This place, ſometime ſince, was one of the ſeats of the earl of Drogheda, but now moſtly demoliſhed. It is a curacy in dioc. of Armagh; and there ſtill remains in tolerable preſervation, a beautiful little chapel, built of a yellowiſh freeſtone mixed with red; the entrance is thro' a ſuperb gothic arch; the E. window is truly elegant. Here was a profuſion of gilding, and painting in various colours. Near the chapel was a beautiful octagonal bath, or more likely a baptiſtry, but it has been ſince deſtroyed. This place is diſtant about 5 miles from *Drogheda*, and 1½ mile from the river *Boyne*.

Melick, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Here is one of the antient round towers.

Mell, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Mellifont, ſee *Melefont*.

Melogh *river*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It is an inconſiderable river, which increaſes and decreaſes ſuddenly by the effects of rain.

Melvie-Lough, ſee *Melvin-Lough*.

Melvin-Lough, (ſometimes written *Melvie-Lough)* a lake ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Menapii, an antient diſtrict on the Eaſtern coaſts of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; comprehending that part of the preſent co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, between the mountains and the ſea, called by the Iriſh, *Coulan*, or the narrow incloſed country.

Menlough, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, above 83 miles from Dublin; about a mile from it are the ruins of a caſtle.

Merville, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 1 mile beyond *Donnybrook*, and 3 miles from Dublin caſtle. It is a handſome ſeat.

Mevagh, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſt.

Mew-Island, one of the *Copland-iſlands*, ſit. at the S. entrance of *Carrickfergus-bay*, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Miadhanagh, the preſent co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Middlemount, ſit. near *Athy*, prov. Leinſt.

Middletown, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Middle-down, a ſand bank in the Iriſh channel, which is viſible even at high water.

Middlethird, a bar. in co. *Tipperary*, and another in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munſter.

Middleton, a fair town in bar. Tyranny, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 63 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 5 Feb. 4 May, 8 Aug. 11 Sept. 3 and 28 Nov.—Alſo a borough and poſt town, in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 122 miles from Dublin. It gives title of viſc. to the family of *Broderick*, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Middleton*. Lat. 51 : 40 N. lon. 8 : 15 W. It is pleaſantly ſit. on the N. W. angle of Cork harbour: not far from the water ſide are the remains of an antient building, ſuppoſed to have been a leper houſe: contiguous to the town there is a ſubterraneous river, and near it is a large romantic cave. An abbey was founded here in 1180, by the Fitzgeralds, and ſupplied with monks of the Ciſtertian order, from the abbey of *Nenay* or *Magio*, in the co. Limerick; it was called the abbey of St. *Mary* of *Chore*, or of the chore of St. *Benedict*. In 1476, Gerald, biſhop of Cloyne, appropriated ſeveral vicarages to this abbey. This place is called *Middleton* from its ſituation, being mid-way between *Cork* and *Youghal*. Fairs held 14 May, 5 July, 10 Oct. and 22 Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

Midpace *river*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſt.

Mile-water, ſit. between *Belfaſt* and *Carrickfergus*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Milford, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 March, 20 May, 24 Aug. and 20 Nov.—Alſo a place in bar. Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Milick, ſee *Meelick*.

Milk-cove, a *creek* ſit. in bar. Ibawne, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Milk-haven, a *bay* ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Millaxtown, ſit. near *Ardee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, where are the ruins of a church, much reſorted to on account of the ſurpriſing poſition of the gable-end, which is confidently reported to have been blown away from its foundation in a violent ſtorm, and placed upright at a few feet diſtance, where it now remains erect; this ſtrange accident, tho' greatly enquired into, has no way yet been accounted for, in any ſatisfactory manner.

Millecent, a pleaſant ſeat belonging to *H. Griffith*, eſq; ſit. on the banks of the river *Liffey*, between *Clain* and *Sallins*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Near it is the *Grand canal*, with a handſome aqueduct over the Liffey, conſtructed by *R. Evans*, eſq; formerly engineer to the Grand canal company.

Millefont, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. It gives title of baron to the family of *Moore*, now marqueſs of *Drogheda*.

Millextown, ſee *Millaxtown*.

Millimount, ſit. near Banbridge, prov. Ulſter.

Mill-Isles, a group of rocks about 2 miles S. of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; called by ſome the *plow*, they are no way dangerous, becauſe well known, and ſeen above water at half tide; beſides they ſtand near the ſhore, and are embayed on both ſides.—Alſo a *village* ſit. in bar. *Ardes*, in ſame co.

Mill-of-Louth, a village ſit. in bar Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, about 40 miles from Dublin.

Millstreet, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 136 miles from Dublin: it is a ſmall village, and has a barrack for 2 companies of foot: ſome manufactures of linen cloth have been introduced here. It is a poſt town, and has fairs on 1 March, June, Sept. and Dec. At a little diſtance from this place, the river *Blackwater* divides the co.'s *Kerry* and *Cork*.

Miltown, a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 173 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 and 27 Apr. 24 June and Aug. 15 and 16 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Half fowre, co *Weſtmeath*, prov. Leinſter; fairs held day after Trinity Sund. and 2 Oct. It gives title of viſc. to the family of *Fitzwilliam*, now earl *Fitzwilliam*.—Alſo a village of ſame name, in bar. Newcaſtle, co. *Dublin*, prov. Leinſter, about 2½ miles from the metropolis. On the left of the bridge here, is one of the forts or raths, commonly aſcribed to the *Danes*, but ſo little of its primitive form remains, that few perſons would know by its preſent appearance, what it originally was. This place gives title of earl to the family of *Leeſon*.—There is alſo a place of ſame name, in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a place in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, in which a monaſtery was erected for Carmelite friars, by *Nellan O'Molloy*.

Miltown *caſtle*, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter: it is 45 feet high, and ſtands in the midſt of a fine incloſed country, about 4 miles S. of *Dundalk*; it appears to be one of the oldeſt ſort of habitations now remaining in that county, and the manner of building it is ſaid to be borrowed from the *Spaniards*, who were early viſitors of this iſland; 2 or 3 furlongs from this dwelling, on the top of a riſing ground, an arched ſubterraneous vault has been diſcovered, running many roods under ground, and ſuppoſed to communicate with the caſtle, as a ſally-way for retiring in time of danger.

Miltown-dodwell, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Miltown-malbay, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Feb. 20 June, and 18 Oct.

Miltown-pass, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 May, 22 July and Sept, and 20 Dec.—Alſo a place in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Minard, a village ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert.

Minard *caſtle*, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, mid-way between the iſthmus called *Inch-iſland*, and *Dingle*, on the ſea coaſt: it was built by the Knts. of *Kerry*. To this place, *Walter Huſſey*, eſq; and his party, made their eſcape in the night, being hard preſſed by *Cromwell's* forces, but he was quickly beſet by the colonels, *Lehunt* and *Sadleir*; after ſome time ſpent, the *Engliſh* obſerving that the beſieged made uſe of pewter bullets, *Huſſey* and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of the caſtle; there is a good quarry of freeſtone at no great diſtance from this caſtle, of which the coin-ſtones of ſeveral of the old buildings in this co. are compoſed.

Minegahane, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, on the ſea coaſt; the moſt remarkable curioſity of this place, is a prodigious noiſe made at certain ſeaſons, by the ſea, ſome-

Just like the noise of drums [illegible] heard at a great distance [illegible] a change of wind and weather [illegible] generally happens towards the approach of a storm.

[illegible] co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

[illegible] co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible] prov. Connaught [illegible] holds June and Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] quantity of human bones.

[illegible] decayed gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible] a large bay [illegible]

26 SE 60

Mitchelstown, came into the Kingston family by the marriage of Sir John King Bart with Catherine, D. & heiress of Sir Wm Fenton, on whose decease in 1666 he acceded in right of his wife to this extensive lordship —
The ~~old~~ former mansion was built in 1778 by Robt. Lord Kingsborough, afterwards 2nd Earl of Kingston, a new & magnificent Castellated structure has been recently erected from designs of Mess.rs Paine Archts of cut limestone, the pleasure grounds & parks & gardens are very beautiful & extensive, the whole demesne containing 1300 english acres.
Near the former Church formerly stood a round or pillar tower, wh. fell to the ground early in the last centy

what like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great diſtance: this generally precedes a change of wind and weather, and frequently happens towards the approach of a ſtorm.

Mine-head, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. *Decies within*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Minish-island, ſit. on coaſt of bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Minola, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 109 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 June and Nov. This is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam; a charter ſchool was opened here in 1735, for 24 children; it was endowed by the late ſir *John Brown*, bart. with 10 acres of land in perpetuity, and 20 acres more, rented at 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ann.

Miros, an antient pariſh in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, called in Iriſh, *Garry*, or the garden, as it is eſteemed the beſt land in that neighbourhood; it lies on the W. of Glandore harbour. At a place called *Garrigiliky* in this pariſh, the foundation of extenſive ruins were diſcovered, together with a large cemetery, with great quantity of human bones.

Missen-head, ſee *Mizen-head*.

Mis-sliebh, ſee *Sliebh-miſh*.

Mitchel'sfort, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 28 April and Oct.

Mitchel'stown, a poſt and fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin. Here is a college for the ſupport of 12 decayed gentlemen, and 12 decayed gentlewomen, who have 40*l.* yearly, and handſome apartments, and a chaplain at 100*l.* per year, with a houſe; divine ſervice is daily performed in a neat chapel, belonging to the college; the whole was founded by the late earl of *Kingston*; here is alſo a moſt magnificent ſeat of lord *Kingsborough*; and about 1½ mile from this town, are the ruins of *Cahirdriny* caſtle. Fairs held 30 July and 12 Nov. In ſome old maps this place is written *Michelſtown*, and ſometimes *Michaelſtown*.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Mizen-head, or *Miſſen-head*, a *cape* in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a large bay. Lat. 51: 14, lon. 9: 35. It is the moſt S. point of Ireland, and the ſame with the *Notium* of *Ptolemy*.—Alſo a *cape* in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Moate, or *Mote*, a handſome ſeat of ſir *Edw. Crofton*, bart. ſit. near Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a place in bar. Clanmorris, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a place in co. Sligo, in ſame prov.

Moate-ardscol, ſit. about 3 miles from Athy, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, antiently called, *Rath-aois Caël*, now corruptly *Rathaſcul*, or *Moat of Aſkul*; it was the principal reſidence of the chiefs of the antient diſtrict of Caëlan, called Hy Caëlan, or *O'Kelly*: this family of the O'Kellys, is now extinct, or at leaſt reduced to a very low condition, being in an early period diſpoſſeſſed of their property by the *Fitzgeralds*, *Fitzhenrys* and *Keatings*.

Moate-grenogue, a fair and poſt town ſit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter: 52 miles from Dublin; about 2 miles beyond it are the ruins of 2 caſtles. Fairs held 25 April, 22 June, 2 Oct. and 15 Dec.

Moate-mullamast, ſee *Maiſtean*.

Moccorry, ſee *Mocurry*.

Mocklerstown-castle, ſit. about 6 miles from Clonmel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Mocollop, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Mocurry, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Thurſd. after Trinity Sunday, 26 Oct. and 7 Nov. It is ſometimes written *Moccorry*.

Modeligo, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. In this pariſh are the remains of ſome antient caſtles, belonging to the family of the *Magraths*, who had formerly a large eſtate in this part of the country. *Mountain-caſtle*, called alſo *Fernane*, was one of theſe, of which only the foundation now remains; the caſtle of *Sledy* or *Curragh-na-Sledy*, is another, which was built in 1628, as appears from a date on a chimney piece, with the words, *Phillipus Mac Grath*. It is ſaid the occaſion of building this caſtle, was on a diſpute between *Magrath* and his *wiſe*, who would not be reconciled to him, 'till he had built her a caſtle on her own jointure; to do which, he received ſuch large contributions from his vaſſals, that when it was finiſhed, he was much richer than when he began his work. A great quantity of fine oak was employed in this building, which is not much more than 130 years erected. Fairs are held at *Modeligo* on 26 Aug.

Modereeny, a village ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Muuſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

Modershill, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Modeshil, a village ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel.

Modorn *river*, the preſent river *Mourne*, in prov. Ulſter, which has its head at *Lough Foil*.

Modreny, ſee *Modereeny*.

Mogealy, ſee *Mogeely*.

Mogeely, a river ſit. in bar. Kilnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, from whence the river *Dour* takes its riſe; this river breaks out of a limeſtone rock, about a mile S. E. of *Caſtlemartyr*, after taking a ſubterraneous courſe of about a mile.—There is alſo a rectory of this name in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in ſame bar. and co.

Mogesagh, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Mogoly, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Mogorban, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Mohan, a village ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Mohanagh, a ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, it has 2 loughs on the S. and a wood to the N. It is obſervable, that in theſe loughs are a large kind of *trout*, that feed on the ſpawn of *eels*.

Mohill, a bar. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, and holds fairs on firſt Thurſday in Jan. 25 Feb. 8 May, firſt Thurſd. in June, 31 July, ſecond Thurſd. in Sept. 19 Oct. and firſt Thurſd. in Dec. St. *Manchan* built an abbey here for canons regular, in the year 652.—There is alſo a place of ſame name ſit. near Longford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a handſome ſeat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, otherwiſe called *Moyle*.

Moilena, ſit. in the diſtrict of Iniſhowen, near *Lough Foyle*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Moilogh, a village ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Moinainseigh, ſee *Monaincha*.

Moin-mor, (or the *great bog*) all that marſhy ground, near the preſent city of Cork, being part of the antient *Corcaluighe*, prov. Munſter: celebrated from being the field of battle between *Murtogh O'Brien* king of Thomond, and *Dermot M'Carthy* king of Deſmond, in 1151; when the former was ſlain, with a conſiderable number of Dalcaſſian nobility.

Mointaglis, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Moira, (ſometimes written *Moyra*) ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 69 miles from Dublin; it is noted for its linen manufacture, is a poſt town, and has a monthly market for vending the ſame. It gives title of earl to the family of *Rawdon*: lord *Moira* has here a very beautiful ſeat; here is a handſome church, a charity ſchool, and two diſſenting meeting-houſes. The church and ſchool were erected by the late ſir *John Rawdon*: it is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore. In this pariſh there are many quarries of white lime-ſtone. The antient name of this place was *Moirath*, and here was fought a famous battle between the exiled *Congal Claon*, and *Donald* king of Ireland, A. D. 637. It continued with various ſucceſs for ſix whole days, 'till at length *Congal* was defeated.

Moirus, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connau.

Moivore, a village ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

Molahiffe, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Molana, a ſmall *iſland*, ſit. in the river Blackwater, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 2½ miles N. W. of *Youghal*. St. *Molanſide* founded an abbey here in the 6th century, for canons regular, and was the firſt abbot. *Raymond le Groſs*, who ſo highly contributed to the reduction of Ireland, is ſaid to have been interred in this abbey, the nave and choir of which remain entire; adjoining are ſeveral ruinous walls, and the building (which is in the gothic ſtyle) appears to be very antient. On the ſuppreſſion, queen *Eliz.* granted this abbey and its poſſeſſions to ſir *Walter Raleigh*, who aſſigned it to the earl of Cork. This place was antiently called the *iſland of St Molanſide*, and alſo *Darinis*.

Molaur, a *glen* ſo called, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe called *Glenmolaur*.

Molingar, ſee *Mullingar*.

Monacoglan, ſit. in the pariſh of *Aghaboe*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here is a high rath or mote, ſurrounded by entrenchments, and defended by outworks; it was the ſeat of a toparch, ſubordinate to the *M'Gille Padricks*, or *Fitzpatricks*.

Monaghan *county*, ſit. in prov. Ulſter. It has on the E. Armagh, on the W. Fermanagh, on the N. Tyrone, on the S. Cavan, and S. E. Louth and part of Meath. It extends 30 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W. containing 179,600 acres, 5 bar.'s, viz. Trough, Monaghan, Dartree, Cremourne, and Donaghmoyne; 19 pariſhes, 1 borough, and returns 4 members to parliament. Chief town, *Monaghan*. It is computed to contain 21,523 houſes and about 118,000 inhabitants. This co. is rather boggy and mountainous, but in ſome places well improved; its linen trade has been

averaged

Mogealey. inp. 187 of Imokilly.

Here was situated a Castle formerly the principal resid^{a} of the Great Earl of Desmond

[illegible] Magenlay ap. 1757 [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible]
[illegible]

26 SE 60

MOHERNY, see [illegible].

MOHIALL, see [illegible].

MOHONAGH, a river ſit. in bar. Kilmalmo, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, from whence the [illegible] takes its riſe; this river breaks out of a limeſtone rock, about a mile S. E. of Ballinacurra, after taking a ſubterraneous courſe of about a mile.—There is alſo a rectory of the ſame in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in ſame bar. and co.

MOHYARDE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

MOHYGAN, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter [illegible].

MOINCHARGE, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

MOIRA, a village ſit. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Ulſter.

[illegible], a [illegible] in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, [illegible] on the [illegible] to the N. It is obſervable, that in theſe [illegible] a large kind of [illegible] feed on the ſpawn of eel.

MOHILL, a bar. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it has a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, and holds fairs on the Thurſday [illegible] 8 May, [illegible] Thurſ. [illegible] 10 Sept. 10 Oct. and [illegible] Thurſ. in Dec. St. Manchan built an abbey here for canons regulars in the year 608.—Here is alſo a place of ſame name ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a handſome ſeat in co. [illegible], otherwiſe called [illegible].

[illegible], ſit. in the diſtrict of Iniſhowen, near Lough Foyle, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

[illegible], a village ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. [illegible], co. [illegible], prov. Leinſter.

[illegible], ſee [illegible].

[illegible], or the [illegible], a [illegible] ground, near the preſent city of Cork, being part of the antient Deſmond, prov. Munſter, celebrated from being the field of battle between Murrogh O'Brien king of Thomond, and Dermot M'Carthy king of Deſmond, in 1151; when the former was beat, with a conſiderable number of Dalcaſſian nobility.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

MOIRA, (ſometimes written Moyra) ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, [illegible] from Dublin; it is noted for its linen manufacture, is a poſt town, and has a handſome [illegible] It gives title

[illegible] very beautiful ſeat; here is a handſome church, a charity ſchool, and two diſſenting meeting houſes. The church and ſchool were erected by the late Sir John Rawdon; it is a rectory in dioc. of Dromore. In this pariſh there are many quarries of white free ſtone. The antient name of this place was [illegible], and here was fought a famous battle between the exiled Congal Claon, and Donald king of Ireland, A. D. 637. It continued with various ſucceſs for ſix whole days, till at length Congal was defeated.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a village ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

MOLAHIFFE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

MOLANA, an iſland [illegible] ſit. in the river Blackwater, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 2 miles W. of Youghal. St. Molanfide founded an abbey here in the 6th century, for canons regular, and was the firſt abbot. Raymond le Groſs, who greatly contributed to the reduction of Ireland, is ſaid to have been interred in this abbey; the nave and choir of which remain entire; adjoining are ſeveral ruinous walls, and the building (which is in the gothic ſtyle) appears to be very antient. On the ſuppreſſion, queen Eliz. granted this abbey and its poſſeſſions to Sir Walter Raleigh, who aſſigned it to the earl of Cork. This place was anciently called the iſland of St. Molanfide, and alſo Dairinis.

[illegible], a glen for cattle, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, commonly called [illegible].

MOLLINGARE, ſee Mullingar.

[illegible], in the pariſh of Aghaboe, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here is a hill [illegible], ſurrounded by entrenchments, and defended by outworks, that was the ſeat of a toparch, ſubordinate to the Mac Gilla Patrick, lords of Oſſory.

MONAGHAN county, ſit. in prov. Ulſter. It has on the E. Armagh, on the W. Fermanagh, on the N. Tyrone, on the S. Cavan and S. E. Louth and part of Meath. It extends 30 miles from N. to S. and [illegible] from E. to W. containing [illegible] acres, 5 bar. viz. Trough, Monaghan, Dartry, Cremorne, and Donaghmoyne; [illegible] pariſhes, [illegible] borough, and returns 4 members to parliament. Chief town Monaghan. It is computed to contain [illegible] houſes and about [illegible] inhabitants. This co. is rather boggy and mountainous, but in ſome places well improved; its linen trade has been

[illegible]

averaged at 104,000*l.* yearly. This was the antient country of the *M'Mahons*.

MONAGHAN *town*, a poſt, fair and market town, and the principal in the bar. and co. of that name, prov. Ulſter, diſtant 62 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, and returns 2 members to parliament, patron, lord *Clermont*; it gives title of baron to the family of *Blayney*. Lat. 54:15 N. lon. 7:10 W. Fairs held Eaſter-tueſday, 28 May, 12 July, 18 Aug. 1 Tueſd. Oct. and 21 Nov. It was antiently called *Muinechan*: an abbey was founded here in a very early age, of which *Moelodius* the ſon of *Aodh*, was abbot. In 1462, a monaſtery for conventual Franciſcans was erected on the ſite of this abbey, which was granted on the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, to *Edw. Withe*, and a caſtle has been ſince erected on the ſite, by *Edw.* lord *Blayney*. This monaſtery was founded by *Phelim M'Brien*, *M'Ardgal*, *M'Eda*, *M'Mahoune*. This town is a rectory in dioc. of Clogher.

MONAINCHA, (otherwiſe written *Moinainſeigh*) called by Cambrenſis *Inchinemco*; ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; almoſt in the centre of the great bog of Molena, and about 3 miles S. E. of *Roſcrea*. It is remarkable for its antiquities, and the origin of the Iriſh *Culdees*, a famous religious order, founded by St. *Columb Cell*, who erected here a Culdean abbey; to the E. of which ſtands an oratory, and near them a ſmall chapel. This abbey is 33 feet in length and 18 in breadth. The nave is lighted by 2 windows to the S. and the chancel by 1 at its E. end. The former are contraſted arches, the latter is fallen down; the arch of this and that of the choir, are ſemicircular. Nothing can be more rich than the ſculpture and mouldings; the ſtones are of a ſoft whitiſh grit, brought from the neighbouring hills of Ballaghmore, except the columns of the choir, which are of a harder texture, and were quarried at the S. W. ſide of the bog; they are a ſpecies of *lapidum ſchiſtarum*, ſplitting into laminæ 6 feet long, with which moſt of the abbey is caſed without. Adjoining the abbey on the N. ſide, was the prior's chamber, which communicated with the church by a door with a gothic arch; there was not long ſince a good garden and orchard here. Many heaps of ſtones and ſome croſſes are diſperſed hereabouts. The antiquity of this monaſtery is indiſputable; for it is mentioned by *Girald. Cambrenſis*, who came into Ireland in 1185, as preceptor and ſecretary to king *John*, the earl of *Morton*. Superſtition eſtabliſhed an opinion ſo early as the age of *Giraldus*, that no perſon could ever die in this iſle, and hence it acquired the appellation of *Inſula viventium*, or the iſland of the living; however the ſupernatural power of the iſle was not ſo great, as to prevent the emigration of its religious inhabitants to the main land. They found the vapours of the ſurrounding ſwamps highly prejudicial to their conſtitutions, and therefore fixed their reſidence at *Corbally*; where there is at this day in good preſervation, a ſmall neat chapel, of a cruciform ſhape, with narrow ſlits for windows, and many other particulars, indicating a reſpectable antiquity. Queen *Eliz.* granted this abbey to ſir *Lucas Dillon*.

MONALLEN, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; at Shanmore, near this place, in cutting a channel for the *new canal* in that co. ſome years ago, a ſubterraneous foreſt, or multitude of fallen trees, of *oak*, *aſh*, *alder*, &c. was diſcovered, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in ſome places ſix, in others eight feet deep; many of them of large bulk, tumbled down, one over another, ſome lying in ſtrait lines, and others in an oblique or tranſverſe poſition.

MONAMULTINA, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 28 June.

MONANIMY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a ruined church with a large chancel, and in it is a modern tomb of the Nagles; adjacent to it, is a caſtle, that in former times was a preceptory belonging to the Knts. of St. John of *Jeruſalem*: round the caſtle are traces of very large buildings, the whole auguſtly ſit. on a high bank over the *Blackwater*; as there is no other mention of this houſe, than in the king's quit-rent books, the founder, and time of the foundation is uncertain. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, are large rocks of limeſtone, wherein are ſeveral ſubterraneous caverns.

MONASTERBOYCE, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, 3 miles from *Drogheda*; here is a round tower, and the ruins of an antient abbey, founded by St. *Boetius*, who died 7 Dec. 521; the remains of 2 chapels are ſtill to be ſeen here; the tower is 110 feet high, its circumference 17 yards, and it diminiſhes gradually from the baſe, like a Tuſcan pillar: the walls are 3 feet 6 inches thick, the door is 5 feet 6 inches in height, 22 inches in width, and 6 feet from the preſent level of the ground: it is arched, and built of freeſtone, as are alſo the windows of the chapels; the diameter of the tower on the inſide, is 9 feet, and above the door it is divided into 5 ſtories by rings of ſtone ſlightly projecting; there are two large ſtone croſſes at the S. ſide of the church, the principal of which, called St. *Boyne's* croſs, is the moſt antient religious relique now in Ireland; among other rude ſculptures, there is an inſcription on it in Iriſh characters, in which

is

is ſtill plainly legible, the name of *Muredach*, who was for ſome time king of Ireland, and died in 584, about 100 years after the arrival of St. Patrick. This place is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

MONASTEREVAN, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 30 miles from Dublin; here is *Moore-abbey*, the elegant ſeat of the marquis of *Drogheda*; this town according to the monkiſh annals, takes its name from a magnificent abbey which was founded here, in which St. *Evan*, in the beginning of the 7th century, placed a number of Monks from S. Munſter; it had the privilege of being a ſanctuary. St. *Evan's* feſtival is held on 22d Dec. The conſecrated bell, which belonged to this St. was on ſolemn trials, ſworn upon by the whole tribe of the *Eoganachts*, and was always committed to the care of the M'Egans, hereditary chief juſtices of Munſter; the abbot of this houſe, ſat as a baron in parliament; at the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, this abbey was granted to *George*, lord *Audley*, who aſſigned it to *Adam Loftus*, viſc. *Ely*; it afterwards came into the families of *Moor*, marquiſes of *Drogheda*, and has been beautifully repaired by the preſent lord Drogheda, ſtill wearing the venerable appearance of an abbey. There is a nurſery at *Monaſterevan*, for the charter-ſchools of the prov. of Leinſter; and the *Grand canal* has been carried up to this town from Dublin, ſince which, it has been much improved and enlarged, with ſeveral new buildings, this is a market town, and alſo holds fairs on 28 March, 29 May, 31 July, and 6 Dec. It is a curacy in dioc. of Kildare. Notwithſtanding what has been mentioned of St. *Evan*, it appears that the grant of the land to this abbey by the charter of *O'Dimeſey*, was witneſſed by *Nehemiah* biſhop of *Kildare*, and muſt have been executed between the years 1177 and 1185. The former derivation of the name of this place, is therefore rejected by others, upon ſtrong grounds; and this place is ſaid to take its name from the river *Abhan* (now called *Barrow*) on which it ſtands. The abbey appears to have been founded for Ciſtertians in 1177 or 1185, and dedicated to St. Mary, by *Dermit O'Dimeſey*, king of Offaly, by and with the conſent of *Muredach O'Connor*, at a place called *Roſs-mac-trion*, or the wet field on the water, *Roſs-glaſs*, or the wet green, and *De Roſca Balle*, or the habitation in the wet meadow. Being ſit. in a woody and wild country, this place became in ſome meaſure an aſylum for felons, plunderers and robbers, on which account, in 1297 the abbot was accuſed of receiving ſuch people into his houſe; but he proved that he never knowingly received either felons or robbers; nor had he power to reſiſt or detain them: the jury however fined him half a mark, for not endeavouring to raiſe the hue and cry, when any offences were committed in his neighbourhood. This town might be conſiderably more improved than it is; mills for the manufacture of flour might be eſtabliſhed here, and alſo a linen and hempen manufacture, the adjacent lands being well calculated for the production of flax and hemp. The road from hence to Kildare lies thro' a bog, which was in former times an extenſive foreſt. This bog reſts on a bed of calcareous gravel and limeſtone rock, and ſeems to be a branch of that extenſive moraſs, the bog of *Allen*, and is every where ſurrounded with ſtrong calcareous ſoils. There is alſo a place of ſame name, in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; where a monaſtery was founded, as appears by an inquiſition taken 28*th* queen *Elizabeth*.

MONASTERNAMONA, ſee *Mourne-abbey*.

MONASTERNENAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. *Poblebrien*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Here an abbey was founded by *O'Brien*, in 1148 or 1151, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Near this monaſtery, marſhal *Malby* in 1579 at the head of 100 horſe and 600 foot ſoldiers, defeated 2000 of the Iriſh, tho' they fought valiantly at firſt, yet were 260 of them ſlain, amongſt whom was Dr. *Allen*, the famous legate from the ſee of Rome. The abbot of this place ſat as a baron in parliament. On the ſuppreſſion it was granted to ſir *Henry Wallop*, knt. This place is ſometimes written *Monaſterrionagh*.

MONASTERNICALLIAGH, ſit. near *Lough-gir*, in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; here was formerly a nunnery for Canoneſſes of the order of St. Auguſtin; dedicated to St. Catherine.

MONASTER-NI-ORIEL, i. e. the *Abbey of Oriel*, ſit. in pariſh of *Kilgarvan*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, not far from a ſeat called *Ardtully*; here are the veſtigia of an antient building, which by tradition was a religious houſe, called *Monaſtor-ni-Oriel*: ſir *James Ware* does not mention it.

MONASTERORAS, ſit. near *Edenderry*, in bar. Cooleſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter. ſir *Jn. de Bermingham*, earl of *Louth*, founded a monaſtery here in 1325 for conventual Franciſcans; this place was formerly called *Totmoy* or *Thetmoy*, but after him was called in the Iriſh tongue *Monaſterfeoris*, or the monaſtery of *Mac Feoris*. In the year 1511, *Cahir O'Connor*, lord of Ophaly, was ſlain near this place by his own countrymen. It was once a place of ſtrength, and held out a conſiderable time in the year 1521, againſt the earl of *Surrey*, then

lord

onasterevin is a remarkably neat improving town, on one side open to the river Barrow, which has been crossed by a newly erected bridge

26 SE 60

solitude the symbols of their order, changing the site of their old habitation to the brow of the hill, overlooking the sea & a precipitous & romantic glen, at the mouth of which stands the newly erected church: the only vestige of these religious is a small secluded burial ground, whither the simple peasantry invited by the sanctity of the spot, continued to bring the remains of the country after it ceased to be hallowed by the presence of the Monks, in 1636, a family of the name of Archdeacon of the old Religion, who held this estate built the castle, a large & gloomy pile, in good repair, lately occupied as a Barrack, being flanked by 4 square towers, tradition states that under female management, the cost of its erection was only 4 pence, the workmen having engaged to take their food & clothing from the Lady of the Mansion, whose profit & loss being nicely balanced left 4d in the latter scale: by this family the old benedictine walls, were once more repaired & converted into a family chapel, in the reign of Wm 3d. The archdeacons were attainted the estate changed hands and is now by marriage with two coheiresses the property of Lords Longfd & de Vesci. The parish is tithe & cess free

There is a sunday school and in that part of Passage, wh is in this parish is the National School belonging to the R.C. District in wh this is included. The following are the principal ornamental places. Rock Cottage. Miss Parker: Waterview Mrs R. Parker. Carrigmahon O'Grady: Rock Lodge Dr Galloway Esqr. Monkstown Robt Shaw. Esqr.

Monkstown, p. Bar. of Kerricurrihy, Cork. Munster

south side of Cork Harbour: 7 Irish miles from Cork. The living is a V. in the Diocese of Cork and gift of the Lords Longford & de Vesci under composition for tithes at £60 pr. ann. The church was ~~erected~~ commenced 8th Novr 1830 & opened for divine service in 1832, it is a small neat cruciform fabric in the pointed style of architecture with a tower & spire of cut limestone 70 ft high, it stands near the mouth of a romantic & picturesque glen which opens to the Harbour & forms in connection with the ornamental cottages on the beach one of the most pleasing objects in the beautiful panorama of the Harb

The building cost £950 is capable of seating 300 persons. The cost was collected by subscriptions of Revd Mr Hollingswo of the Hill wh Cove contributed £300, Lords Longford & de Vesci, £100 who also endowed it with the vicarial tithes; Messrs O'Grady & Wyse £100 & the late Gerard Callaghan Esqr, to whose exertions the church is mainly to be ascribed, £50 besides a grant of the site.

The following inscription is cast on the Bell

1 "Monkstown Protestant Church erected by vol: cont: collect in Eng. Ireland & Engl. by Gerd Callaghan Esqr M.P. for Cork. & b Revd A.G.H. Hollingsworth." 2 "The first Protestt Ch. erected since" 3 "Lords Longford & de Vesci gave the Endowmt, Gerard Callaghan first commenced the subn & gave the ground for the church, Robt Sha Esqr gave the Glebe in perpetuity." 4 A.G.H. Hollingsworth first Protest. Incumbent. Wm Hill, of Cork Archt. Ch. completed Ma Robt Shaw, Wm Andrews; Church Wardens. The name of th p. is derived from a monastery of Benedictines belonging to the Priory of St John's Waterfd who laid the foundn of their residce here in the 14th century upon a grant of land made by the McCarthys to the p ent establishment. In the lapse of years from causes now un known their secluded habitation was deserted & became a rui Its patronage & possession passed from Waterfd to the original Abbey of Bath & some of its members planted a new

lord lieutenant, who at laſt took poſſeſſion of it. On the general ſuppreſſion it was granted to *Nicholas Herbert*.

MONASTERRIONAGH, ſee *Monaſternenagh*.

MONEA, a fair town in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held Whitſun-monday, 26 Aug. and 12 Nov. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

MONEDURLACK, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

MONEGAY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

MONEMINTER, or *Monemoynter*, a rectory in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

MONETUAGH, ſit. near Elphin, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

MONETY-BOG, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

MONEY, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

MONEYGALL, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 66 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place near *Roſcrea*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

MONEYGLASS, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

MONEYHORE, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 24 Feb. 26 May, 18 July, 2 Oct. and 6 Dec.

MONEYMORE, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 83 miles from Dublin; it is a poſt and fair town; near it is *Spring-hill*, a very handſome ſeat; fairs held 4 Jan. and 8 May.

MONGARRET, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

MONISEED, ſee *Monyſeed*.

MONIVEA, ſit. in bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 89 miles from Dublin; this place was built, and the linen manufacture eſtabliſhed in it, and the neighbourhood about it, by the late *Robert French*, eſq; who in conſideration of the incorporated ſociety paying him 300*l.* built the charter ſchool here for 40 children, provided furniture for the ſame, and engaged to maintain and cloath them during his life, and provide them with all neceſſaries, the ſociety only paying the maſter's ſalary. He alſo granted 2 acres of land in fee, whereon the ſchool is erected, and let 15 acres of arable land for 31 years at the yearly rent of 5 ſhill. and 5 pence per acre. The profit of the land and labour of the children being applied to their maintenance and the ſupport of the ſchool. This is a chapelry in dioc. of Tuam. Fairs held 12 May and Oct.

MONIVERALAGH, ſit. near *Granard*, prov. Leinſter.

MONKNEWTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

MONKSGRANGE, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

MONKSTOWN, a village in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, in which is an old caſtle which was built by the family of *Archdeacon*, anno 1638; it is large and in ruins, and was flanked by four ſquare turrets.—Alſo a place in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 5 miles from Dublin, and 1 mile beyond *Black-Rock*: it is ſaid to have been ſo called from an antient convent of Monks. Here is the country reſidence of lord *Ranelagh*, with other handſome ſeats.

Kerricurrihy

MONMAKEMOCK, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

MONOMOLING, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

MONROE'S-GROVE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, near *Gilford*, and on the banks of the river *Bann*; it is a gloomy plantation of fir trees, which gives a traveller no unpleaſing variety; the proſpect however is ſoon changed into an open, tho' hilly country, moſtly under corn.

MONSEA, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

MONTAGH, ſit. near *Elphin*, prov. Connaug.

MONTALTO, a ſeat of lord *Moira*, ſit. near Ballinahinch, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MONTANAGEE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 19 July, 22 Sept. and 1 Dec.

MONTERBANY-HILLS, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

MONTPELIERE, ſit. near *Mount-venus*, in bar. Upper Croſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, above 5 miles from Dublin caſtle; here is a very large ſtone houſe, the property of the Rt. Hon. *Tho. Conolly*, which however has long remained uninhabited.

MONTRATH, ſee *Mountrath*.

MONYGLANE, ſit. near *Rathfryland*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MONYLANE, ſit. in bar. Upper Iveach, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MONYSEED, a village ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; otherwiſe written *Moniſeed*.

Moon, or *Moun*, a fair town in bar. Kilkea and Moon, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, where is a large church, formerly a Franciſcan monaſtery, and near it one of the large mounts or raths, where a gentleman was by his particular deſire, interred not many years ago, on the very ſummit, which his heirs cauſed to be railed round and planted with trees; this village is ſit. within 3 miles of *Caſtledermot*; fairs held 12 Aug. and 28 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Moor, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moycarne, co. Roſcommon, prov. Conn.

Moor-abbey, the ſeat of the Rt. Hon. the marquis of *Drogheda*, ſit. at Monaſterevan, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It was originally an abbey of Ciſtertians, dedicated to St. Mary, and founded in 1177, or 1185, by *Dermit O'Dimeſey*, king of Offaley, by and with the conſent of *Muredach O'Connor*, at a place called *Roſsmagh-trion*, or the wet field on the water; *Roſsglaſs*, or the wet green, and *De Roſea Balle*, or the habitation in the wet meadow. Tradition, or rather the monkiſh annals, relate, that in the 7th century, St. Abhan, St. Emin, or St. Evin, founded a ſumptuous abbey here; and granted to it the privilege of a ſanctuary; from whence it was denominated *Monaſterevin*. It has however been aſſerted by ſome late writers, that St. *Emin*, or *Abhan*, is only the river *Barrow*, antiently called *Abhan*, (on whoſe banks the monaſtery ſtood) canonized and converted into a ſaint, as many ſuch things were; and that *Monaſterevan*, or *Monaſterabhan*, ſignifies only the monaſtery on the river *Abhan*. At the general ſuppreſſion, this abbey was granted to *George* lord *Audley*; who by aſſignment made it over to *Adam Loftus*, viſc. *Ely*; who held the court of Chancery, during the rebellion in 1641, in the great hall of the monaſtery, yet in being, and lined with fine Iriſh oak. The lord chancellor's daughter *Alice*, marrying *Charles* the 2d viſc. *Drogheda*, Monaſterevan and the greater part of the *Ely* eſtate, came into the *Moor* family. In 1767, the preſent marquis of Drogheda, beautifully repaired the antient abbey, by enlarging the windows, placing a new roof, and recompartitioning the whole; preſerving however, the external walls and original form, except ſomewhat lengthening the Eaſtern front. The great hall, and the antient door of the Southern front, ſtill retain their priſtine ſtate; and the whole has the venerable appearance of the original gothic ſtructure. His lordſhip alſo pulled down the old church, which ſtood near the monaſtery, on the right of the E. front; and rebuilt it, in a neat gothic ſtile, at the other end of the town. He alſo walled in the demeſne, with a high wall, except on the ſide next the river. This demeſne contains near 1000 acres; nearly in the centre of which riſes a large conical hill, well planted, and commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of the country. Near the Deer-park, on the N. ſide of the hill, are ſome remains of the antient wood, in former times the retreat of felons, plunderers and robbers; and laſt occupied (towards the cloſe of the laſt, and commencement of the preſent century) by one *James O'Dempſey*, commonly called *Jamus a Coppuil*, from his dexterity in horſe ſtealing.

Moore-bay, ſit. in bar. Moyferta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Moore-church, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Moorfield, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, prov. Ulſter.

Moor-park, a ſeat of lord *Mountcaſhel*, ſit. near Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a ſeat near *Roſtrevor*, prov. Ulſter.

Moortown, antiently called *Glaſſmore*, ſit. about one mile from *Swords*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here was an antient abbey, at which St. *Cronan*, with all his monks were inhumanly murdered by a party of Daniſh pirates.

Mora, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. (Dr. *Beaufort.*)—A pariſh in co. *Waterford*, prov. Munſter. (Dr. *Smith.*)

Moragh, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Moregaga, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connau.

Morgallion or *Morgalyon*, a *barony* in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Morgans, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Morisk, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. There is a village in it of ſame name, where the *O'Mallies*, lords of this diſtrict founded a friary for Eremites, following the rule of St. Auguſtin: large ruins of this building may ſtill be ſeen.

Morit-castle, ſit. about 1 mile from *Emo*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. It was a large and ſtrong building, whoſe venerable ruins are now almoſt entirely clad in ivy. Near this is the elegant ſeat of lord *Portarlington*.

Mornanstown, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Morning, ſit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Mornington, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, it gives title of earl to the family of *Cooley*.

Morristown, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here are ſome antient ruins. This

place

Moone, a p. on the little river Grieze & on the great road from Dublin to Cork, 2 m. fr. Ballytore, wh. is the post town. Counsellor Ash was interred in the earth and a monument placed over his remains, which has been since destroyed a.v. united to Timolin. Here is a spacious R.C. Chap which belongs to that of Castledermod. Moone Abby the seat of Benedt. Arthur Yates Esqe – Moone Mills an extensive concern enlarged & improved by Ebenezer Shackleton Esqr now capable of grinding 12000 bags a year, adjoining it is an elegt. resid.ce in the Elizabethan style of architecture built by the same gentln. The parish good grey clay slate for building – Agriculture improving turnips common, chiefly tillage with a good deal of pasture The present remains of the Abbey consist of the skeleton of the church There is also a square Tower of the ancient Castle.

Morristown Biller is on the high road from Dublin to Limk. on the river Liffey, adjoining the post town of Newbridge he R. is united with Old Connel, in the Diocese of Kildare nd gift of the Crown. The Ch. built in 1828 in the Early nglish Style of Architecture by a grant of 600£ from the and a oan of 300 from the Board of First Fruits, is under Composition for tithes at 85 pr. ann. a large portion of this parish is tithe free There is no R.C. Chapel but the parish is included in the R.C. District attached to Old Connell Chapel Here is Moorefield House, a handsome brick Mansion, the seat of Tourenty Moore Esqr, situated in a finely wooded demesne above the Liffey & commanding from the back a fine view of the dist. mountains of Wicklow. There is some good Brick Clay, which is worked up into Bricks; The parish is chiefly tillage, & well off for fuel_.

26 SF 60

Mountfin is the seat of Capt Carey beautifully situated on the margin of the Slaney under the shelter of a finely wooded eminence 5 miles from Enniscorthy & 5 m. fr. Newtonbarry.

Mountgarret is a small district within a mile of the town New Ross containing the ruins of a Castle, which confers the title of Visct on the 2d Eldest branch of the noble family of Butler This Castle is exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough of New Ross by Charter of James 1st.

place is alſo called *Morriſtown Biller*, to diſtinguiſh it from another place in ſame co. a few miles diſtant from it, called *Morriſtown Lattin*.

MORTLESTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

MOSGROVE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 17 March, Thurſday after Trinity-Sunday, 21 Sept. and 8 Dec.

MOSS-SIDE, ſit. in co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulſter, 123 miles from Dublin; fairs held 21 May, 21 July and 23 Nov.

MOSSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

MOSTRIM, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſt.

MOTHEL, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, ſometimes written *Mothill*. It lies about 2 miles S. of Carrick; here was formerly an abbey of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, or according to ſome, of Ciſtertian monks, founded by St. *Brogan* in the 6th century; and at the diſſolution granted to ſir *Walter Raleigh* in fee-farm: there are ſome remains of this abbey near the pariſh church.

MOUNTAIN-CASTLE, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 30 Nov. Here is an antient caſtle which belonged to the *Magraths*.

MOUNTAINSTOWN, ſit. near *Navan*, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNT-ALBANI, otherwiſe called *Mont albani*, is a ſmall fort in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, with a double ditch round it, by the ſide of a river called *Carrickaſticken*, about half a mile diſtant from *Ballirickan caſtle*; there appears to have been an outward camp adjoining to it, upon the banks of that river, capable of containing about 500 men. It is ſaid to have been the ſtation of a colony of Scotchmen or *Albanians*, from whence it has its name; and under the *tumulus*, or little mount, within the area, 'tis ſuppoſed the chief, or ſome eminent warrior was buried.

MOUNT ALEXANDER, a ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, near *Comber* or *Cumber*; which gave title of earl to the family of Montgomery.

MOUNT-BAGNAL, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNTBELLEW, a village ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

MOUNT-BELLEW-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 80 miles from Dublin; here are good flour-mills; and about 2 miles from this place are the ruins of a caſtle.

MOUNT-BOLUS, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, 53 miles from Dublin; in the vicinity of this place, are the ruins of a church and ſome caſtles.

MOUNTCASHEL, ſit. near Gowran, prov. Leinſter: it gives title of *earl* to the family of *Moore*.

MOUNT-CHARLES, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 114 miles from Dublin; fairs held 17 March, 9 June, 22 Sept. and 18 Nov.—Alſo a place ſit. near *Enniſcorthy*, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNTDILLON, ſit. in bar. Half-rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

MOUNTDRUID, a ſeat near Killeny hill, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here is a Druid's-temple, or place of worſhip, a piece of curious antiquity: there is alſo a banquetting room erected in the gothic ſtile, which is often miſtaken for an old caſtle; near it are the ruins of Killeny church, and alſo a very beautiful bay.

MOUNTEAGLE, a village ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a name given to a high mountain in bar. *Moriſk*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, otherwiſe called *Croagh Patrick*. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Brown*, now earl of *Altamont*.

MOUNT-EAGLE LOYAL, a manor or ſegniory, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, otherwiſe *Caſtleiſland*.

MOUNTEATON, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNTERCONAGHT, ſee *Munſter-conagh*.

MOUNTEVANS, ſit. within 2 miles of *Turvey*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNTFIN, a handſome ſeat in bar. Scarawalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

MOUNT-GABRIEL, a high conical hill, near the village called *Skull*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; on the top of it is a remarkable deep lough, which is but a few yards over; it has been ſounded from the N. E. with a hundred fathom line, and yet the hole was deeper; the water oozes out of the mountain to the N. W. and this cone is above 300 yards higher than the level of the ſea; from it is a proſpect of a vaſt extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the *mizen-head* to *Roſs*, with an infinite number of iſlands, bays, creeks and harbours.

MOUNTGARRET, a village in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, which gives title of viſc. to a branch of the family of *Butler*.

MOUNTGARRET-FERRY, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin.

MOUNT-HALL, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; where there is a pleaſant ſeat.

MOUNT-HAMILTON, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 106 miles from Dublin, otherwiſe called *Grange*; fairs held 4 Jan. 3 Mar. 4 June and Oct. not far from it are the ruins of a church.

Mountheaton, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Munſter.

Mount-hill, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; where fairs are held 1 July and Oct.

Mount-icy, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Mount-ievers, ſit. near *Six-mile-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Mountjessop, ſit. near *Longford*, prov. Leinſt.

Mountjoy, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; it gives title of *baron* to the family of *Gardiner*. Lat. 54 : 53, lon. 7 : 11.

Mountjuliet, ſit. near *Thomaſtown*, prov. Leinſter.

Mountkennedy, ſit. near *Newtown-mountkennedy*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-leader, a handſome ſeat at the foot of a hill, called *Clara-hill*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Mount-leinster, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; on the top of it is plenty of grouſe, hares, and foxes; and a well, ſaid to be unfathomable, the water of which is uſed as an antidote againſt ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous humours; and ſaid to be ſerviceable in healing the *King's evil*.

Mount-loftus, ſit. near *Gowran*, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-long, a handſome caſtle of the *Longs*, on the E. ſide of *Oyſter-haven*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; not far from which is *Bellgooly*, where the Iriſh had their camp, for the firſt years of the wars of 1641.

Mount-malby, a name given to *Slieu Donard* mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Mount-mellick, a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 41 miles S. W. of Dublin; it is much inhabited by the people called Quakers, and has fairs on 17 Mar. Thurſday after Trinity-ſunday, 26 Aug. 29 Sept. 1 Nov. and 11 Dec.

Mount-merrion, a ſeat of lord *Fitzwilliam*; it is diſtant 4 miles from Dublin caſtle, and within ½ a mile of Stilorgan, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; 'tis finely ſit. on a riſing ground, the houſe is a large and handſome edifice, and the demeſne adjoining is well improved,

Mount-nebo, ſit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-north, a handſome ſeat of lord *Liſle*, ſit. within 3 miles of *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; N. E. of which is *Drumdowne*, a ruined caſtle of the *Barrys*.

Mount-nugent, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; where fairs are held on 1 June and 21 October.

Mount-odell, a handſome ſeat in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, about ½ a mile E. of *Knockmoan caſtle*; near it a parcel of human bones, half burned, were diſcovered in heaps of ſtones, called *kearns*: here is a vein of black marble, without the leaſt intermixture of white.

Mount-panther, a pleaſant ſeat of lord *Glerawly*, ſit. a little N. of *Dundrum*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; oppoſite to which on the ſea-ſhore, is the ſmall village of *Jerela*.

Mount-pelier, a fair town in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 8 May, 10 June, 8 July, 7 Sept. 19 Oct. and 8 Dec.

Mount-pleasant, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo in bar. Uppercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-prospect, ſit. near *Roſcommon*, prov. Connaught.

Mountrath, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 46 miles from Dublin; it is a poſt and fair town, and gives title of earl to the family of *Coote*. It lies a few miles S. W. of Maryborough, between which places may be ſeen *Ballyfin*, the magnificent ſeat of the Hon. *Weleſley Pole*. Fairs held 17 Feb. 2 Thurſday in May, 29 Sept. Thurſday before 12 Nov.

Mount-rivers, a handſome ſeat in co. Cork, pariſh of *Donaghmore*, prov. Munſter, about a mile S. of *Donaghmore caſtle*; it commands an extenſive proſpect to the S. near it a large human ſkull was dug up, which was almoſt double the common ſize.

Mount-shannon, a ſeat of lord *Fitzgibbon*, ſit. near *Limerick*, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Conn.

Mount-silk, a ſeat in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Mount-sion, ſit. near Limerick, prov. Munſt.

Mount-stewart, the ſeat of lord *Londonderry*, ſit. near *Down*, prov. Ulſter.

Mount-stillary, ſit. in bar. *Duhallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Mount-talbot, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; where are fairs on 8 May, 14 June, 1 Nov. and 21 Dec.

Mount-tarran, ſit. in bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-temple, a village ſit. in bar. Clonlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a ſeat in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, which gives title of baron to the family of *Temple*, now viſc. *Palmerſton*.

Mount-tisdal, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-town, ſit. in bar. Skreen, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-uniack, a ſeat in the pariſh of *Killeigh*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in the gardens of it are orange, plantane and cyprus trees; about 3 miles S. W. is the caſtle of *Inchiquin*, near which are ſome plantations of *witch elms*, which bear ſeed; this place is diſtant from Dublin 109 miles.

Myross a parish in the Barony of the East Division of West Carbery, County of Cork and Province of Munster; bounded by the Mail Coach Road from Cork to Bantry on the North, 4 miles from Skibbereen and 5 miles from Rosscarbery both of which are post towns - There is a Penny Post recently established in the village of Union Hall The Living is a Rectory in the Diocese of Ross. and gift of the Bishop of Cork & Ross. The church was erected in 1827 in the village of Union Hall by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In this parish is a R.C. Chapel The following gentlemen's seats occur in this parish Myros Wood, the elegant seat & picturesque demesne of Coppenger Esqe. This much admired spot was for many years the favorite residence of the present Earl of Kingstown. It extends along the West side of an inlet which comes up from Glandore Harbour and presents one unbroken mass of foliage Brade - Revd Edwd Packenham Thompson. Benlaghan Major Powell, here the last of the ancient family of O'Donovan Lt. Genl. R. O'Donovan Clontarf, Rd Townshend. Fishing and agriculture employ the population. Petty sessions are regularly held in the village of Union Hall once a fortnight. In this parish are excellent quarries on the lands of Lord Audley which are said to be about to be worked. It possesses every facility for navigation on both sides of the parish by means of Glandore Harbour on the East and Castle Haven on the West. The parish is altogether under tillage conducted on the old system. A Dispensary is supported partly by subscription & partly by Grand Jury Presentments A fair for Cattle is held at Benlaghan on Ascension Day - A parochial School for children of both sexes containing on the average of 1833, 40 children. A School was about to be established in connection with the Board of Education. A Castle at Raheen near Castle Townshend - Dr Swift sometimes resided at Rock

26 SE 60

Mount-usher, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Mount-venus, a ſmall village 2½ miles beyond *Rathfarnham*, and 5 miles from Dublin caſtle, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is greatly expoſed to the air, which tho' ſharp, is pure; and the general opinion of its ſalubrity is ſuch, that this place is much reſorted to, for the preſervation or recovery of health.

Mount-wogan, ſit. near *Clain*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here are good flour-mills, and an antient mote or rath.

Mourne, a bar. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, in which St. *Jarlath*, the ſecond biſhop of *Armagh*, was born; it takes its name from a ridge of high mountains, called the mountains of *Mourne*, from the Iriſh *Moor Kinn*, i. e. the great ridge; theſe mountains are remarkable for having been the birth-place of ſeveral men of very large ſtature; inſomuch that the "*men of Mourne*," became a proverbial ſaying: in this bar. is the lofty mountain called Slieb-Donard which is ſaid to be 3150 feet above the level of the ſea.—Alſo the name of a *lake* and a *river* ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

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Mourne-abbey, ſit. in bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is now a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne. Here was a preceptory of Knts. Hoſpitalers, or Knts. of St. John of Jeruſalem; it was founded in the reign of king John, under the invocation of St. John the *Baptiſt*, by an Engliſh gentleman, called *Alex. de Sancta Helena*; the Iriſh call it *Monaſter-namona*; it had ſeveral great poſſeſſions, particularly a large domain on the ſpot, five plowlands in the pariſh of *Temple Michael* in Muſkerry, beſides a great number of pariſh tythes; they were granted to *Tiegue Mac Carty*, whoſe deſcendants forfeited them in 1641. The body of the ruined church which ſtill remains, was 180 feet long: in the church are ſome graveſtones of the Barretts, Quinlans, and other antient Iriſh families; a ſhort way from this ruin is *Ballynamona* church, rebuilt in 1717; near this church is a charity ſchool.

Movill-*upper*, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. on Lough Foyle, in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. A monaſtery was founded here by St. Patrick.

Movill-*lower*, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—There is alſo a place called *Movill*, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, where an abbey was erected; part of the ruins of the church ſtill remain, and the veſtiges of ſome large foundations appear in the cemetery.

Mowny, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Moy, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; where are fairs on 12 March, July, and 22 Nov.—Alſo a *river* which riſes at the foot of a mountain called *Knockneſhee*, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, and after meandering thro' a fertile country, about 45 miles, (accounting for its ſituations) diſcharges itſelf in the Atlantic ocean, under the port of Killala: on the banks of this river are 3 of the antient round towers, and ſeveral abbeys; it divides the co.'s *Mayo* and *Sligo*; on this river is one of the moſt conſiderable ſalmon fiſheries in the kingdom.—Alſo a *river*, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Moyagh, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Moyagher, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: it is in ſome places written *Moyangher*.

Moyalbe, ſit. near Leighlin, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. At this place *Cormac* king of Caſhel, fell in battle A. D. 908.

Moyallen, ſit. near *Portadown*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 63 miles from Dublin.

Moyalliffe, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Moyangher, ſee *Moyagher*.

Moyard, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Moyashel, a bar. joined with *Magheradernon*, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Moyatta *river*, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Moybolgue, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Moycarne, a bar. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Moycashel, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village and antient caſtle of ſame name.

Moycool, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Moycosquin, ſit. near *Colerain*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter. In 1172, an abbey was founded here for Ciſtertian monks.

Moycullin, an antient bar. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in which is a village of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

Moydoe, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter: in it is a village of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh; here was a very antient abbey.

Moydrum, ſit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Moyfenrath, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Moyferta, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, in which is a village of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe.

Moygeesh, ſee *Moygoiſh*.

Moyglare, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Moygoish, or *Moygeeſh*, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Moyhenny, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Conna.

Moyinnis, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy, and ſit. near the ſpot where the preſent town of Belfaſt now ſtands, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Moykarky, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Moyketney, antiently ſit. near the preſent bar. of Lurge, in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Moylagh, ſit. in bar. Half-fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo in bar. Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, where an antient abbey was founded.

Moylary, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Moyle *river*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Moylena, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. In 906, *Cormac*, king of Caſhel, was ſuddenly attacked by *Flan*, king of Meath, and *Carubhal*, king of Leinſter, who plundered his country; but in 907, he defeated thoſe enemies on the plains of Moylena. *Cormac* was again invaded in the year following, and fell in battle, on the plains of *Moyalbe*, not far from *Leighlin*.

Moyliscar, a pariſh in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Moylurg, an antient diſtrict of the *M'Dermots*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Moylusk, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Moymet, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Moymurtemny, a diſtrict formerly adjoining the bay of Carlingford, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Moynalty, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 35 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which are the ruins of a caſtle, and 2 miles farther thoſe of a church. This village is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.

Moynart, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

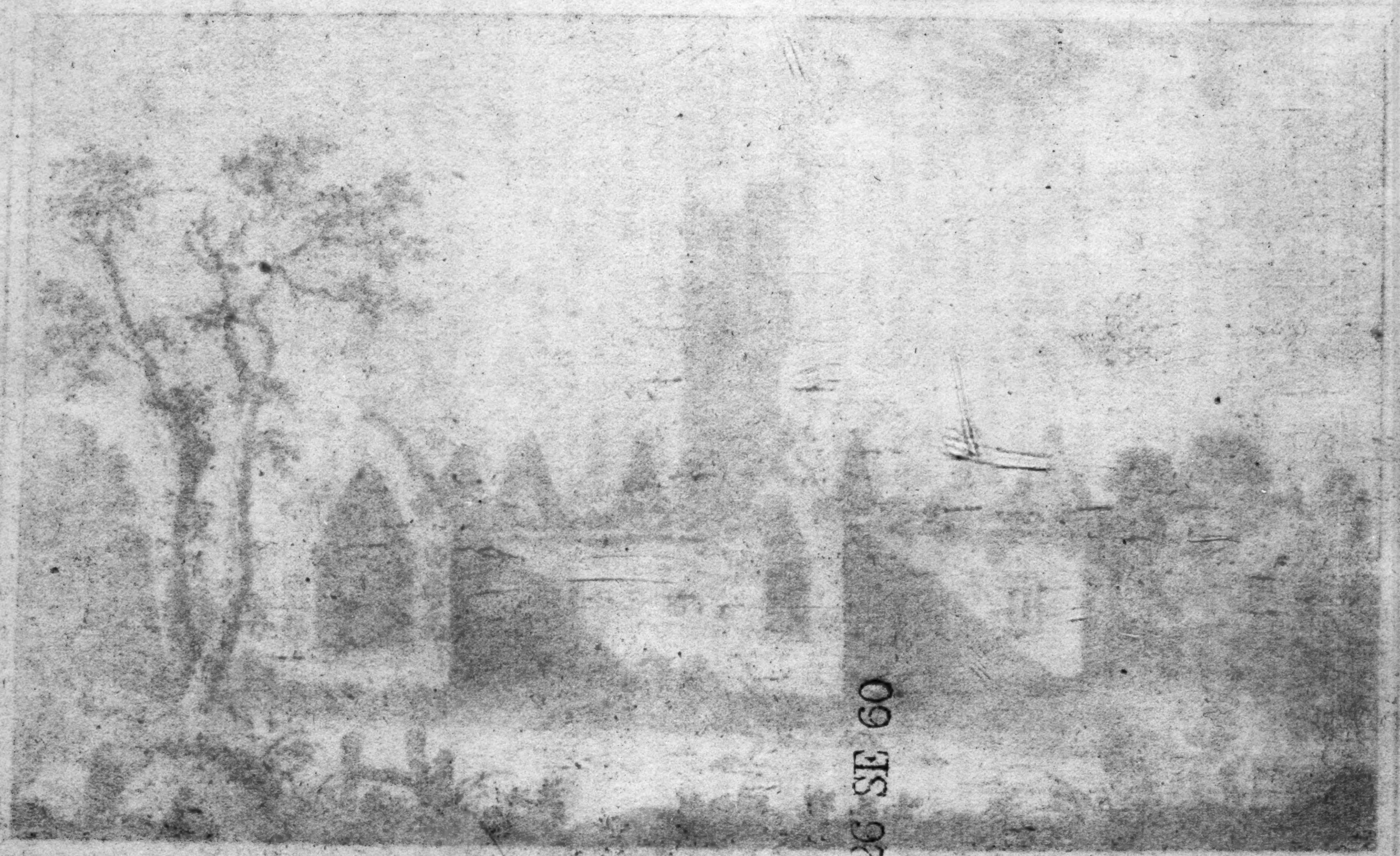
Moyne, a *river*, (ſometimes called *Moy*) ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter—Alſo a place in bar. Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a fair town, ſit. in bar. Tyrawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 July and 14 Oct. Here are the large remains of *Moyne-abbey*, once a beautiful and extenſive building, ſit. on the Weſtern ſide of the river *Moy*, and about ¼ of a mile from the great road leading from *Ballina* to *Killala*. Its ſituation is beautiful, tho' lonely and ſequeſtered; the grounds around it fall gently on every ſide, 'till they form a flat of four or five acres, partly ſurrounded by the river, but chiefly by a wall, which is ſtill entire, and ſurrounds the precincts of the abbey on every ſide, 'till it meets the water, which is at this place very deep, and its banks rocky and ſhelving. One ſide of the abbey is ſhrouded with ſome old aſh and oak trees; the abbey itſelf is almoſt perfect, except the roof and ſome buildings on the N. ſide, which were taken down about 40 or 50 years ago, by the proprietor, to furniſh materials for a dwelling houſe. This abbey was founded in 1460, by *M'William Burke*, for the ſtrict order of Franciſcan friars, by the advice of *Nehemiah O'Donoghue*, who introduced into Ireland the laſt reformation of the ſaid order, which previous to the middle of the 15th century, had become much relaxed in their diſcipline and morals. Some however affirm, that *Thomas Bourk M'William Oughter* was the founder, and that father Nehemiah took poſſeſſion of the houſe agreeable to the licenſe of pope Nicholas 5th. Provincial chapters of the order were held here in the years, 1464, 1498, 1512, 1541 and 1550. In the month of June 37th queen *Eliz.* a grant was made to *Edmund Barrett* of this friary and its poſſeſſions, at the yearly rent of 5 ſhill's. It has a remarkable ſquare tower in high preſervation, which you aſcend by a helix of 101 ſteps, on one ſide of which there is a confeſſionary of hewn ſtone for two prieſts to ſit in, with a hole on each ſide for the perſons confeſſing to ſpeak through. The cloiſters are ſtill entire and of exquiſite workmanſhip; moſt of the beautiful ramified ſtone work of the windows is ſtill preſerved; the inſide of the abbey has been long uſed as a burial place, and the chancel, with all the niches round the church, are filled with human bones. The only entrance is thro' a low arched door in the S. ſide. The river *Moy* is navigable for ſloops and other ſmall craft for about 40 yards above the abbey, where it begins to grow very ſhallow and rocky.

Moynoe, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Moynoy, antiently ſit. near *Croghan*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Moyowla *river*, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Moyra, ſee *Moira*.



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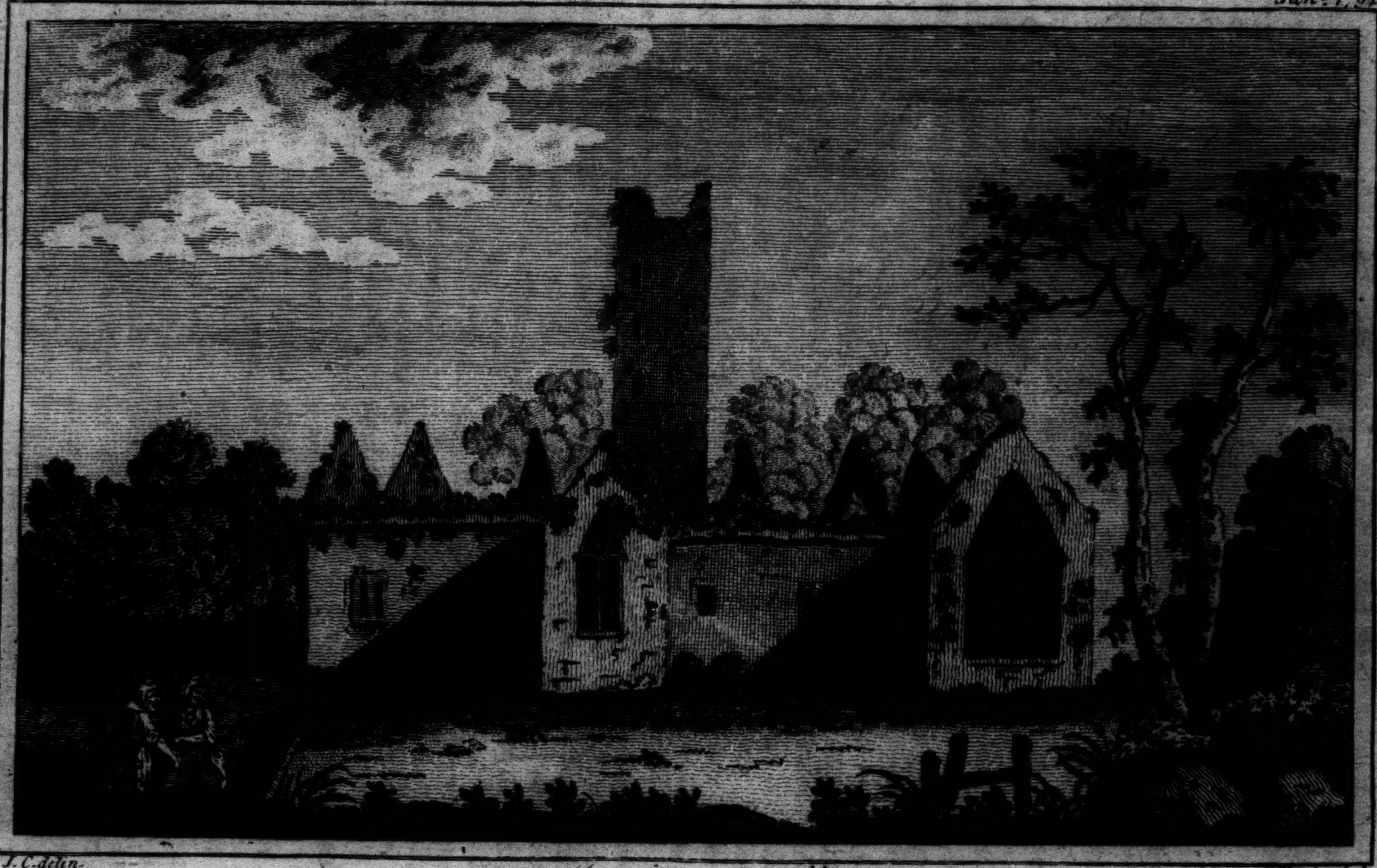

J. C. delin. Clayton sculp.

Moyne Abbey

Moyslecht, an antient diſtrict, ſit. near *Fenagh*, in bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught: celebrated in the antient Iriſh poems, for being the place where *Tigernmas* firſt introduced the worſhip of *Crom* or Fate; for which he and his followers are ſaid to have been deſtroyed there by lightning.

Moystown, ſit. by the river *Bruſna*, in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Moy-turey. There were two places under this name. 1ſt, the *Southern Moyturey*, ſit. not far from *Lough Maſk*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; celebrated for being the ſcene of action between the *Belgian* and *Danan*, or Caledonian ſepts, about 80 or 100 years before the Chriſtian æra.—2nd, the *Northern* Maghturey, ſit. near *Lough Arrow*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; celebrated for an engagement there between the *Belgians* and *Fomorians* on one ſide, and the *Danans* on the other, ſome few years before the birth of Chriſt; in which the *Belgians* were again defeated.

Moyvally, ſit. in bar. *Kilkennyweſt*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo in bar. Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Moyviddy, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Moyvore, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 48 miles from Dublin; 2½ miles beyond which, is *Forgney church*; fairs held 4 May, 20 Aug. and 5 Dec.

Moyvore-castle, now in ruins, ſit. 3 miles beyond *Iniſtimond*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Muad River, now the river *Moy*, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Muchally, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Muck, an *iſland*, ſit. on coaſt of the bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Muckish *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Muckno, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Cremourne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Muckris-point, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Muckully. There are two vicarages of this name in dioc. of Offory, one ſit. in bar. Knocktopher,—the other in bar. Faſſachdining, both in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Mucruss, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 146 miles from Dublin, it is a handſome ſeat, near the lake of *Killarney*; here is alſo a lake called *Mucruſs lake*; the natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was that of a luxuriant garden; where a great variety of trees and ſhrubs, the produce only of a more favourable clime, flouriſhed ſpontaneouſly; as the *Arbutus*, *Juniper*, *Yew*, *Buckthorn*, *Service* and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks; the ſeeds and original plantation of which, Dr. *Smith* ſuſpects to have been laid here many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbeys, where meeting with a ſoil and climate favourable to their propagation, they have wonderfully flouriſhed ever ſince, without requiring any aſſiſtance from art. An abbey was founded here in 1440, for mendicants of the order of St. Francis; it is ſit. on an eminence, riſing over the *lake*, and is in tolerable preſervation; it ſerves as a burial place to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, where according to tradition, many Iriſh kings and chiefs lie buried. In the centre of the building is a curious *yew* tree, the trunk of which is between 7 and 8 feet in circumference, and its boughs form a complete covering to the cloiſter, which is a ſquare of 12 yards.

Mucullagh *rocks*, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Mudhorn, now the bar. of *Mourne*, in the S. of co. Down, prov. Ulſter; in which St. *Jarlath*, the 2d biſhop of Armagh, was born.

Muff, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 72 miles from Dublin; cloſe by the road ſide are the ruins of a caſtle; fairs are held on 12 Aug.—Alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Tyreſkerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin; where are fairs on 1ſt Thurſd. in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Likewiſe a fair town in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fair days 4 May, 5 Aug. 25 Oct. and 11 Dec.

Muggort's-bay, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Mugheriny, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Muglins *rocks*, ſit. near *Dalkey iſland*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Mulaghcrew, ſit. near Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 2 Feb. 17 Mar. Eaſter-Monday and Tueſday, 1 May, 17 June, 26 July, 15 Aug. 18 Sept. 18 Oct. 16 Nov. and 21 Dec. This place is ſometimes called *Mulleghgrew*.

Mulahish, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 26 May, 17 Aug. and 20 Sept.

Mulahuff, or *Mullahaff*, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; here is a ruined caſtle near the banks of the river *Mang*, called *Mulahuff caſtle*; fairs are held here 26 and 27 May, 21 Aug. and 18 Sept.

Mulhussy-castle, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Mulkan, ſit. in bar. Roſclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Mullabrack, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. *Fews*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter. (Dr. *Beaufort*.) It is placed by *Scalè* in bar. *Orior*.

Mullagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a place ſit. near *Longford*, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Mullaghan, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Mullaghearn *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Mullaha *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Mullahaff, ſee *Mulahuff*.

Mullahithart, a village ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin; here are the ruins of a church and antient burial place.

Mullahoo, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Mullamore, ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Mullanstown, ſit. near *Ardee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Mullavilly *church*, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; it is a chapelry in dioc. of Armagh.

Mulleghgrew, ſee *Mulaghcrew*.

Mullet, a *peninſula*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Mullinabro, ſit. in bar. Ibercon, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Mullinacuff, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. *Shilelagh*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. (Dr. *Beaufort.*) It is placed by *Scalè*, in bar. *Ballinacour*.

Mullinahone, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 70 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 May, 1 Thurſd. July, 14 Sept. and 1 Thurſd. Dec. Two miles beyond it, is *Gurteen caſtle*; 1½ mile farther, is *Cloneen caſtle*; and a mile beyond that, is *Ballynard caſtle*.

Mullinahow, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 25 Sept.

Mullinakill, ſit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo near *Balruddery*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the name is ſometimes written *Mullynakill*.

Mullinavat, ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 68 miles from Dublin; fairs held Eaſter-tueſday and 3 Oct. 'Tis ſometimes written *Mulnavat*, and *Mullinevat*.

Mullincross, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Mullinderry, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Mullingar, a borough and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; diſtant 38 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 30, lon. 7 : 50. This is the aſſizes and ſhire-town for the co. Weſtmeath, it has a barrack for 2 troops of horſe, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Granard*. This place was an antient palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of *Petit*. Within a few miles of it are the ruins of a *church*, and alſo thoſe of a *caſtle*; this town is ſit. on the river *Foyle*; it holds a great *wool* fair, and is a place of good trade. In 1227, the priory of St. *Mary*, formerly known by the name of "*the houſe of God of Mullingar*," was founded here by *Ralph de Petyt*, biſhop of *Meath*, for regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtin. A Dominican friary was alſo founded here in 1237, by the family of *Nugent*, ſome ruins of which ſtill remain. In 1622, the friars of *Multifarnham* began to erect a houſe here for friars of the order of St. *Francis*, but it was never compleated. Fairs held 6 April, 4 and 5 July, 29 Aug. and 11 Nov. 3 miles from this town is the ſeat of the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Belvedere*.

Mullits, or *Mullets*, a cluſter of iſlands, ſit. on the N. W. point of the co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; the largeſt being about 10 miles in length, in which was a barrack for a foot company.

Mullogh, a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 12 Feb.

Mulloghanee Bridge, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 51 miles from Dublin.

Mullogher, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter

Mullogheross, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Mullone, a village ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Mullrankin, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Mullrea *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Mullyglass *church*, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Mulphedder, a fair town in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 23 May and 13 Nov.

Mulroy-bay, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Multifernon, or *Multifarnham*, a village ſit. on the river *Gaine*, in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 4 Mar. 13 May and 1 Sept. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. A monaſtery was founded here for conventual Franciſcans, in 1236, by *William Delamar*; and in 1460, we find it reformed by the friars of the ſtrict obſervance. The rank of this houſe was ſo high, that a provincial chapter of the order was held here in 1529. The Franciſcans continued in open and peaceable poſſeſſion of this place 'till 1641, and 'tis ſaid the grand rebellion of that year was preconcerted and contrived in this friary. The building was rather neat than ſumptuous; between the body of the church and the chancel,

cel was a narrow but handſome ſteeple, 60 feet high; the whole was ſet on fire by the *Rochfort* family; ſome ruins which remain ſhew its extent and workmanſhip: the building was of a blackiſh ſtone, and the E. window, totally devoid of ornament, is ſtill entire.

Mumhan, the moſt antient name of the prov. of Munſter, derived from the old Celtic *Mamman*, or the country of the great mother. All the Celtic tribes in general, denominated themſelves, not from their chieftain as commonly ſuppoſed, but either from their ſituation or object of religion. The principal objects of adoration among them, were firſt, Fate or Providence, under the names of *Crom*, *Crim* or *Crum*; ſecondly, the ſun or elementary fire, conſidered as the active principle of nature, under the names *Baal*, *Beal* and *Bol*, or *Heul*, *Ull* and *Oll*; thirdly, the earth or univerſal nature, conſidered as the paſſive principle or great mother; under the ſeveral names of *Mamman*, *Ama*, *Anum*, *Anagh*, *Aonagh*, *Ops* and *Sibhol*. Thoſe who conſidered *fate* as their object of adoration, denominated themſelves *Crombrii* or *Crimbrii*, as thoſe who inhabited the Weſtern coaſt of Belgium; and thoſe, as the aboriginal Britons, who conſidered the *ſun* as the principle, denominated themſelves *Bolgæ*, *Bealadh* and *Ulladh*, whilſt thoſe who thought the earth the moſt worthy of eſteem, denominated themſelves *Mamanagh*, or Mamonii, i. e. the children of the earth or great mother. The moſt antient inhabitants of the S. of Ireland, derived their origin from the antient *Silures*, who inhabited the Southern coaſts of Britain, and tho' of the *Belgian faith*, principally adored *Maman* or the great mother, when they in particular diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the name of *Momonii*, and on their arrival in Ireland, gave their diviſion the name of *Moma* or *Mumhan*, a name which is ſtill retained in the preſent name of Munſter, comprehending the co.'s of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry and Clare. We have given this account from Mr. *Beauford's* tract on the antient topography of Ireland, contained in *Col. reb. Hiber.* No. 11. Mr. *O'Connor* in his *Diſſert.* and other writers, derive the name Munſter from *Eochy Mumha*, who was king of Ireland, ſeveral ages before the chriſtian æra; they tell us that in this early period, *Degad*, of the race of *Oliol Aron*, tranſplanted alſo a conſiderable colony of the *Ernai* into Munſter, where he was elected king, and his followers became a very conſiderable people for ſeveral ages, under the name of the *Degades*, or *Munſter Ernai*.

Mundrehid, ſit. between *Borris* and *Anatrim*, in bar. Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. An abbey was founded here, over which St. *Laſarien* was abbot about the year 600.

Mungret, a village near Limerick, prov. Munſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick. Here are the remains of *Mungret abbey*, ſit. near *Loughmore*; it is ſaid to have been erected in the 4th century, before the arrival of St. *Patrick* in Munſter; it is however indubitable that St. *Patrick* placed St. *Neſſan* here, who died in 551; the *Pſalter* of *Caſhel* gives an account of this abbey, that it had within its walls ſix churches, which contained (excluſive of ſcholars) 1500 religious; 500 of whom were learned preachers, 500 pſalmiſts, and the remaining 500 wholly applied themſelves to ſpiritual exerciſes; the ruins of this abbey may ſtill be ſeen, conſiſting of the walls of a church, which do not indeed beſpeak either its antiquity, or former ſplendor: the F. end is 47 feet long by 16 broad, with a plain narrow window; the centre or nave, is 33 feet by $28\frac{1}{2}$, and the communication from this with the E. end, is by a ſmall arch; on the N. ſide of the nave, is a ſmall porch or entrance; the W. end is 12 feet by 22; on the N. ſide whereof, is a ſmall ſquare tower, with ruined battlements; there are no tombs to be found here, but at a ſmall diſtance N. E. are ſome old walls, which probably made a part of the abbey. In the year 908, *Cormac Mac Culnenan*, archbiſhop of Caſhel, and king of Munſter, by his laſt will, bequeathed to this abbey 3 ounces of gold, an embroidered veſt, and *his bleſſing*.

Munleagh, ſit. near *Dundrum*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Munry *river*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Munsheer-hill, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Munster, a large, and the moſt Southern prov. of Ireland; a rich and pleaſant country, bounded on the N. by Leinſter and Connaught, and on the E. W. and S. by the ocean, it contains the co.'s Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, in which are 59 bar.'s, 816 pariſhes, and 3.377,150 acres, its principal town is Cork; its antient name was *Mumhan*, and in latter ages it was divided into *Deſmond*, or S. Munſter, *Ormond*, or E. Munſter, and *Thomond*, or N. Munſter; it lies between lat. 51 : 15 and 53 : 00, and lon. 7 : 10 and 10 : 40.

Munster-conogh, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghen, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter: there was an endowed hoſpital here; king *James* granted a leaſe of it for the term of 21 years, to ſir *Edw. Moore*, at the yearly rent of 1*s*. 4*d*. This place is ſometimes written *Munterconnaught*, and is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore.

Munterloney *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Murdering-Glen, a place ſo called in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, within 3 miles of *Bantry*; it is a valley, in which are vaſt quantities of rocks and ſtones thrown together in a kind of ſportive confuſion, as if they were ſhot out of the mouth of a prodigious large volcano, and the adjacent hill on the top, being hollow, with a ſtony edge round it, looks not unlike the mouth of one.

Murhir, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Iraghticonner, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Murlagh, ſit. near *Dundrum*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Murragh, a village ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Murvagh, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Muscriage-thire, an antient diſtrict of the *O'Kennedys*, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Musgry, ſee *Muſkerry*.

Muskerry, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, antiently called *Muſgruidhe*, or *Muſgry*; it gives title of baron to ſir *Rob. Tilſon Deane*, bart. who was created baron Muſkerry in 1780. Here are a chain of mountains to the W. of the *Boggra*, called Muſkerry, and ſometimes *Muſhry*, or *Muſſiry* mountains, ſit. near *Macroomp*; on one of which *Mahon*, the brother of *Brien Boromh*, was ſlain, at the place called *Leaght Mhaghthamhna*, or Mahon's grave, about the year 976. Theſe mountains are diſtinguiſhed into *Muſkerrymore* and *Beg*, i. e. the larger and leſſer mountains; theſe range partly N. and S. are high at both extremes, and hollow in the middle, the upper part is covered with ſedgy graſs and bog, the rocks, with *London-pride*; the torrents have worn ſeveral deep furrows in their ſides, which diſplay no other ſoil but ſlaty pebbles, of a red, white, and dark colour; but nothing of any metallic ſubſtance. *Muſkerry* was the antient diſtrict of the *Barrys*.

Muthel Church, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 77 miles from Dublin; near 2 miles from it are the ruins of *Clonea caſtle*.

Muttock-bridge, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Myra-castle, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, about 44 miles from Dublin; it is now in ruins.

Myros, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Myrtle-grove, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Mun.

Myshall, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 47 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, Here are the ruins of a church.

NA

NAAS, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, having in it a borough and poſt town of ſame name, ſit. on a branch of the river Liffey, about 15 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 10, lon. 6 : 50. Fairs held 17 March, Aſcenſion day, Whit.-monday, 10 Aug. and 22 Nov. It ſends two members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Mayo*. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Burke*. Naas was a place of ſome note, as appears by ſeveral ruins yet remaining; near the town is a Daniſh mount or rath. This place was antiently the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter; the name ſignifies *the place of the elders*, for here the ſtates of that prov. aſſembled, during the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries, after the *Naaſteighan* of *Carmen*, had been anathematized by the Chriſtian clergy. On the arrival of the *Engliſh* it was fortified; many caſtles were erected, the ruins of which are partly viſible; and parliaments were held there. At the foot of the mount or rath are the ruins of a houſe founded in 1484, for Eremites of the order of St. Auguſtin. In the 12th century, the baron of Naas founded a priory dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, for Auguſtinian regular canons. In the centre of this town the family of *Euſtace*, erected a monaſtery for Dominican friars, dedicated to St. *Euſtachius*; and it appears that their poſſeſſions in *Naas*, were granted them in the year 1355. A public inn is now erected on part of the antient foundation. Within half a mile of *Naas*, are the ruins of *Jiggins-town* houſe, began (but never finiſhed) by lord *Strafford*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of king Cha. Iſt. *Naas* is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare.

Nadrid, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Jan. and 10 Oct.

Naffoy Lough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Roſs, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Nagle-mountains, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, towards the S. of the co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Nagnatæ, ſee *Naguatæ*.

Naguatæ, an antient diſtrict in the W. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy, and in ſome copies corruptly written *Nagnatæ*; it was called by the old Iriſh, *Slioght Gae*, and is the ſame with the preſent co. *Sligo*, prov. Connaught.

Nairn, ſee *Narne*.

Nallenroe-lough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Nanny-water, a ſmall river ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Nantenane, a fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 10 July,

July, 5 Aug. and 12 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, and otherwiſe written *Nantinan*.

NARNE, or *Naren*, or *Nairn*, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, about 137 miles from Dublin; it is a poſt town.

NARRAGH, a bar. joined with *Reban*, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, and called the bar. of *Narragh and Reban*.

NARRAGHMORE, a fair town, ſit. in bar. *Narragh*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 28 March. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. Here is a handſome ſeat of *M. Keatinge*, eſq.

NARROW-WATER, a village ſit. in bar. upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, about 54 miles from Dublin; fairs held 17 Jan. 4 May, and 2 Oct. It takes its name from the river *Newry*, which is alſo called *Narrow-water*, and from hence all the coals that come down the *Newry* canal, muſt be ſhipped off, for Dublin. On this part of the river ſtands the caſtle of *Narrow-water*, built on a rock, (which ſtraitens the channel) where two ferry boats maintain a communication between this co. and that of Louth. Near it ſome ſalt works have been erected. At this place is three fathom water; and from this point to the town of *Newry*, are two ſmall leagues, but no depth of water except for ſmall craft.

NASH, a fair town in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 24 June and 20 Nov.

NATENENE, a fair town in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held Whit.-tueſd. and Wedneſd.

NAVAN, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough, poſt and fair town of ſame name, ſit. on the river *Boyne*, about 23 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 53:40, lon. 7:10. It is a rectory in dioc. of Meath; and returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Preſton* family. Fairs held Eaſter-mond. day after Trinity-ſund. 2 Mond. in Sept. and 1 Mond. in Dec. The town conſiſts of 2 chief ſtreets, which interſect each other at right-angles. The tholſel or town houſe, is a handſome ſtone building. This place was formerly in great repute; and walled in by *Hugh de Lacey*, It was an antient palatinate, and gave title of baron to the family of *Nangle*. An abbey for regular canons dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was erected here; but whether antecedent to the end of the 12th century is not certain: about that period however, it was either founded or re-edified by *Joceline de Angulo* or *Nangle*. In the burial ground are the remains of many antient tombs, with figures in alto relievo; and the preſent barrack for one troop of horſe, is built on the ſite of the abbey. Within a mile of Navan are the ruins of *Donaghmore church*. In the church yard ſtands a round tower, about 70 feet high, and 12 in diameter; the door is 10 feet from the ground. This is an opulent town, and ſaid to contain about 4,000 inhabitants, moſt of them induſtriouſly occupied in different branches of trade.

NAUL, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 14 miles from Dublin, and within 8 miles of *Drogheda*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. At this place is a romantic glen, overhung with rocks, wherein are many caves; the old *caſtle* of *Naul*, ſtands boldly ſit. over this romantic glen, thro' which a ſmall ſtream winds its courſe, dividing the co.'s of Dublin and Meath; and a ſmall diſtance lower down, it forms a fine waterfall, called *the Roches*. A little beyond *Naul*, are the ruins of *Snowton caſtle*.

NEAGH-LOUGH, ſee *Lough Neagh*.

NEAL, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 Feb. 6 May, 4 Aug. and 5 Nov. It is uſually called "*the Neal*;" here is the ſeat of lord *Kilmain*; diſtant from Dublin about 106 miles.

NEDDANS, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

NEDEEN, or *Needen*, a fair town in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 22 May, 1 July, 26 Sept. and 20 Nov.

NEIR, or *Sleeve Neir*, a mountain ſo called, ſit. in the bar. of *upper Iveach*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

NENAGH, a poſt and fair town in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 75 miles from Dublin. It is ſit. on a branch of the river *Shannon* that runs into *Lough Derg*. Here ſtand the ruins of an old caſtle, called *Nenagh-round*. Alſo thoſe of an hoſpital founded in the year 1200, for canons following the rule of St. Auguſtin. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, and was uſually called *Teachon*, or St. John's houſe. In the reign of Hen. III. a friary for conventual Franciſcans, was alſo founded here, and eſteemed the richeſt foundation of that order in the kingdom. Here is a barrack for 2 troops of horſe. Near this town *Brien*, ſon of *Mahon Menevy O'Brien*, in 1370, obtained a complete victory over his uncle *Turlogh*, aſſiſted by the Engliſh forces, under the command of the earl of Deſmond. From which battle, he obtained the ſurname of *Brien Catha an Aonaig*, or "Brien of the battle of Nenagh." This town was burnt on St. Stephen's-day, 1348, by the Iriſh. Fairs are held here on 29 May, 4 July and Sept. and 10 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe. Within 2 miles of it are the ruins of *Knockalton caſtle*.

NEPHIN *mountain*, one of the moſt remarkable mountains in Ireland, ſit. about 8 miles beyond *Caſtlebar*, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Neptune, a handſome ſeat of the late lord *Tracton*, and now belonging to lord *Clonmel*, ſit. near the *Black-rock*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4½ miles from Dublin caſtle.

Nethercross, a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Nethlash, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Neuragh-bridge, ſit. near *Newcaſtle*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Nevil-court, ſit. near *Gorey*, prov. Leinſter.

Nevinstown, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here is an antient burial place, and the ruin of an old church; near it is the ſeat of Mr. *Fitzgerald*.

New-abbey, ſit. near *Kilcullen*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It was founded in 1460, by *Rowland Euſtace*, of a great and antient family in this co. the tower is ſtill ſtanding, and ſome part of the abbey, the ruins of the reſt have contributed to build ſeveral dwellings near it. In the inſide *Rowland Euſtace* and his lady lie buried, their monument remained in preſervation 'till the year 1786, when it was deſtroyed with other parts of the building, in order to erect a Roman catholic chapel with the ſtones. On the tomb in alto relievo, was the effigies of ſir Rowland, baron of *Portleſter*, and his lady, *Margaret Jenico*. Sir Rowland appeared cloathed in armour, according to the cuſtom of the times. Lady Euſtace was in the faſhionable Engliſh dreſs of her age. Round the figures on the outer edge of the tomb, was engraven in relief, in that ſpecies of gothic characters, called church text, the following inſcription. "*Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Euſtace de Portleſter, qui hoc mo. conſtruxit et fundavit, et qui ob. die Decemb.* 19 *A. D.* 1496, *etiam pro anima Margaretæ uxoris ſuæ.*" The ſteeple fell to the ground about the year 1764. This Rowland was ſon to ſir *Edw. Euſtace* of *Harriſtown*, lord baron of *Portleſter*; and many years chancellor and treaſurer of Ireland; he built a chapel in St. *Audeon's* church, Dublin, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and erected a monument therein, with this inſcription, viz. "*Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Euſtace de Portleſter, qui hunc locum ſive capellam dedit in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis; etiam pro anima Margaretæ uxoris ſuæ, et pro animis omnium fidelium defunctorum. Anno Dom.* 1455." Lady *Elizabeth Zouch*, firſt wife to *Gerald*, the 9th earl of Kildare, died 11 Oct. 1517, and was interred in this abbey, near to her mother *Aliſon*, and to the earl her huſband. In Aug. 1582, a leaſe of the abbey was granted to *Edmund Spencer*. Near this place is a handſome ſeat of the *Carter* family, on the oppoſite ſide of the river *Liffey*.

27 here
or at New
Abbey

Newbliss, a fair town in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held Sat. before Eaſter-day, 30 May, 1ſt Sat. July, and 30 Nov.

Newborough, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 98 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a name given to the borough of *Gorey*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Newbridge, ſit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, near 21 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of *Great Connel* abbey, formerly one of the moſt magnificent buildings of that kind in this kingdom. At *old Connel* is a fine Daniſh mount. Fairs are held [illegible] *Newbridge* 3 May and 15 Aug.—This is alſo [illegible] name of a place in bar. Duhallow, co. Co[illegible] prov. Munſter, 126 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 109 miles from Dublin.—Likewiſe a place in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 29 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

Newbridge-inn, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 21½ miles from Dublin; between this and *Newbridge*, is the ruin of *Great Connel abbey*.

Newbrook, ſit. near *Tuam*, prov. Connaught;—alſo in co. Mayo, ſame prov. about 109 miles from Dublin.

Newbuildings, ſit. in the liberties of Derry, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 110 miles from Dublin.

Newcastle, a bar. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough and fair town of ſame name, ſit. 2 miles from *Clondalkin*, and 7 from Dublin; it is a poor and reduced place, which returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Latouche* family; fairs held 9 May and 8 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. Lat. 53 : 17, lon. 6 : 59.—Alſo a place in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 75 miles from Dublin. At one ſide of which is *Slieve Donard*, the higheſt of the mountains of *Mourne*; the caſtle here was built by *Felix Magennis*, in the year 1588. There is a handſome ſeat here; and in this co. is another caſtle of ſame name, ſtanding boldly over the ſea, on a neck of land 3 miles E. of Portaferry.—Alſo a place in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, on the high road to Kerry, 114 miles from Dublin, it is a handſome town, where was a religious houſe, poſſeſſed by the Knights Templars. It is ſaid they uſed ſome barbarous cuſtoms which greatly diſguſted the Iriſh, who watching a favourable opportunity, attacked a number of knights riding out together, and put them to death; the place is ſtill remembered where their remains were interred. This order was ſuppreſſed in the famous council of *Vienna*, 22 March, 1312. *Newcaſtle* conſiſts of a large ſquare, where markets and fairs are held; on

the

Newbawn, otherwise Inch, a p. B. of Bantry, but chiefly in that of Shelmalier, Co. of Wexford, Province of Leinster; traversed by the old and new roads from New Ross to Wexford, 6 miles from the former, which is the post town. The R. is united to that of Adamstown. The Church is in ruins. Here is a spacious R.C. chapel united to that of Adamstown. This parish contains only one gentleman's seat, Scullabogue of fearful celebrity; which has not been occupied since the flight of its former possessor Mr King, just before the battle of New Ross — it was occupied, pro tempore, by the unfortunate Beauchamp Bagnel Harvey, the general of the rebel forces; it is now the property of Lt Genl Robt Browne Clayton, who has built a small lodge contiguous for the occasional residence of some part of his family which he has named Carrigbyrn Lodge — The Fatal Barn, in which a number of Royalists of both sexes were confined, among whom there were at least 7 Catholics collected from the surrounding country and kept as hostages for the safety of the prisoners taken in the battle of New Ross, was of course consumed with the unhappy victims it contained; but about 5 years ago 1828 in clearing away the accumulation of rubbish, a number of half burnt shoes were found in some of which were the joints of the toes, also a great quantity of half consumed human bones of other parts of the body were also found — This parish contains several large farms held by opulent Yeomen, whose houses bear testimony to the comfort & opulence of their owners; The agriculture is generally much improved, the system of drilling potatoes is almost universal; the soil being light is chiefly under tillage: The habitations of the smaller farmers and peasantry are gradually approximating to the neatness of the English Cottage, under the auspices of the resident gentry and the exertions of the Agricultural Associations, which offer annual premiums for this branch of rural economy — Every assistance is afforded by the landlords in the improvement of this class of habitations: on the Scullabogue Estate, several neat cottages have been annually erected, which form a pleasing contrast to the wretched cabins of the neighbourhood: Among other beneficial plans for ameliorating the condition of the peasantry, one attended with the best effects was tried in this parish, which is situated several miles from the nearest market town, a journey to which for common necessaries was the loss of a whole day & in many cases attended also with pecuniary loss. To obviate this evil, a Shop was established by Mrs Browne Clayton, furnished with the commonest necessaries and some of the first comforts of a Cottage: these goods were all purchased at wholesale prices and with ready money and retailed to the ~~peasantry~~ tenantry 25 per cent under prime cost — In this business the lady, attended by a servant, superintended the sale of everything stipulating, that no tenant should be permitted to purchase who was not perfectly cleanly in their dress & persons. At first these ignorant people, unconscious of the great advantage to them of this scheme, came with all the suspicion & tendency which usually accompanies the dealings of the lower classes, freely passing their remarks on the price and quality of each article: All this was submitted to with great good nature & forbearance, till it was discovered by comparison with the purchases made at New Ross of the same articles by their neighbours to whom this advantage was not accessible, how much cheaper every thing was to be had here & in as much better, at any [illegible] during [illegible] & labour besides the necessary loss of time in whiskey or other refreshments: At length become fully sensible of their advantages, the manners of the grown up peasantry, as those of the children had already become by the establishment of schools supported & conducted by the same benevolent lady, became improved, their address softer & more respectable & their habits more cleanly — The miserable state of insubordination, which was spreading in this County during 1832 if it did not put a stop to these benevolent institutions drove their excellent conductors from the Country much earlier than it was their original intention to leave. Carrickbyrne, is a remarkable ~~lofty rocky~~ bold eminence of granite rising abruptly from the ~~surrounding~~ level and terminating in two conical points, here the rebel forces were encamped the nights of the 3. & 4 June 1798 before they made the attack on New Ross and no place could have been better chosen for the purpose whether we regard the difficulty of access or the almost unbounded prospect that is disclosed from the summit. Much of this rock has been planted of late by Genl. B. Clayton 300 acres were marked out for planting last year.

Newbridge, a small market and post town in the parish of Gt. Connel Barony of the same name Co. of Kildare, on the river Liffey, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 5 arches, 2 miles from Naas. It has two weekly markets on Tuesday & Friday. The town is the property of Thos. Eyre Powel Esqr. Here are very handsome Barracks, built about the yr 1820 consisting of two parallel ranges of buildings with a third of greater length at right angles to them nearly in the form of a broad H and capable of accommodating two regiments of cavalry, built after designs by Abraham Hargrave Esqr Architect Cork.

Newcastle, a parish in the Barony to wh. it gives name in the County of Wicklow & Provce of Leinster on the little river of Fartry and in the leading road from Dublin to Wexford, 2 miles from Newtown Mt Kennedy which is the post town.

The Living is a Vicarage in the Archdiocese of Dublin and gift of the Archbishop.

The Church is a neat appropriate structure situated in the village of Newcastle, which consists of several genteel cottages. The parish is thickly inhabited by genteel protestant families and a Church is now in course of erection by private subscription at Newtown Mt Kennedy with a view to accommodate that side of the parish.

At Kilquade Kilmurry and Kil. St Catherines are R.C. Chapels, the latter has for sometime been disused but is now being repaired as an additional place of R.C. Worship. This parish is united to that of Kilquade in the parish of Delgany.

Among the gentlemen's seats in this parish are Newtown Mt Kennedy, the seat of Robt Gunn Cunningham Esqr. Woodstock Lord Robt Tottenham Bishop of Clogher. East Hill, Geo. Audain Lambe Esqr. Glendarragh, St Geo. Knudson Esqr, Alltydore — Blachford Esqr, Tinny Park Stanton Esqr and Mt John Archer Esqr.

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Petty sessions are held every fortnight at Newtown Mt Ky — a Market was formerly held at Newcastle on Friday, the Castle is said to have been built by Piers Gaveston, favourite to K. R the Northern ſide ſtands a market-houſe, with an aſſembly room ; on the S. ſide the church, which is the neateſt in the co. and is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick ; it was finiſhed in 1777; at the ſole expence of lord *Courtenay*. It ſtands cloſe to the walls and fortifications of the Knts. Templars, of which one of the caſtles is fitted up for lord *Courtenay's* agent. Fairs are held here on 3 May, 20 Aug. and 1 Oct.—Alſo a place in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 36 miles from Dublin, about 2 miles from it is *Inniſheene church*.—Alſo a bar. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, in which is a fair town of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin. Fairs held 1 April, 10 July, 1 Sept. and 6 Dec.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a place in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, at which one of the antient round towers was erected.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

NEWCESTOWN, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter ; ſairs held 8 Jan. Whit-tueſday, 15 Oct. and 14 Dec. 3 miles from this, is *Strawhill*, formerly called *Kilbrenin*, where an abbey was founded in the 8th century : part of the ruins thereof are ſtill remaining on a riſing ground.

NEWCHAPEL, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

NEWCHURCH, a village ſit. in bar. Portnehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

NEW-FERRY, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 113 miles from Dublin. Here is a handſome ſeat of the *Courtnay* family.

NEW-FORGE, ſit. near Magherelin-bridge, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It is ſo called from an *iron-forge* formerly erected there, on the river *Lagan*. On the 9 Aug. 1707, a ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened here, which produced moſt extraordinary effects, and is deſcribed at large in Dr. *Smith's* hiſtory of this co.

NEW-FORREST, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Munſt.

NEW-GRANGE, ſee *Grange (new.)*

NEW-GROVE, ſit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinſter.

NEW-HAVEN, ſit. near *Balbriggan*, prov. Leinſter.

NEW-INN, ſit. in bar. Killconnel, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 82 miles from Dublin. On the *Loughrea road*, about a mile from this, are the ruins of a caſtle ; and a little farther thoſe of a church.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 81 miles from Dublin. 1½ mile beyond which are the ruins of the church of Oughtra ; and at like diſtance on the other ſide of this place, ſtands the caſtle and mount of *Knockgraffon*, on the river *Suir*.—*New-inn* is likewiſe the name of a place, otherwiſe called *Nineteen-mile-houſe*, in bar. Moyſenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, diſtant above 19 miles from Dublin.

NEWLAND, ſit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinſter.

+ see two leaves beyond

NEWMARKET, a village and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 142 miles from Dublin, and 5 Engliſh miles W. of *Kanturk*, in the N. W. part of the co. It conſiſts of one regular ſtreet, and is a conſiderable thorough fare into the co. Kerry. Here is a decent pariſh church. To the W. of this place, on the ſide of the road, towards *Blackwater-bridge*, ſtands *Caſtle-Mac-Awliff*, formerly the chief ſeat of that ſept. There is alſo another of their caſtles at *Carigacuſhin*, a mile N. E. of Newmarket ; fairs are held here 8 June and Sept. 10 Oct. and 21 Nov.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter ; fair days Eaſter-monday, 25 Aug. and 31 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught ; fairs held 2 May, 26 June, 5 Oct. and 28 Dec.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, 65 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which is *Caſtle Morres*, the handſome ſeat of lord viſc. *Mountmorres*.

NEW-MILL, a fair town in co. Cork, prov. Munſter ; fairs held 4 June.

NEW-MILLS, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 75 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PARK, ſit. near *Athlone*, prov. Connaught.—Alſo in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, about 59 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PASS, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 49 miles from Dublin.

NEW-PIER, a village ſit. in bar. Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

NEWPORT, a poſt and fair town in bar. Owney, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 86 miles from Dublin. Which gives title of *baron* to the family of *Jocelyn*. Here is a charter-ſchool for a great number of boys, which was opened in 1751, to the building and ſupport of which, the late lord *Jocelyn* contributed largely. Within 3 miles of this place is *Caſtle-Connel* ſpa, in co. Limerick ; ſairs held 23 Oct. Alſo a place ſit. near *Enniſkillen*, prov. Ulſter.

NEWPORT-PRATT, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Burriſhool, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 128 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 8 June and 11 Nov.

NEWRAH-BRIDGE, a village ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

NEWRATH, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

NEWRE *river*, ſee *Nore*.

NEW-ROSS, a borough town in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 67 miles from Dublin.

Dublin. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Loftus*. This town was formerly walled, and ſome of the gates ſtill remain. It lies on the river *Barrow*, which is here very deep, and ſhips of burden can come up to the quay, even when the tide is out. Near this place the rivers *Nore* and *Barrow* unite themſelves. The church is large, but the cuſtom-houſe and quay are both ſmall, and ſometimes over flooded many feet. It is one of the ſtaple ports for exporting *wool*, yet its trade is but inconſiderable; *beef* and *butter* are the principal articles exported. Here is a barrack for a troop of horſe, and a good ferry into the co. Kilkenny. Near this town is a charter ſchool, which was opened in 1741, for 20 boys. This is alſo a poſt town, and gives title of *earl* to the family of *Gore*. It was formerly adorned with many religious houſes, among which was a crouched friary, built on the ſummit of a hill in the town; but one of the friars having killed a principal inhabitant, the whole body of the people aroſe, put the friars to death, and totally deſtroyed the friary; on the ſite of which the monaſtery of St. *Saviour*, for conventual Franciſcans, was afterwards erected by ſir *John Devereux*; and the E. end of this laſt building is now the pariſh church. A friary for *Eremites*, following the rule of St. *Auguſtin*, was alſo founded here in the reign of Edw. III. This town is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns.

NEWRY, a borough, poſt and fair town in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, above 50 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 54: 12, lon. 6: 30. It is ſit. on the *Newry-water*, which was made navigable by act of parliament; it is the moſt conſiderable for trade of any place in this co. tho' not the ſhire-town to it; and is almoſt ſurrounded by mountains and rocky hills, except to the N. and N. W. where a proſpect opens into a good country, thro' which a canal is now carried. At the bottom of it runs the *Newry-water*, over which are two ſtone bridges, one to the *Dublin* road, of 6 arches, and the other in the way to *Armagh* of 10. It has the benefit of a large weekly market on every Thurſday, a good market-houſe, and holds fairs on Mond. after Eaſter-week, and 29 Oct. As a town of any conſequence it owes its riſe to ſir *Nicholas Bagnal*, knt. who was marſhal of *Ireland*, and did many memorable exploits here. He re-edified the town, and erected a church in 1578, about which time he built a ſtrong caſtle for the defence of the town. Here an abbey of Ciſtertian monks was founded in 1157, by *Maurice Mac Loughlin*, king of Ireland, and placed under the invocation of St. *Mary*, St. *Patrick*, and St. *Benedict*; the endowments of which were confirmed by *Hugh de Lacey*, earl of Ulſter, A. D. 1237. It was called the abbey of *Newry*, in Latin *Neweracenſe Monaſterium*, and in the foundation charter *Iber Cyn tracta*, i. e. the flouriſhing head of a *Yew-tree*; and that the place took its name from *yew* trees, is confirmed by a current tradition of the natives, who ſay that two large yew trees formerly grew within the precincts of this abbey; and from whence it was called in the barbarous Latin of that age, *Monaſterium de viridi ligno*, and in Iriſh *Na Júr*, "of the yew-trees." And in antient writings the appellation of it for the moſt part plurally, viz. *the Newrys*. It is recorded that in 1162, the abbey library, all its effects, and a yew tree planted by the hands of St. *Patrick*, were deſtroyed by fire. In 1688, ſome *Engliſh* ſoldiers, in burying their dead, diſcovered in the S. E. quarter of the abbey, the ſtumps of ſome trees of fine wood, and without regard to the place, rooted up and converted them to ſeveral domeſtic utenſils, the wood being red, and bearing a fine poliſh. A mitred abbot formerly poſſeſſed the lordſhips of *Newry* and *Mourne*, and exerted therein epiſcopal juriſdiction, which after the diſſolution of the abbey was done by the temporal proprietor; theſe lordſhips now claim exemption from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and the proprietor (Mr. *Needham*) exerciſes the juriſdiction in his peculiar court, granting marriage licenſes, probates to wills, &c. under the old monkiſh ſeal. Some remains of the chapel of this abbey were ſtanding about 50 years ago. The abbey was converted into a collegiate church for ſecular prieſts, by Hen. VIII. A. D. 1543, but a few years after it was diſſolved, and granted by Edw. VI. to ſaid marſhal *Bagnal*, who made it his dwelling houſe, and ſoon after added many caſtles to the town, ſome of which ſtill remain. From him is deſcended Mr. *Needham*, who exerciſes epiſcopal juriſdiction as before mentioned, the ſeal of his court is a mitred abbot in his albe, ſitting in a chair ſupported by two yew trees, with this inſcription, "*Sigillum exemplæ juriſdictionis de viridi ligno, alias* Newry *et* Mourne." The church is ſeated on an eminence at one end of the town. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore. It was ruined in the rebellion of 1641, yet not ſo, but the ſteeple and walls remained entire; after the reſtoration it was in part covered in, and about 1720, the remainder was repaired. In 1729, it was raiſed 6 feet higher, to make room for a gallery, which the former height would not admit. It was originally built by ſir *Nich. Bagnal*, who lies here interred. Not far from the church there is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe; and alſo a Roman Catholic chapel. In 1689, the duke of *Berwick* burnt this town, to ſecure his retreat to Dundalk from the Engliſh forces under duke *Schomberg*. *Newry* returns 2 members

New Ross, als Ross Pont. Here, according to Colgan, was a Monastry founded by St Abban, which subsequently grew into a great city & was called Rossmactreoin. It was included in the honor of Leinster & passed on the death of Dermod MacMurrough to Strongbow. It was founded according to Camden by Isabel wife of Wm Marshal & in 1265 during the feuds of Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice & Sir Walter de Burg was fortified with a strong wall and fosse 20 ft deep & upwards of a league in extent. they were built by the townsmen. The Vintners, Mercers, merchants & Drapers began on the Monday from the hour of prime till noon & resumed their labours every Monday: 1000 went to the fosse with music, banners & gt pomp. The Priests also, who accompanied them fell to work at the fosse & labored right well, more so than the others being young & skilful and tall of stature, strong & well housed. The mariners also proceeded in good array to the no. of 600, & if all in port should have been hired they would have amounted to 1100. On Tuesday came the Tailors & Clothworkers, the Tentmakers, Fullers & Saddlers (Celers) 400. Wednesday Cordwainers, Tanners & Butchers 300 Thursday Fishermen and Hucksters 500 with whom were the Wainwrights 32. Friday The Farmers, Ploughmen and Graziers 350. Saturday The Carpenters, Blksmiths & Masons 350. On Sunday the Ladies assembled in procession innumerable they were excellent labourers & went to cast stones & carry them to the fosse, there was many a beautiful woman, many a mantle of scarlet, green & russet. The ladies also carried banners & when some were tired they sung sweetly to encourage the others. They resolved to build a gate to be called the Ladies Gate & there would fix their prison. These Walls when finished were said to be able to withstand 40.000 men. The number of men capable of bearing arms as taken from the muster-roll was

Crossbowmen 363
1200 archers
3000 armed with lances or axes
104 knights on horseback well armed

The poet adds never in any town did I ever see so many [illegible] glaives, and crossbows hanging on the wall. every house being filled with good shields, maces and talevaces. It is the most hospitable town in any land every stranger is welcomed with joy and may buy and sell without any thing being demanded of him.

Among the Collections of the 2nd Randle Holme of Chester is the Copy of a certyficate from the Souveraine of New Ross als Ross Port to shew how wee be free with them & they with theer Citty of Chester of all Customs 29 Augt 1582: to wh. is appended a seal with the figure of a grey hound pulling down a stag & beneath a bridge of several arches round the edge is S. OFFICI. SVPERIOR. NEWE ROSSE.

New Ross, a place of very considerable antiquity, ~~but its~~ the origin and remote history of which are equally involved in ~~the~~ obscurity: tradition ascribes the former to one Rose or Rosemacroom, variously described as a Danish Princess and the sister of Richd de Clare commonly called Strongbow, ~~of~~ whose identity & existence are ~~beyond~~ have hitherto eluded the powers of historical research. It was selected at a very remote period as the site of a religious establishment founded according to Colgan by St Abban and originally called Rosegl subsequently Rossmactreoin and latinised into Rossia. Its excellent situation for maritime purposes and the prosecution of the fishery, which ~~seemed~~ engrossed so large a share of public attention during the Danish occupation of the island may

* New market on the river Dallua: Here the Aldworths, formerly of Stanlake in Berkshire, have a handsome seat. In this town John Philpot Curran passed the early years of life: His father was Seneschal of the manorial Ct. & his first instruction was received in the village school: Here also was born Wm Clarke, the ossified man noticed by Dr Smith

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hers to parliament, the electors being *potwallopers*. A mile E. of Newry, at a place called *Crown-bridge*, is a Daniſh rath, beautifully ſit. near a pleaſing river.

NEWRY-MOUNT, ſit. near *Dundalk*, prov. Lein.

NEWSTONE, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

NEWSTOWN, ſit. near *Carlow*, prov. Leinſter.

NEWTOWN, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where are fairs on 13 May and 25 Sept.—Alſo a fair town in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.—Likewiſe a fair town in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fair days 13 May and 5 Dec.—Alſo a fair town in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; (at *Silver-mines*) fairs held 1 May and 11 Nov.—Likewiſe a poſt and fair town in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Eaſter-tueſday and 29 Oct. Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; on the N. bank of the river Boyne, at this place, about ½ a mile below *Trim*, a priory for regular canons of the congregation of St. *Victor*, was founded by *Simon de Rochfort*, biſhop of Meath, about the year 1206; he alſo erected the church into a cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In 1482 *William Shirwood*, biſhop of Meath, was interred here before the high altar. The remains of the large old church are ſtill in being, where is alſo to be ſeen an antient tomb, ſaid to have been placed there for a daughter of king *John*. Here was alſo a priory or hoſpital erected in the 13th century, for croſs bearers, or crouched friars, and the biſhops of Meath were either the founders, or great benefactors to this houſe. The priory ſtands on the S. ſide of the river, a little below the abbey and contiguous to the bridge; the ruins are extenſive, though by no means remarkable for regularity of ſtile, nor have they much appearance of a religious foundation. A ſquare caſtle adjoins the bridge, from whence a regular range of building along the water's-edge, extends to another caſtle at the E. end, near which ſtands the E. window of a ſmall chapel, of a light triple form, and on the road ſide near the caſtle is a very neat turret, built in an octagon form. This priory and its poſſeſſions were granted to *Robert Dillon*.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 87 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54: 38, lon. 6: 15. It is agreeably ſit. on the Northern point of the lake of *Strangford*, which at low water affords a fine level ſtrand for many miles. It was erected into a borough town, and incorporated under the name of a *provoſt*, 12 *burgeſſes and commonality*, by patent 11 *Jac.* 1ſt and the provoſt has power to hold plea of any ſum not exceeding 5 marks. The lake *Strangford* is navigable, and the tide flows up as far as this town; yet the principal and moſt beneficial trade of it, is the linen manufacture, and it is in repute for the ſale of fine *diaper linen*. The quakers eſtabliſhed a factory in it; and the preſbyterians have 2 meeting houſes, one of the *new* and the other of the *old-light*. A convent of Dominican friars was ſettled here, as 'tis ſaid by the *Savages*, others ſay by *Walter de Burgh*, earl of Ulſter, in 1244; in which chapters of the order were held in 1298 and 1312. At the ſuppreſſion of abbeys it was granted by king James Iſt with 3 town-lands belonging to it, to *James* viſc. *Claneboys*, at the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* They afterwards came by aſſignment to *Montgomery*, viſc. *Ardes*. The old church is a large building, divided into aiſles, by 4 handſome ſtone arches of the *Dorick* order. It was finiſhed, or at leaſt repaired, in 1632, as appears by an inſcription on the pulpit; the ſteeple was finiſhed in 1636. This church is out of repair, and ſervice performed in a chapel adjoining to it, built by ſir *Robert Colville*, ſince the revolution. The entrance into it is by a large ſtone door-caſe, curiouſly adorned with ſculpture. Within ſide, it is the neateſt piece of building to be met with in that prov. This town returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Caledon*: it is a curacy in dioc. of Down; and holds fairs on 23 Jan. 14 May, and 23 Sept.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, ſee *Buncloady*.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, ſit. in bar. Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 82 miles from Dublin. Here are very good flour-mills, and noted fairs for cattle. Within a mile of it are the ruins of *Caſtle-Bellew*, and 6 miles beyond this town are the ruins of a caſtle, on a ſmall *lake*. Fairs held 28 May, 11 Oct. and Nov.

NEWTOWN-BREDA, a village ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 94 miles from Dublin. The church here is remarkably neat and elegant; it meaſures 50 feet by 25, excluſive of the chancel, and is 25 feet in height. From the middle of the church, on each ſide, ſprings a ſemicircle of 18 feet diameter, which beſides enlarging the room, adds greatly to the beauty of the building. The ſteeple with the ſpire, built according to the exact proportions of architecture, attracts the eyes of all travellers. This church was erected under the direction of Mr. *Caſtell*, at the ſole expence of lady viſcounteſs dowager *Middleton*.

Not far from this place is *Belvoir*, a fine ſeat of lord *Dungannon*.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a fair town ſit. in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 65 miles from Dublin. It gives title of *baron* to the earl of *Laneſborough*. Fairs held 12 May, 5 Aug. 7 Nov. and 5 Dec.

NEWTOWN-CORRY, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. A charter ſchool was opened here in 1740, for the reception of 40 children.

NEWTOWN-CUNNINGHAM, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 122 miles from Dublin. Near 2 miles from which are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held 29 Oct. It is otherwiſe written *Newtown-conyngham*.

NEWTOWN-EYRE, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A charter ſchool was opened here in 1740, for the reception of 40 boys.

NEWTOWN-FARTULLAGH, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Eaſter-Tueſday, 4 Sept. and 31 Oct. It is diſtant 61 miles from Dublin.

NEWTOWN-FORTESCUE, a village ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

NEWTOWN-GLENS, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 109 miles from Dublin. 1 mile from which are the ruins of *Red-caſtle*. 3 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church.

NEWTOWN-GORE, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held 26 June and 15 Oct.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, ſit. in bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 53 miles from Dublin; 3 miles from it are the ruins of a barrack, built when the adjacent mountains were infeſted with robbers. Near this place, the antient Iriſh have recorded, that a battle was fought between *O'Neill* of Ulſter, called the *Black-beard*, and one of the princes of *Louth*, in which many were ſlain on both ſides, and where *O'Neill* alſo fell: the quarrel is ſaid to have originated at a feaſt given on the ſpot, by the prince of Louth's ſetting fire to O'Neill's beard. This village is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

NEWTOWN-LENAN, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, a borough and poſt town in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28 March, 13 June, 12 July and 29 Oct. It returns 2 members to parliament, patron, Mr. *Conolly*.

NEWTOWN-MOUNTKENNEDY, a village and poſt town, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 17 miles from Dublin. In its neighbourhood are the beautiful ſeats and improvements of general *Conyngham* and Mr. *Tottenham*.

NEWTOWN-PERY, adjoining to, and may be conſidered as part of the city of *Limerick*, prov. Munſter; the ſtreets of it were marked out by the proprietor, *Edm. Sexton Pery*, now lord *Pery*, in 1769, ſince which it has advanced rapidly in improvement, and forms an avenue to the city of Limerick, not to be excelled any where in the kingdom. This place was called *S. Prior's land*, and belonged to one of the religious houſes in *Limerick*; they were ſuppreſſed in 1537, and the land was granted to lord *Pery's* anceſtor, in 1543: St. *George's church* here, was opened firſt for divine ſervice on 14 June, 1789, it was ſo called in honour of his preſent majeſty; the church is light and elegant, of an oblong form; the Eaſtern window is a beautiful antique of the 13th century, preſerved and ſent there by lady *Hartſtonge*, from the church of the old Franciſcan convent, in St. Francis's abbey.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, ſit. in bar. Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 May and Nov.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 94 miles from Dublin. 2 miles W. of which is *Baron's-court*, a noble ſeat of the earl of *Abercorn*. Fairs held 28 March, 2 June, 10 Oct. and 10 Dec.

NICHOLASTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

NIER *river*, ſit. in bar. Glanehiry, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

NINCH, ſit. at the mouth of the river *Nanny*, and oppoſite to *Ballygart*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 71 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place of ſame name in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin; half-way between Dungannon and Omagh. Within a mile of which are the ruins of a church.—Alſo a place ſit. near Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

NINETEEN-MILE-HOUSE, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, near 20 miles from Dublin.

NIXON-HALL, ſit. near *Enniſkillen*, prov. Ulſt.

NIXON-LODGE, ſit. near *Belturbet*, prov. Ulſt.

NOBBER, a village in bar. Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 33 miles from Dublin. Remarkable for being the birth place of *Turlogh O'Carrolan*, the famous *Iriſh bard*; who was born there, in the year 1670. He died in March, 1738, in the 68th year of his age, at *Alderford*, a ſeat in the co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; and was interred in the pariſh church of *Kilronan*, in the dioc. of *Ardagh*. Fairs held here 25 April and May, 20 June, 15 Aug. 13 Oct. and 24 Nov. This is a curacy in dioc. of Meath.

Noghaval, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; the church of which ſtands on the verge of this co. near which is the ſtump of a round tower, which with the church, are dedicated to St. *Finian*, whoſe feſtival is here celebrated on the 13 Dec.

Nogheval, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kilkennyweſt, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Noghvale, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Nohoval, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Nohovaldaly, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Nonane, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Condons, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Nore, a large river in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, which joins the river *Barrow* near *New-Roſs*, and they both diſcharge themſelves into the bay of *Waterford*.

Norman's-grove, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, within a few miles of Dublin.

Norris, a fair town in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Feb. 14 May and 10 Oct.

North-cape, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

North-down, *ſands* ſo called, which lie a little way off the ſhore of co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

North-island, otherwiſe called *Innis Tuſkart*, one of the *Blaſquet* iſlands, ſo called; ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. See *Blaſques*.

North-rocks, (otherwiſe called St. *Patrick's* rocks, from a ſeat of ſtone amongſt them called St. *Patrick's* chair, from whence the rocks have taken this ſecond name) ſit. in the harbour of Donaghadee, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. From N. to S. they are about ⅔ of a league, between which is clean good ground. But care muſt be taken of the S. rock, on which many ſhips have periſhed; for it is overflowed by every tide, and no crew can ſave their lives if the wind blows high; this rock ſtands a full mile from the ſhore.

Notium-promontorium, the antient name of a promontory in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Cambden* to be *Beer-head*; but moſt probably it was *Miſſen-head*, at the entrance of Dunmanus bay, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Lat. 51 : 14, lon. 9 : 35.

Nuce'stown, ſee *Newceſtown*.

Nurney, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Nymph-bank, ſit. about 10 leagues off the coaſt of the co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is a great fiſhing place, and 11 leagues S. S. E. from the high head of *Dungarvan*. It abounds with cod, ling, ſkate, bream, whiting, and other fiſh; which was diſcovered by Mr. *Doyle*, who on 15 July, 1736, ſailed to it, in company with 7 men, on board the *Nymph*, a ſmall veſſel of about 12 guns. This place is well adapted for a fiſhing company, the great public advantages of which muſt be very evident.

Nymph-field, ſit. near *Boyle*, prov. Conna.

Nymph-hall, a handſome ſeat, ſit. in the pariſh of Killmacombe, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Nynch, a ſeat, ſit. near *Julianſtown*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

O A

Oak-park, ſit. near *Carlow*, prov. Leinſter.

Oak-port, ſit. near *Boyle*, prov. Connaught.

Oat-field, ſit. near *Ballinaſloe*, prov. Connaught.

Oat-lands, ſit. near *Balbriggan*, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo near *Roſtrevor*, prov. Ulſter.

Obery's-mill, ſit. in bar. Oneiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Oboca, the antient name of a river or bay in the E. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Camden* and *Rich. Cirenc.* to be Arklow river; but was moſt probably the bay of Dublin, as the foreign merchants, from whom *Ptolemy* received his account of theſe iſlands, ſeldom viſited ſuch obſcure rivers as that of *Arklow*.

Obrennan, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

O'Brien's-bridge, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 87 miles from Dublin. Where are fairs on 25 July and 7 Nov. At this place is *Mountpelier*, which has an excellent ſulphureous ſpring, famous for curing ſeveral diſorders. 2½ miles beyond *O'Brien's-bridge*, are the ruins of *Coolaſtigue caſtle*. 1 mile farther are the ruins of *Rhinrow caſtle*; and about 1½ mile beyond them, are the ruins of *Caſtle Troy*.

Odder, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. 2 miles S. of *Tarah*, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. The family of *Barnwall* founded a nunnery here in honour of St. *Brigid*, for regular canoneſſes of the order of St. Auguſtin; to whom in the year 1195, pope *Celeſtine* the 3d, granted a confirmation of their poſſeſſions. Several cells of nuns in Meath, were annexed to this houſe, and the prior of the Virgin Mary of Louth, had the firſt voice in electing the abbeſs of it by letters patent, dated in 1418. *Margaret Silk*, the laſt abbeſs, ſurrendered this nunnery, &c. anno 31ſt *Hen.* 8th.

ODOGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

ODORNEY, the ruins of an antient abbey, a venerable remain of antiquity; ſit. not far from *Ardfert*, and near the river *Brick*, in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It was founded in 1154, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and otherwiſe called *Kirie Eleyſon*; and ſupplied with monks from the Ciſtertian abbey of *Magis*, in co. Limerick. The abbot was a lord of parliament. This being a very rich abbey, *Edmund* lord *Kerry*, was in 1537, created baron of *Odorney* and viſc. *Kilmaule*; in the ſame year a grant was made him of ſeveral religious houſes, among which was this abbey, to him and his iſſue male, but in default thereof, they were reverted to the crown. 28 June, 39 queen *Eliz.* a part of the poſſeſſions of this abbey, was granted to the provoſt and fellows of Trin. coll. Dublin. This building is now a ſhapeleſs ruin, nothing but the old walls are to be ſeen, which reſemble thoſe of an antient church without a ſteeple.

OFFA and IFFA, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

OFFALY, ſee *Ophaly*.

OFFERILLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

OGHAVAL, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

OGONILLOE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co Clare, prov. Munſter.

OGRAM-LOUGH, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

OGULLA, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

OIGHMAGH, now *Omagh*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, where was one of the antient raths or caſtles of the old chiefs of that country.

OILEACH, a rath or palace of the *O'Neals*, ſit. 3 miles from *Derry*, in prov. Ulſter.

OIRTHER, a diſtrict in the S. part of the co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; the hereditary chiefs of which were the *O'Hanlons*, ſome of whom were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony, at the commencement of the laſt century.

OLAVES *(St.)* a pariſh in the city of Waterford, prov. Munſter; the church of which is ſit. near the cathedral. It was rebuilt in 1734, and conſecrated that year on 29 July, by *Tho. Milles*, biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore. The ſeats are ſo diſpoſed, that the whole congregation can only face to the E.

OLD-ABBEY, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, where fairs are held on 8 days before Aſcenſion-day, and 3 Nov.

OLD-BAWN, a ſmall village, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, ¾ of a mile on the left of *Tullagh*, and 4½ miles from Dublin. Here was a handſome ſeat of the late ſir *James Tynte*, bart. This place enjoys a pure air, and is ſit. in the midſt of fine meadow fields.

OLD-BRIDGE, ſit. 2 miles from *Drogheda*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; at this place an *obeliſk* is erected on the banks of the river *Boyne*, to commemorate the victory gained by king William III. over the forces of James II. It is ſeated on a rock, and eſteemed the handſomeſt of the kind in Europe. It was erected in 1736, and is an elegant pillar, 150 feet high and 20 wide. At this place the main body of king William's army croſſed the *Boyne*, under the command of duke *Schomberg*, who was unfortunately killed in the river, by a piſtol ſhot.

OLD-BURT, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

OLD-CASTLE, a poſt and fair town in bar. Half fowre, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin. Fairs held laſt Monday in Jan. 2 Monday in June, July, 20 Aug. laſt Monday in Sept. 2 Monday in Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.—Alſo a place in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where are fairs on 1 May and 4 Sept.

OLD-CONNAUGHT, a village ſit in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin prov. Leinſter, within 1½ mile of Bray, and about 8½ miles from Dublin. Near it are ſome handſome ſeats. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

OLD-CONNEL, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Great Connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here is a fine antient rath.

OLD COURT, ſit. near *Skibbereen*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo near *Bray*, prov. Leinſter.

OLD-DORICK, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

OLD-FLEET, a harbour in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

OLD-GRANGE, ſee *Grange (old.)*

OLD-HEAD, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 4 miles S. of Kinſale, in the bar. of *Courcies*; it is a promontory, running far into the ſea, on which is a light-houſe, for the convenience of ſhipping. A mile from its extremity, is an antient caſtle of the lords of *Kinſale*, built from one ſide of the iſthmus to the other, which defended all the lands towards the head; this place was formerly called *Duncearma*, and was the old ſeat of the Iriſh kings: the iſthmus by the working of the ſea, was quite penetrated through, ſo as to form a ſtupendous arch, under which boats might paſs from one bay to the other; among the rocks of this coaſt, there are

Patk Lattin Esqr. of Morriston is well known to the public as the Translator of Voltaire's Henriad into the English language. he is also the author of several valuable statistical papers, which have appeared anonymously or under fictitious signatures.

Old Connel is on the road from Dublin to Limerick and on the Liffy, which is here crossed by a Stone Bridge of 5 arches, called Newbridge. The ruins of the old Church are scarcely ½ a mile from Newbridge wh. is the post town or from the Commencemt. of the parish Naas is only 3 miles which is the p. town. The living is a R.y, in the Diocese of Kildare, united with Morriston Biller, gift of the Crown. In this Vicat is the R.C. parochial chapel also. near a Chapel belonging to a Convent of 2 Dominican Friars, who are settled here. The principal seat is Morriston Lattin the ancient family resid.ce of Patk Lattin Esqr, whose family according to Ashmole in his Histy of Berks. vol 3. p. 357 are settled here from the reign of K. John, the estate is enriched with some remarkably fine old timber particularly Oak, Beech, Ash of gt magnitude and Elm. Old Connel, the resid.ce of John Edw. Odlum Esq, in these grounds are the old church now with ruins & a fine Danish Rath commonly called Old Connel moat

Old Ross Castle, of which nothing now remains but the moat, upon which the keep probably stood, appears to have been erected soon after the English Invasion, in lieu of an old fortress belonging to Dermod K. of Leinster, and was subsequently the property of Roger Bigod, whose ancestor married Maud, eldest daughter of Wm. Marshal by Eva, d. of Strongbow. This lord, granted the 1st charter to New Ross, the chief magistrate of wh. was required to be sworn in at the Castle. The living is a R. united to St. Mary's New Ross. The old church was burnt on the 1st June 1798 by the rebels and a small neat building without tower or spire has been built in its stead. Contiguous is a small school house with apartments for the master, on an acre of ground purchased for the purpose and the house erected by voluntary contributions aided by a grant from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, who also allow the master £7 pr. ann. with a yearly gratuity of £3. The R.C. have no chapel actually in the parish, which belongs to that of Cushinstown in Carnagh Bar. Robinstown and Palace are contiguous residences, the former with a demesne of about 600 acres attached is now for sale – the latter, belonging to the Revd. Ths. Warren is a neat villa, once the residence of some person of distinction; the fosse was only filled up a few years ago.

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The Soil of this extensive parish is in general light & the larger portion under tillage; but the advantages of superior skill and industry were never more apparent than here – about 1800 acres commonly called the Old Ross estate, late the property of the Ram family now of Robt. Shapland Carew Esq. M.P. was subdivided into holdings of 40 acres and set to Colony of Germans, introduced by the former proprietors of the soil, who not merely subsist on that quantity of land; but exhibit, in the neatness & cleanliness of their abodes, in the domestic comforts which they contain and above all in their superior cultivation of their manners, that they are not indigenous to the Country. At the S. W extremity of this parish are the ruins of Ballyhurogue Castle, erected by the descendents of Roger de Sutton, one of the first Anglo-norman adventurers, whose names still distinguishes an extens are aviaries of good *hawks*, alſo the *ſea-eagle* or *oſprey*, build their neſts and breed in them.

OLD-KILCULLEN, ſee *Kilcullen*.

OLD-LEIGHLIN, ſee *Leighlin*.

OLD-MERRION, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 2½ miles from the metropolis; here is *Merrion caſtle*, and the remains of an old church.

OLD-MILL-STREET, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 12 June, Sept. and Dec.

OLD-ROSS, a village ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, about 15 miles from Wexford-town, and 63 from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns.

OLD-STONE, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, fairs held 13 June and 22 Oct.

OLD-TOWN, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 4 May, 8 June, 31 July and 8 Oct.—Alſo a place in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter;—and another near *Naas*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

OLECH NEID, antiently ſit. in the bar. of Innis-Owen, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

OLER'STOWN, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

OLNEMACT, the antient name of Connaught; this prov. probably obtained this denomination on the retreat of the Bolgæ from the *Tuath de Danans*, or Caledonian tribes, on their arrival in Ulſter, about the commencement of the 1ſt century, prior to the Chriſtian æra; it was alſo called *Conmacne*: the government of the Olnemachts was founded by *Eochy Fealogh* or *Crothar*, on his ſettlement at *Croghan*, about the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*.

OMAGH, a bar. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, in which is a poſt and fair town of ſame name, diſtant about 87 miles from Dublin. This is the aſſizes town of that co. Lat. 54: 30, lon. 7: 40. Its antient name is *Oigh-magh*, i. e. the reſidence of the chief, it being formerly one of the antient raths or caſtles of the old chief of that country. It was burnt down in 1743, but has ſince been rebuilt. There are two diſſenting meeting-houſes, and one church; at the N. end of the town, are the ruins of a caſtle; and 4 miles from it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 12 Jan. 2 Thurſd. O. S. Feb. 5 April, 2 Thurſd. O. S. May, laſt Thurſd. June, 5 Aug. 2 Thurſd. O. S. Aug. 2 Oct. 3 Nov. and 3 Thurſd. Nov. An abbey was founded here ſo early as the year 792, and in the 15th century, a monaſtery for Franciſcan friars of the third order was erected here. In ſome old books we find this place called *Drummaragh*.

OMERG, ſit. to the E. of *Macroomp*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

OMEY-ISLAND, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

ONEILLAND, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; it is ſometimes improperly written *Oneland*.

ONREAGH *river*, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

OON-A-GLOUR, a conſiderable cavern, near the river *Phyniſk*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is formed in a lime-ſtone rock, and is tolerably dry; being about 100 feet ſquare, but has its roof compoſed of a great number of looſe ſtones, which ſeem ready to tumble on one's head; there are ſeveral inward cloſets, and ſmall chambers on the left hand, and in moſt places there diſtils a limpid, inſipid matter, the quantity of which increaſes, the farther you enter into theſe ſubterraneous paſſages.

OON-A-MORT, a ſmall cave, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; not far from, and ſimilar to that called *Oon-a-glour*.

OONBURY *river*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

OPHALY, or *Offaly*, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

ORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Half-Ballimoe, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. St. *Patrick* founded a church here, of which St. *Cethecus* was biſhop, who lies here interred. This place continues remarkable for the many pilgrimages made thereto. Near the church, is one of the antient round towers.

ORANAGH, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

ORANGE-FIELD, an improved ſeat in the bar. of *Caſtlereagh*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ORANMORE, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin. Between it and *Galway*, are the ruins of ſeveral caſtles. It is a ſmall village, ſit. at the mouth of Galway bay, and has a bridge over a ſmall ſtream; and near it is a ſeat of the *Blake* family. Fairs held 23 May and 20 Oct. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

ORBSEN-LOUGH, an antient name of Lough *Coribb*, in prov. Connaught.

ORCHARD, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Whit-tueſday and 2 Oct.

OREGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

ORGIEL, an antient extenſive diſtrict, comprehending the preſent co.'s of Louth, Monaghan and Armagh, which was governed by its proper king, ſubject however, in ſome reſpects, to the ſupreme monarch of Ireland. The ſovereignty of this diſtrict, was generally inveſted in the family of the *O'Carrols*.

ORIEL ABBEY, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; the ruins of which remain about a mile S. of *Fairy-Rock*.

ORIOR, an antient bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; formerly the territorial diſtrict of the *O'Hanlons*.

Oristown, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 13 May, and 11 Oct.

Oritor, a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Wedneſd. July, 13 Aug. 10 Oct. and 3 Wedneſd. Nov.

Orlare, or *Urlare*, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. One of the family of *Nangle* founded a monaſtery here for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to St. *Thomas*. This family afterwards took the name of *Coſtello*, and became lords of the bar. This was eſtabliſhed in 1430, and pope *Eugene* 4th, granted licence to it by a bull, bearing date 18 March, 1434. It lay in a retired ſituation, and was therefore appointed for the general reception of novices, throughout the prov. of Connaught. We are told that in antient times there was a town here, but at preſent there is no veſtige of one to be ſeen; and the ruins of the abbey alone, preſerves this place from total oblivion. On the diſſolution of monaſteries, this friary was granted to lord *Dillon*.

Ormond. There are 2 bar.'s of this name, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, diſtinguiſhed into *upper Ormond* and *lower Ormond*. The antient title of *duke* of *Ormond*, belonged to the *Butler* family, to whom it now gives title of *earl*.

Ornamore *iſland*, ſit. near *Dog's-head-point*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Orrery, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; which gives title of earl to a branch of the *Boyle* family. This and *Kilmore* forms but one bar. formerly named *Orriria Barria*, the *Barrys* having had poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of this country. *Orrery* and *Kilmore* contain 11 pariſhes.

Osberstown, ſit. near *Sallins*, in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here is an antient burial place and the ruins of a church.

Osraigii, the preſent bar. of *Oſſory*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. The diſtrict originally extended through the whole country, between the rivers *Nore* and *Suir*; being bounded on the N. and E. by the *Nore*, and W. and S. by the *Suir*, the hereditary chiefs of which were denominated *Giola Padruic*, or *Mac Gilla Padruic*: theſe princes make a conſiderable figure in the antient Iriſh hiſtory; and one in particular diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country againſt the Engliſh, on their firſt invaſion. In an early period they were diſpoſſeſſed of part of their patrimony, by the kings of Caſhel; and the Southern parts were occupied by the *Butlers*, and other Engliſh adventurers; but the Northern parts remained to the original proprietors, who on their connection with the Engliſh, took or changed their name to *Fitzpatrick*; whoſe deſcendants to this day, enjoy a large landed property in the dominion of their anceſtors, with the title of *earl* of *upper Oſſory*.

Ossory, an antient biſhoprick, in prov. Leinſter, which was originally eſtabliſhed at *Saigar*, and afterwards at *Aghavoe*, and was founded very early in the 5th century. It includes almoſt the whole of co. Kilkenny, a good part of the Queen's co. and part of the King's co. extending 36 miles in length, from N. to S. and 23 in breadth. The cathedral is a large handſome building, dedicated to St. *Canice*, whence the borough of *Iriſhtown*, in which it ſtands (adjoining to the city of *Kilkenny*) derives its name. The biſhop has a good houſe cloſe to the cathedral, which is ſit. about 30 miles from the fartheſt part of the dioc. This ſee is rated in the king's books at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* but is worth 2,600*l.* per ann.

Ossory-upper, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; its antient name was *Oſraigii*, and it was a part of the diſtrict of the *Mac Gill Padruics*, now *Fitzpatricks*, to whom it gives title of *earl* of *upper Oſſory*.

Ouchterard, ſee *Oughterard*.

Oughteragh, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Oughterard, or *Ouchterard*, a poſt town in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church, and a caſtle.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. near *Biſhop's-court*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here, on the ſummit of a hill, ſtand the old church and round tower of *Oughterard*. By inquiſition, 23 Feb. 33 queen *Eliz.* it was found that 12 acres of land, to the S. of the antient town of *Cloneagliſh*, were granted to this chantry contrary to the ſtatute.

Oughter-lough, ſee *Lough Outer*.

Oughtnanna, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Ourred-hill, a *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Outeragh, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Outlar, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 6 Jan. and Shrove-tueſday.

Outragh, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connau.

Ouvane *river*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

Ovens, a remarkable cave, with other ſmaller ones, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 130 miles from Dublin. The whole form a perfect labyrinth under ground.

Ovoca *river*, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; on which the town of *Arklow* ſtands.

district in the civil arrangement of the County, called "Suttons Parish"; which is also the name of the R. C. Liberty comprizing Whitechurch, Kilmokea & part of St James' Union. The Castle Ruins comprize a lofty ~~square~~ round tower & a massive square bastion, which flanked the angles of a quadrangular Court, which inclosed the domestic offices. The walls were embattled & the parapet & platform are in some cases perfect. Contiguous are the ruins of a church or chapel, probably belonging to the Castle

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[illegible], ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 25 Mar. and 11 Oct.

[illegible], a fair town in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Wedneſd. Jan. 3 Aug. 10 Oct. and 2 Wedneſd. Nov.

Orlare, or Urlare, ſit. in bar. Coſtello, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. One of the family of Nangle founded a monaſtery here for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to St. Thomas. This family afterwards took the name of Coſtello, and became lords of the bar. The friary was eſtabliſhed in 1430, and pope Eugenius granted licence to it by a bull, bearing date 16 March, 1434. It lay in a retired ſituation, and was therefore appointed for the general reception of novices, throughout the prov. of Connaught. We are told that in antient times there was a town here, but at preſent there is no veſtige of one to be ſeen; and the ruins of the abbey alone, preſerves this place from total oblivion. On the diſſolution of monaſteries, this friary was granted to lord Dillon.

Ormond. There are 2 bar's of this name, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, diſtinguiſhed into upper Ormond and lower Ormond. The antient title of duke of Ormond, belonged to the Butler family, to whom it now gives title of earl.

Oranmore ſtrand, ſit. near Dog-head-point, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Orrery, a bar. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, which gives title of earl to a branch of the Boyle family. This and Kilmore forms but one bar. formerly named Caſtle Barria, the Barrys having had poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of this country. Orrery and Kilmore contain 11 pariſhes.

Osberstown, ſit. near Sallins, in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. here is an antient burial place and the ruins of a church.

Ossory, the preſent bar. of Upper Oſſory, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. The diſtrict originally extended through the whole country, between the rivers Nore and Suire being bounded on the N. and E. by the Nore, and W. and S. by the Suir, the hereditary chiefs of which were denominated Clan Fadhaig, or Mac Gilla Patrick: theſe princes made a conſiderable figure in the antient Iriſh hiſtory; and one in particular diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country againſt the Engliſh, on their firſt invaſion. In an early period they were diſpoſſeſſed of part of their patrimony, by the kings of Caſhel; and the ſouthern parts were occupied by the Butlers, and other Engliſh adventurers, but the Northern parts remained to the original proprietors, who on their connection with the Engliſh, took or changed their name to Fitzpatrick; whoſe deſcendants to this day, enjoy a large landed property in the [illegible] dominion of their anceſtors, with the title of earl of upper Oſſory.

Ossory, an antient [illegible], in prov. Leinſter, which was originally eſtabliſhed [illegible] founded very early in the 5th century. [illegible] good part of the Queen's co. and part of the [illegible] and 32 in breadth. The cathedral is [illegible] Kilkenny, wherein the borough of Iriſhtown, [illegible] in the ſame. The biſhop has a good houſe cloſe to the cathedral, which is ſit. about 25 miles from the fartheſt part of the dioc. This ſee is rated in the king's books at 66l. 13s. 4d. but is worth 2,800l. per ann.

Ossory upper, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; its antient name was [illegible]; it was a part of the diſtrict of the Mac Gill Patricks, now Fitzpatricks, to whom it gives title of [illegible] part of upper Oſſory.

[illegible], ſee Oughterard.

Oughterſon, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Oughterard, or Outerard, a poſt town in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 119 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of which are the ruins of a church, and a caſtle.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. near Biſhops-court, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here, on the ſummit of a hill, ſtand the old church and round tower of Oughterard. By inquiſition, 23 Feb. 3 queen Eliz. it was found that 12 acres of land, to the S. of the antient town of Oughterard, were granted to this chantry contrary to the ſtatute.

Oughterlough, ſee Lough Oughter.

Oughtmanna, a rectory in dioc. of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

[illegible] hill, a mountain, ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Outeragh, a rectory in dioc. of [illegible], ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Oulart, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 8 Jan. and Shrove-tueſday.

Outragh, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Ovane river, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ovens, a remarkable cave, with other ſimilar ones, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 130 miles from Dublin. The whole forms a perfect labyrinth under ground.

Ovoca river, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; on which the town of Arklow ſtands.

Owen-nassa, a river ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Owens, a village ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Owey, an *Iſland* ſit. near the coaſt of bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Ownallo *river*, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Owndallow, a *river* in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Owney, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Owneybeg, or *Owynbeg*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Oxmantown, formerly an outlet of the city of Dublin, but now included in it; its antient name was *Oſtmantown*, which it took from the *Oſtmen*; it is now almoſt entirely built on, tho' formerly it was an open plain. *Holinſhed* tells us that in the further end of this field there was a hole or cave, commonly termed *Scaldbrother's hole*, a labyrinth reaching two large miles under the earth. This hole was in old time (ſays he) frequented by a notorious thief named *Scaldbrother*, wherein he would hide all the plunder he could make, and who was ſo ſwift footed as to eſcape all his purſuers, but being at laſt overtaken, he was executed for his offences. The ſame writer tells us, that in 1189 there were three robbers and outlaws in England, two of whom were named *Robert Hood* and *little John*, the latter fled to Ireland, where the citizens of Dublin finding him to be an excellent archer, requeſted him to exhibit a ſpecimen of his ſkill; upon which he ſtood on Dublin bridge, and ſhot his arrow into Oxmantown-green, as far as a little hillock, which from thence (ſays Holinſhed) received the name of *little John's ſhot*. This place gives title of *baron* to the family of *Parſons*.

Oxmountain, mountains ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Oyster-haven, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, (ſo called from its being famous for *Oyſters*.) 'Tis ſeldom frequented by veſſels; the entrance is narrow, but ſufficiently deep. Off this haven are high rocks, called the *Sovereigns*, never covered, and therefore not dangerous. About a mile S. W. of Oyſter-haven, is *Hangman-point*, and about ½ a mile more N. W. by W. is *Prehan-point*, being the E. point of *Kinſale* harbour, from which a little to the S. E. lie three ſmall rocks called the *Bullman*; they are very foul, but between them and the main, is a ſafe paſſage of 4 fathom water.

Oyster *Iſland*, ſit. off the bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

P A

Packenham-Hall, a ſeat of lord *Longford*, ſit. near *Caſtlepollard*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Painestown, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Palace-ann, a pleaſant ſeat ſit. a little E. of *Iniſheen*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Palatine-town, ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 26 March, 23 April, 17 June and 6 Nov. This place is ſo called from a colony of induſtrious people, who were driven from their native country, by the perſecuting arms of L[illegible]is XIVth. of France.

Palicegrean, a village ſit. in b[illegible] Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter[illegible]t is a rectory in dioc. of Emly.

Pallas-inn, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter; 51 miles from Dublin. About ¼ of a mile beyond which are the ruins of a caſtle; there are the ruins of 4 other caſtles, between this place and Frankford.

Pallice, ſit. about 11 miles N. W. of *Portumna*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A friary dedicated to the Virgin Mary for Carmelite friars, was founded here in the 14th century by *Bermingham*, baron of *Athenry*.—Alſo a place in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Pallis, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 106 miles from Dublin. Here is a church and a very fine mount.—Alſo a fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs are held on 28 October.

Pallis-lough, ſee *Lough Pallas*.

Pallismore, ſit. in bar. Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Palmerstown, a pleaſant village ſit. above 3 miles from Dublin, in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, and ſtands on very high ground, enjoying a ſerene air; and is much frequented by travellers on account of its being in the great road to *Lucan*, *Leixlip*, *Mullingar* and *Longford*. Here are the ruins of a church. There is a great horſe fair held here annually on 21 Auguſt. This place gives title of viſc. to the family of *Temple*. It appears that a leper houſe or hoſpital was antiently erected here; the cuſtody of which was granted in 1427 by *Hen.* VIth. to *John Wale*.—There is alſo a village of ſame name ſit. in bar. *Balruddery*.

ruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, which is likewiſe a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a ſeat ſit. near Killala, in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, oppoſite to which are the ruins of an abbey.

PAPS, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

PARK, ſit. near *Roſcrea*, prov. Munſter.

PARKGALE, a village ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

PARKHILL, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

PARK-HOUSE, ſit. in bar. Ballinacour, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

PARK-PHŒNIX, ſee *Phœnix-park.*

PARKSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo in bar. Igrin, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

PARSONSTOWN, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a name given to *Birr*, in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

PARTEEN, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; 93 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſeated by the ſide of the river *Shannon*.

PARTREE, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 101 miles from Dublin; within 1½ mile of which, are the ruins of a caſtle, and near *Partree*, are the ruins of a church.

PASSAGE, a place ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 130 miles from Dublin. It is a ſmall village, ſeparated from the *great Iſland*, on which the town of *Cove* is ſeated. Here all ſhips of burden unload, and their cargoes are carried up to *Cork*, either on ſmall cars drawn by one horſe, or in veſſels of ſmall ſize, the channel higher up admitting only thoſe of 150 tons burden, tho' the harbour ſtretches above a mile from ſhore to ſhore. There are but few houſes at this place; but fairs are held here on 1 May and 25 July.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, above 129 miles from Dublin. It is ſit. under a hill ſo ſteep, that few perſons (except the inhabitants) care to ride it up or down. On the top the church is erected, to which it is not a very eaſy walk, and as the hill overhangs them conſiderably and lies N. and S. they have but little of the ſun after mid-day, eſpecially in winter; here is an excellent road, where 500 ſail of ſhips may ride ſafely. Where the *Pier* now ſtands, was formerly a block-houſe, mounted with ſeveral great guns, then under the command of the governor of *Duncannon fort*, which is about a league diſtance on the co. *Wexford* ſide. In 1649, *Cromwell* ſent 6 troops of Dragoons, and 4 of horſe, to take this place, which after ſome diſpute, was effected. On 20 Feb. 1663, the duke of *Ormond* was made governor of the port and town of *Paſſage* for life. Fairs are held here on 6 May, 12 June, 8 Sept. and 12 Nov.

PASS-*if*-YOU-CAN, a place ſo called ſit. in co. *Dublin*, prov. Leinſter, within 5 miles of the metropolis, it lies about 2 miles beyond *Finglaſs*; here is *Plunket's caſtle*, ſeated in the midſt of a plantation of trees.—There is alſo a place of this name in bar. Moyaſhel, co. *Weſtmeath*, prov. Leinſter, 41 miles from Dublin; two miles from which are the ruins of a church.

PASS-*of*-KILBRIDE, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 33 miles from Dublin; ½ a mile beyond which are the ruins of a church, and about a mile farther, are the ruins of a church and caſtle.

PATRICK, or *Knockpatrick*, a mountain in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

PATRICK'S-ISLE, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, nearly oppoſite *Balruddery* town; here are the ruins of a church dedicated to St. *Patrick*. It is ſaid this iſland was the firſt ſpot on which that ſaint landed, after his arrival in Ireland; and that the church likewiſe was built under his own immediate direction, at which time the *iſland* was parted from the main land, by only a ſmall ſtream of water at ſpring tides, at other times acceſſable on foot, but the interval is now impaſſable at the loweſt ebb of the tide, and on that account the ſacred pile has been ſuffered to fall to ruins; on the ſhore near this iſland, ſtands the fiſhing town of *Skerries*, to whoſe inhabitants the ſaid church originally ſerved as a place of worſhip, to ſupply which, another church has been erected, which they call St. *Patrick's New church*.

PATRICK'S-PURGATORY, ſit. in an iſland in *Lough Derg*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It was firſt fixed in the iſland called *St. Fintans*, but it being near to the ſhore, and a bridge from the main land giving the people a free and eaſy acceſs to it, the cave was cloſed up, and another opened in a leſſer iſland, about ½ a mile from the ſhore. Some people have given the invention of this purgatory to the great *St. Patrick*, but others with more probability aſcribe it to *Patrick* who was prior here about the year 850. This purgatory or place of penance and pilgrimage, continued a long time in high repute both at home and abroad; we find in our records ſeveral ſafe conducts granted by the Kings of England, to foreigners deſirous to viſit it; and particularly in the year 1358, one to *Muleteſta Ungarus* knt. Another bearing the ſame date, to *Nicholas de Beccario*, a nobleman of Ferraria; and in 1397, one to *Raymond*, viſc. *de*

Perilleaux and knt of *Rhodes*, with a train of 20 men and 30 horſes. But this place muſt have fallen afterwards into diſrepute, for by authority of pope *Alexander* 6th. who conſidered it as an impoſition, it was demoliſhed on St. Patrick's day, in the year 1497, by the father guardian of the Franciſcans of Donegal, and ſome other perſons of the deanery of *Lough Ern*, who were deputed for this purpoſe by the biſhop. A Canon of the priory of St. *Doboec* or St. *Fintan*, reſided on the iſland for the ſervice of the church and pilgrims. The cave of the purgatory is built of freeſtone, covered with broad flags and green turf laid over them; in length within the walls it meaſures 16½ feet, and in breadth about 2 feet; when the door is ſhut, no light can be diſcovered, but what enters at a ſmall window in the corner. In 1630 the government of Ireland prudently thought fit to have it finally ſuppreſſed, and the place was dug up accordingly.

Patrick's-well, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 99 miles from Dublin; near which is *Athyſlin*, and alſo *Ballybunage*, two agreeable ſeats.

Paulville, a handſome ſeat in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, above 56 miles from Dublin.

Pawnstown, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Peak, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Aghabollogue*. At this place a great number of ſubterraneous rooms, or caverns, were diſcovered in 1755, ſome of which contained conſiderable quantities of human ſkeletons. To the S. is the caſtle of *Carignamuck*, and near it a ſtone bridge of 8 arches over the river *Dripſey*.

Pearsonbrook, ſit. near *Athlone*, prov. Connaught.

Penmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Pennycomequick, a village ſit. near Arklow, in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Peperstown, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Peppardstown, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Personstown, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Peterborough, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, above 45 miles from Dublin.

Petersville, ſit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinſter.

Petersfield, ſit. near *Nenagh*, prov. Munſt.

Pettigoe, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 94 miles from Dublin; ½ a mile beyond which, is *Caſtle Tarmon*. Fairs held 25 July.

Pharahy, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 3 miles N. W. of *Glanworth*. Where there is a decent church and ſteeple, an Engliſh proteſtant ſchool, a glebe and parſonage houſe, belonging to the deans of *Cloyne*, who as ſuch are incumbents of this pariſh. The country adjacent is open, dry, and healthy, with good ſheep-walks, and it is fit for ſporting. Excellent quarries of lime-ſtone ſhew themſelves hereabouts.

Pheal, an agreeable ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; near *Iniſkeen*.

Philipsburgh, a pleaſant village ſit. ¼ of a mile beyond *Ballybough-bridge*, and 1½ mile from Dublin caſtle, prov. Leinſter. It is convenient to the ſea and much frequented as a ſummer reſidence.

Phillipstown, a bar. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough, poſt and fair town of ſame name, ſit. 38 miles S. W. from Dublin. Lat. 53 : 18, lon. 7 : 20. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Kildare, and the ſhire town of the King's co. It was ſo named from king *Phillip* of *Spain*, huſband to *Mary*, queen of *England*, who made this part of the country ſhire-ground in 1557. It gives title of *baron* to the family of *Moleſworth*. It had formerly a garriſon, but there is now a barrack there for a company of foot. Here are the ruins of a caſtle built by the *Bellinghams*, ſit. on the very brink of the river. *Phillipſtown* returns 2 members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Belvedere*. Fairs held 28 March, 22 June and 3 Dec.--Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. *Dundalk*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. Likewiſe a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. *Ardee*, in ſame co.

Phinisk *river*, riſes near the N. W. bounds of the co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, and after a courſe of 6 or 7 miles, empties itſelf into the *Blackwater* to the N. of *Drumana*.

Phippsborough, a pleaſant village newly built on the road to *Finglaſs*, and about 1¼ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

Phœnix-park, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, in the ſuburbs of the city of Dublin, prov. Leinſter. This beautiful park is about 7 miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral handſome ſeats or villas, a magazine of powder, and a battery of 22 cannon. It was part of the lands belonging to the monaſtery of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, on the ſcite of which the royal hoſpital of Kilmainham now ſtands. The park is finely diverſified with wood-land, champaign and riſing grounds; and well ſtocked with deer. In the middle of the park, and centre of a well grown wood, the late earl of *Cheſterfield*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, erected a large fluted Corinthian pillar 40 feet high, on the top of which is the figure of a

Phœnix

Phœnix burning in her neſt, from whence this park obtained the name of the Phoenix-park. In it is an elegant lodge for the viceroy, and another for his ſecretary, with ſeveral handſome ſeats; alſo a charitable inſtitution called the "*Hibernian Military ſchool*," for the maintenance and inſtruction of the ſons and daughters of ſoldiers; the building is of Portland-ſtone, finiſhed in a very handſome and commodious manner, and in 1773 an elegant chapel was erected near the ſchool, built of hewn-ſtone, with a ſteeple adorned with a beautiful cupola.

PICKERSTOWN, ſit. about 2½ miles beyond *Hampſtead*, and above 5 from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

PIERCEFIELD, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

PIERCETOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, antiently called *Leckno*, ſit. in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; it appears that an abbey was founded here in 750.

PIERCETOWN-LANDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

PIGEONS-HOLE, otherwiſe called *Con-a-glour*; it is a moſt ſtupendous cavern, ſit. in the pariſh of Whitechurch, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. The entrance which faces to the S. E. is conſiderably large, ſo that a perſon may eaſily deſcend a ſmall declivity of about 50 feet in length. Oppoſite the entrance after paſſing over ſome rugged rocks, you enter in a ſmall chamber, where the light begins to fail, but by the help of candles, and a murmuring ſound, a ſmall ſubterraneous rivulet is ſeen, running in a natural aqueduct through the ſolid rock. This river ſinks under ground at *Ballynacourty*, and proceeding through this cave, riſes again at a place called *Knockane*, about a mile from the place where it hides itſelf. Both to the right and left of the mouth of this cave, there are large chambers into which a perſon may enter by ſuch narrow paſſages, that he is forced however to creep thro' them for a conſiderable way; and from ſome of theſe chambers are paſſages leading into others. In theſe chambers the ſtalactical matter deſcending from the roof preſents a variety of forms, which fancy will readily image into numberleſs different figures.

PILLTOWN, ſit. in the pariſh of *Kinſalebeg*, in bar. Decies *within Drum*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. At this place lived judge *Walſh*, the ſuppoſed author of the forged commiſſion in favour of the Iriſh rebels in king *Charles* Iſt. time; the particulars of which affair were not diſcovered till after the reſtoration; when lord *Muſkerry* confeſſed the whole to lord *Orrery*, at the duke of *Ormond's* caſtle of *Kilkenny*. Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

PIMSDALE, ſit. near *Maryborough*, prov. Leinſter.

PIPPARD-CASTLE, ſit. about 3 miles from *Donamore*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

PITCHESTOWN, ſit. in bar. St. Mullen, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

PITCHFORD, a handſome ſeat in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

PITCHFORDSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

PLARY, an old diſſolved monaſtery in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Here was formerly both a friary and a nunnery in ſeparated buildings; both of the *Ciſtertian* order, (or as ſome ſay of the order of *Gilbertines*) founded by the *Laceys*. King Hen. VIIIth converted its church into the cathedral of the dioceſe of *Meath*; but 'tis uncertain how long it continued ſo.

PLATTEN, a handſome ſeat 2 miles beyond *Duleek*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. The houſe ſtands on the ſcite of a caſtle, built by the *Darceys*, which was one of the greateſt buildings of the kind in the kingdom.

PLEBBERSTOWN, ſit. near *Iniſtioge*, prov. Leinſter.

PLUCK, a village ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

PLUNKET-CASTLE, ſit. about 2 miles from *Finglaſs*, and 5 from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

POBLEBRIEN, or *Pobalbrien*, and ſometimes written *Poble O'Brien*, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, otherwiſe called Carrigoginniol. *Donagh Carbreach O'Brien* in 1211, received from king *John*, patents for the eſtate of Carrigoginniol, in co. Limerick, at the yearly rent of ſixty marks. The earls of *Deſmond* afterwards became lords of this diſtrict.

POBLE-O'CALLAGHAN, an antient diſtrict of the *O'Callaghans*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

POE, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

POE-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

POINTZPASS, a village ſit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. At this place and at *Scarvagh-paſs* in ſame co. was the firſt aſſembly of the Engliſh army in 1688.

POL-A-PHUCA, or *Poul-a-phouka*, ſit. near *Ruſsborough*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. The name ſignifies the *Dæmon's-hole*, it being an immenſe whirlpool, whoſe depth has never yet been aſcertained; it is formed by the ponderous and rapid deſcent of the whole body of the river *Liffey*, which is drawn by a ſuction, whoſe power nothing can reſiſt, to the ſummit of of a craggy precipice, divided into ſeveral diſtinct falls, in the manner of a ſtair-caſe. The fall of ſo great a maſs of water over a declivity of this kind, is an amazing object; and the hoarſe roaring of the cataract may be heard at the diſtance of ſome miles. The abyſs into which the water is precipitated from the height of 154 feet, exhibits the appearance of a frightful vortex; into which all bodies that come down the ſtream, however bulky, are attracted with aſtoniſhing force and velocity. The perpetual agitation of the water in this whirlpool, which is circular, forms an eddy not unlike the phænomenon on the coaſt of *Norway*, called "the Navel of the ſea," to which no veſſel dare approach, leſt the irreſiſtable indraft ſhould bury the unfortunate navigators in an unfathomable abyſs. This place lies on the left hand of the great road from *Bleſſington* to *Ballymore-euſtace*; and is about ½ a mile to the S. of the magnificent ſeat of the earl of *Miltown*.

Polekerry, ſit. by the river *Suir*, in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Poleran, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Poles, a village ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Pollardstown, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here are the antient ruins of a church.

Pomeroy, ſit. in bar Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 80 miles from Dublin; fairs held 1 June and 11 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

Poolahony, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Poor head, ſit. near *Kinſale harbour*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, whence there is a proſpect of Kinſale-head to the W. and a conſiderable tract of the ſea coaſt to the E. this cape is bold and lofty.

Port, or *The Port*, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 118 miles from Dublin; 2 miles from which is *Duncanely church*, and 1 mile from it the ruin of a caſtle; fairs held 12 May, 26 Aug. 5 Nov. and 15 Dec.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it is a rectory in dioc of Armagh.

Portachloe, a village ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Portadown, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 65 miles from Dublin; it is pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Bann*, over which it has a ſtone bridge; the canal from *Newry* falls into the *Bann*, within a mile of this place. *Portadown* is noted for its extenſive buſineſs in the linen manufacture; fairs held here on Eaſter-monday, Whitſun-monday, and 13 Nov.

Portaferry, a fair and poſt town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin; fairs held 31 July and 12 Dec. It is the firſt town in the bar. of *Ardes*, after paſſing over the rapid ferry of *Strangford*, on the other ſide of which it lies; for here a ferry boat maintains a conſtant communication between the bar.'s of *Lecale* and *Ardes*. Heretofore a pretty briſk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 ſhips belonged to its port; but this trade is now loſt. The caſtle of *Portaferry*, was the antient ſeat of the *Savages*; conſiderable additions were made to it, and finiſhed in 1636. From the high lands about *Portaferry*, are fine proſpects, extended over the whole lake of *Strangford*, the bar. of *Ardes*, *Lecale*, the ſea and the *Iſle* of *Man*; and the caſtle together with the town, from the oppoſite ſide makes a moſt beautiful landſcape. Near the church of *Portaferry*, ſtands an antient chapel; a coarſe building, of an odd contrivance; it is a room 37 feet in length, 16 broad and 20 high, covered with a coved arch of ſtone, ſo cloſe and firmly cemented, that it does not appear to admit any water. Adjoining, is a ſimilar building, divided into two apartments.

Portarlington, a borough, poſt, and fair town, handſomely ſit. on each ſide of the river *Barrow*, which divides the town, between the *King's co.* and *Queen's co.* prov. Leinſter, diſtant above 35 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53°: 9': 30", lon. 7: 39. The greater part of it lies in the Queen's co. It is inhabited by very genteel families, and has a number of excellent ſchools; particularly for children under 12 years old. It gives title of earl to the family of *Dawſon*, and within a few miles of it, is *Dawſon's-grove*, the elegant ſeat of lord *Portarlington*. This place returns 2 members to parliament; patron, lord *Portarlington*. Fairs held Eaſter-Mond. 22 May, 12 Oct. and 23 Nov.

Portavoe, a ſeat in the neighbourhood of *Donaghadee*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Port Dandy, ſit. in one of the *Copland-iſlands*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Porterin, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Port-glenone, ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 97 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſit. on the river *Bann*, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which divides the co.'s of *Antrim* and *Londonderry*. Fairs held 2 Tueſday in May, O. S. Alſo a fair town in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Tueſd. O. S. in May, and 12 Auguſt.

PORTLAMAN, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-LARGY, a name corruptly given to the preſent city of Waterford, prov. Munſter; it was alſo called *Cuanleargi*, or the port on the ſea; and was the *Brigantia* of *Rd. Cirenceſt.*

PORTLAW, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

PORTLEMON, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-LESTER, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-MAGEE, ſit. by *Bray-head*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. On the Southward lie the *Skelig-rocks*; this place forms an entrance between the main land and *Valentia iſland*.

PORTMARNOCK, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

PORTMORE-CASTLE, ſit. near *Ballinderry*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

PORTMUCK, ſit. in *Magee-iſland*, off the coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

PORTNEHINCH, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name.

PORTNESCULLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-NINIAN, ſit. in one of the *Copland-iſles*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

PORT-NORRIS, a village ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

PORTNURE, ſit. near *Lough-ree*, in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-RAMAN, ſit. in one of the *Copland-iſles*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

PORTRAHAN, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

PORTRANE, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-RENARD, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 2 May, 18 July, 13 Oct. and 15 Dec.

PORT-RUSH, a village ſit. in bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 15, lon. 7 : 0, diſtant from Dublin 114 miles.

PORT-SAINT-ANN, formerly called *Killough*, ſit. 7 miles E. S. E. of *Dundrum*, and almoſt 5 S. of *Down-Patrick*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

PORT-SAINT-MARY, ſit. on the river *Barrow*, in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, 4 miles S. of *Roſs*. An abbey was erected here for Ciſtertian monks by one *Harvey*, who in 1179, entered into the monaſtery of the holy Trinity in *Canterbury*. Herlewin, biſhop of Leighlin, was interred in the abbey-church in 1216, which he had himſelf cauſed to be erected. In 1380 it was enacted that no mere Iriſhman ſhould be ſuffered to profeſs himſelf in this abbey; the abbot of which ſat as a baron in parliament. The ruins of this very extenſive abbey exhibit an awful and pictureſque ſcene, the interior walls of the church are neat and entire, as is the chancel, on each ſide of which (in the wings of the church) are three chapels vaulted and groined: the great aiſle is divided into three parts, by a double row of arches ſupported by ſquare piers; the inſide of thoſe arches have a molding which ſprings from beautiful conſoles. The tower (rather low in proportion to the reſt of the building) is ſupported by a grand arch. The cloiſters appear to have been ſpacious, but their foundations alone remain: ſome other ruinous walls indicate where the hall, refectory, dormitory, &c. ſtood. The E. window, of an uncommon form, is entire, and the door immediately beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open work, cut in ſtone, and ſo raiſed as to allow a finger eaſily under it. This abbey is called *Dunbrody-abbey*.

PORTSHANE-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

PORTSHANGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

PORT-SLATY, ſit. in one of the *Copland-iſles*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

PORTUMNA, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 74 miles from Dublin. Lat. 52 : 59, lon. 7 : 43. Here is the caſtle of *Portumna*, the ſeat of the marquis of *Clanricarde*; and near it are the ruins of an antient caſtle, which was erected by the *De Burghos*, about A. D. 1180. There was formerly a wooden bridge at Portumna, but being broke down in time of war, it hath never been rebuilt. Here is a garriſon for a troop of horſe, and 2 companies of foot. This town is ſeated on the river *Shannon*, where it falls into *Lough Derg*. The monks of the Ciſtertian abbey of *Dunbrody*, in the co. Wexford, had for a long time a chapel here, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; but having at length forſaken it, *O'Madden*, dynaſt of the country, gave it to the Dominican friars, who with the approbation of the monks of *Dunbrody*, erected a friary here, and a church, which they dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and the original patron ſaints; at the ſame time they built a ſteeple, and all other neceſſary offices. Pope Martin V. granted a bull, to confirm their poſſeſſions, dated 8 Oct. 1426, and on the 23 Nov. following, he granted indulgences to all who had contributed to the building. The walls are ſtill nearly entire, and ſhew that the monaſtery of *Portumna* was by no means an ignoble ſtructure.

The antient choir is now the pariſh church. Fairs held 15 Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.

Possertown, ſit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinſter.

Potaly, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Pouladuff, two remarkable great holes in the ground, about a mile W. of *Roſs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 80 yards deep, in which the ſea flows by ſubterraneous paſſages; they are called E. and W. *Pouladuff*, one is on the lands of *Downeen* and the other on *Tralong*.

Poulaphouka, ſee *Pol-a-phuca*.

Poulne-long-castle, now a pleaſant ſeat, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Powerscourt, ſit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 10 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Wingfield*; the preſent lord has an elegant ſeat here, near it are the celebrated *Dargle* and *Waterfall*; the park is prodigiouſly fine, and the rocky precipices on all ſides, as you approach the cataract, with the lofty trees growing thereout, form a delightful and contemplative ſcene. *Powerſcourt* is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Powerstown, a fair town ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 31 May. This is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

Priest-house, a ſmall village, ſit. ½ a mile beyond *Donnybrook*, and 2½ miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Priest's-Leap, a well known place in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. From the S. part of *Bantry* bay to the N. there are but two paſſages, by which a perſon can go into the co. *Kerry*; that on the N. end is a moſt rugged and dangerous one, and is called *Prieſt's-leap*, from whence the road leads over the mountain *Mangerton*, juſtly eſteemed one of the higheſt in Ireland; among theſe wild tracts, are here and there ſome *yew* trees remaining, of a very large ſize, they were formerly in greater plenty, as was alſo the *Arbutus* or ſtrawberry tree, which is remarkable for flouriſhing in ſuch ſoils; there were plenty of red deer in this country, but they are now very rare.

Pritchardstown, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 16 miles from Dublin.

Prospect, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

Prospect-hall, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, in the pariſh of *Kinſale-beg*; it is a handſome ſeat with good improvements, near the ferry point of *Youghal*—Alſo another ſeat of ſame name, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, having a good proſpect of part of the lake of *Killarney*.

Prosperous, a village in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 15 miles from Dublin. A cotton manufactory of various articles was eſtabliſhed here, by capt. *Brook*, under parliamentary encouragement, in 1780.

Puffin-island, ſit. off the ſhore of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*; and is alſo well ſtocked with rabbits; it is ſteep and craggy, and has a remarkable open, or gap in its higheſt part.

Pulleens, caverns ſo called, having in them a ſubterraneous river; they are ſit. in the demeſne of *Brownhall*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Purcel's-inch, ſit. near *Kilkenny*, prov. Leinſter.

Purdysburn, an agreeable ſeat, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

QU

QUANSBURY, ſit. near *Eyrecourt*, prov. Connaught.

Quarrymount, ſit. about 4 miles from Roſenallis, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Quchwill, an abbey mentioned to have exiſted in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, in the year 1355, but there appears no particular account of it.

Queensborough, a ſeat of the earl of *Louth*, ſit. within about 3 miles of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Queen's-county, ſit. in prov. Leinſter. It is bounded by the King's co. and the co.'s Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny and Tipperary. Its antient name was *Leix*: it is 25 miles in length and as many in breadth; contains 235,300 acres and above 82,000 inhabitants, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament. Chief town, *Maryborough*; which with the co. was named in honour of *Mary*, queen of England. Its bar.'s are Portnehinch, Tinehinch, Upper Oſſory, Maryborough, Stradbally, Ballyadams, Cullinagh, and Slewmargy. This co. was formerly full of bogs, but is now a fruitful and pleaſant country. The principal proprietors of this diſtrict at the commencement of the laſt century, were the families of *O'More*, *Fitzpatrick*, *O'Don*, *O'Brenan*, *Wandesford* and *Delany*.

Queen'stown, the preſent town of *Maryborough*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Lat. 53:0, lon. 7:20.

Querin, a village ſit. near the river Shannon, in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Quern-island, ſo called from its round form; it is one of the *Blaſket Iſlands*, ſit. off the coaſt of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; and otherwiſe called *Inis-ni-broe*.

Quin, a fair town, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter; fairs held 7 July and

31 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Here is an antient abbey, about 5 miles E. of *Ennis*; it was erected by *M'Namara*, and is one of the fineſt and moſt entire buildings of the kind in Ireland, and ſeated on a fine ſtream. There is an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps to the church. At the entrance you have a view of the high altar entire, and an altar on each ſide of the arch of the chancel. To the S. is a chapel with three or four altars in it, and a very gothic figure in relief, of ſome ſaint. On the N. ſide of the chancel is a fine monument of the family of the *M'Namara's* of *Rance*, erected by the founder. On a ſtone by the high altar, the name of *Kennedye* appears in large letters: in the middle, between the body and the chancel, is a fine tower, built on the two gable ends. The cloiſter is in the uſual form, with couplets of pillars; but is particular in having buttreſſes round it, by way of ornament; there are apartments on three ſides of it; the refectory, dormitory, and another grand room to the N. of the chancel; with a vaulted room under them all. To the N. of the large room, is a cloſet, which leads thro' a private way to a very ſtrong round-tower, the walls of which are near 10 feet thick. In the front of the monaſtery is a building, which ſeems to have been an apartment for ſtrangers; and to the S. W. are two other buildings. Near it are alſo the ruins of a church, and of a caſtle.

Quince-island, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Quin'ſbury, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Quintin-bay, otherwiſe called *Tara bay*, from an inconſiderable place near it, ſit. near *Donaghadee* harbour, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Quintin-castle, ſit. 2 miles S. of *Portaferry*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Quolagh-bay, ſit. in bar. Beer and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

R A

RABBIT-ISLAND, ſit. to the W. of *Inniſfallen*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, it is chiefly remarkable for its quarries of good lime-ſtone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig and burn, in order to manure their ground.

Rabeen, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Racahill, a fair town, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 26 Aug.

Rachlin, ſee *Raghlin*.

Racavan, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Rackbirn, an *iſland*, ſit. off the coaſt of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Rackwallack-church, ſit. near *Caſtleſhane*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter: 'tis now in ruins.

Racoffy, ſee *Rathcoffy*.

Raconrath, ſee *Rathconrath*.

Racoole, ſee *Rathcoole*.

Racoole-river, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Racross *church*, an old edifice ſit. about 1 mile E. of *Tralee*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Raddenstown, ſee *Raddinſtown*.

Raddinstown, or *Raddenſtown*, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, above 14 miles from Dublin. Here is a neat church; and a handſome ſeat of the *Tew* family.

Rafeston, ſit. near *Phillipſtown*, prov. Lein.

Raford, ſit. near *Loughrea*, prov. Connau.

Rafran, ſee *Rathbran*.

Raghan, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Ballycowan, King's co. prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, and otherwiſe written *Rahan*.

Raghera, a village ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Raghery, ſee *Raghlin*.

Raghlin, an *iſland*, ſit. oppoſite *Ballycaſtle-bay*, between 6 and 7 miles off the N. coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Its being ſo much expoſed to the Northern ocean, and the turbulence of its irregular tides, have thrown ſuch difficulties in the way of landſmen, that few have viſited it, but from neceſſity. It is called *Ricnia* by Pliny, *Ricinia* by Ptolemy, *Riduna* by Antonius, and *Recarn* or *Recrain* by the Iriſh hiſtorians; *Raclinda* by Buchanan, *Rachri* by Makenzie, *Raghlin* by Ware, and *Rathlin* by the modern map makers. Mr. Hamilton thinks its etymology might poſſibly be found in *Ragh-erin*, or "the fort of Erin," as its ſituation commanding the Iriſh coaſt, might make it, not unaptly, be ſtiled the fortreſs of Ireland. Lat. 54: 36, lon. 9: 15. It abounds with ſome curious arrangements of columnar baſaltes; and is near 5 miles in length, and about 3½ in breadth, toward the middle: it contains about 1200 inhabitants, and where cultivated, produces excellent barley. The rocks here afford a conſiderable quantity of ſea-weed, for the manufacture of kelp. *Raghlin* has formerly been, as it were, a ſtepping ſtone between the Iriſh and Scottiſh coaſts, which the natives of each country alternately uſed in their various expeditions, and for which they frequently fought. A number of ſmall tumuli were, not long ſince, diſcovered in a little plane, about the middle of the iſland; brazen ſwords and ſpears were alſo found there, Reghan, otherwise Rahan, a p. B.y of Fermoy, Co. of Cork & Prov.ce of Munster; on the S. side of the Blkwater and on y.e road from Mallow to Fermoy: 3 miles (English) from Mallow. The Living is a R.y & V., in the Diocese of Cloyne. the former the property of John Longfield, of Longueville Esq.re the latter in the gift of the Bishop of Cloyne. ~~In~~ Near the village of Ballymagooly is a small neat church with a sq. tower built ab.t the y.r 1804. The parish is under composition for £525 late Irish Curr.y w.h is equally divided between the Vicar & the lay impropr.r There is no R. C. Chapel in the parish, it forms part of the District of the C. C. of Mallow; but there is a small newly erected meeting H.e by the Wesleyan Methodists. In this parish are the following seats. Rockforest, the seat of Sir James L. Cotter Bart, is a spacious & handsome mansion built by the late Baronet, beautifully situated near the foot of the Lavally Mountain and at a short distance South of the Blackwater, w.h makes one of the most picturesque sweeps in its whole course, between this demesne & that of Carrig: the latter forms a most beautiful object from the grounds of Rockforest, being tastefully planted with trees & crowned with a castle of antique appearance. The demesne of Rockforest is covered with a profusion of timber, both old & young and contains a second seat; built by the ~~present~~ present Baronet, called Rockforest Lodge & usually inhabited by the ~~Rector~~ Vicar. Ballymagooly, the seat of John Courtenay Esq.re is also a very handsome place on the Blkwater.

The Manor of Cotterborough was granted the 36th C. 2nd to the present family and in the patent were included two fairs, which together with the Ct have been for some time discontinued.

The parish contains 9930 Statute acres, of which a great portion consists of Reclaimable Mountain & valuable turf bog, w.h not only furnishes the peasantry with fuel, but is raised for the Mallow Market— The remainder of the Parish is chiefly under tillage on the old plan — It contains abundance of Limestone & Quarries of good brown stone.

At the village of Ballymagooly is a very neat School House erected by subscription aided by a public grant, the school is principally under the direction of the Vicar & supported by vol: subscriptions & some assistance from Public Societies. There are also other Schools in the parish, likewise supported by subscription, which are under the superintendance of the Parish Priest.

The late Rev.d Geo. Brereton, a former Vicar of this parish bequeathed a small ann.l sum to be distributed among a certain number of poor parishioners and the late Henry Johnson Cotter Esq.re left in 1831 the sum of £500 late Irish Currency towards ~~promoting the~~ diffusing the knowledge of the scriptures among the poor of this parish.

On the demesne of Rockforest a great number of ancient Silver Coins of the Edwards, one of John, the Henries, Elizabeth amounting to 70 or 80 were found about a year ago: According to Smith the Irish & English Forces were garrisoned on both sides of the Blackwater, at this spot.

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and a large fibula in one of the tumuli, which is depoſited in the muſeum of Trin. col. Dublin. During the diſturbances in Scotland between *Baliol* and *Rob. Bruce*, the latter was obliged to take ſhelter here, with a friend of his; the remains of a fortreſs are yet viſible in the N. angle of the iſland, celebrated for the defence which this hero made in it, and is known by the name of *Bruce's caſtle*; its antiquity therefore, is near 500 years. It is obſervable that the lime with which it was built, has been burned with ſea-coal, the cinders of which are ſtill viſible in it. About the middle of the 6th century, a religious eſtabliſhment was founded here by *Columbus*, the celebrated miſſionary of the N. In 790, a fleet of Daniſh pirates ravaged this iſland, with fire and ſword; the ſhrines and holy altars periſhed in the general deſtruction; and in 973, they put to death St. *Feradach*, the abbot of this place. In 1558, the earl of *Suſſex*, lord deputy, attacked the Scots here, who had got poſſeſſion of the iſland, and drove them out with great ſlaughter. *Raghlin* is now a rectory in the dioc. of Connor.

RAGHMEON, ſit. in bar. Ballimoe, co Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

RAGHRA, ſit. in bar. Garycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

RAGOREY, a fair town, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Aſcenſion-day and 28 Oct.

RAHAN, ſee *Raghan*.

RAHANNE, the ruins of an antient caſtle, ſit. to the W. of *Ardfert*, near the ſea, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of *Ardfert*.

RAHARROW, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

RAHENY, a village ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 4 miles from Dublin; about half a mile from it, is a pleaſant ſtrand by the ſea-ſide, where there is another village called Raheny *on the ſtrand*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former, which is called Raheny *in the country*. Raheny is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin; the church is a plain neat ſtructure, ſtanding on a riſing ground, in an agreeable ſituation.

RAHILL, a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

RAHIN, ſit. near *Athy*, in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

RAHINE *caſtle*, ſit. on the Eaſtern bank, at the head of *Caſtlehaven* bay, co Cork, prov. Munſter; in the walls are ſeveral cannon balls, which were ſhot at it from ſome veſſels in the harbour.

RAHOLP, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin.

RAINBOW-BRIDGE, ſit. over the river *Inny*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. This bridge, the greater part of which fell down ſome years ago, was 24 feet wide, and but a yard thick, being only a foot path, which was aſcended and deſcended by ſteps; it was of a conſiderable height over the river, and built almoſt ſemicircular, from whence it derived this name. What ſeems very ſingular is, that it did not ſtand on any high way; from its narrowneſs it had more the appearance of a triumphal arch, than of a bridge; and it was erected over a very deep part of the river, but on what occaſion, or when, there is not the leaſt tradition in the country.

RAINILOUGH, ſee *Ranelagh*.

RAKEMAN, ſit. in bar. Ballimoe, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

RALLIHANE, a fair town, in King's co. prov. Leinſter; fairs held 14 May.

RALOO, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

RALPHSDALE, ſit. near *Caſtletown-delvin*, prov. Leinſter.

RAMICAEL, a fair town in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 10 Oct.

RAM-ISLAND, ſit. in *Lough-Neagh*, off the coaſt of co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter: here is one of the antient round towers.

RAMOAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

RAMORAN, ſit. in bar. Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

RAMOR-LOUGH, ſee *Lough Ramor*.

RAMSFORT, ſit. near *Gorey*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

RAMSGRANGE, a village ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

RAMHEAD, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

RAMULLIN, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 21 Aug. and Nov. It is ſometimes written *Rathmullin*.

RANDALSTOWN, a borough in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 88 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which is *Shane's caſtle*, the elegant ſeat of the Rt. Hon. lord *O'Neil*; this place returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *O'Neil* family; fairs held 16 July and 1 Nov. In the middle of this town is a handſome market houſe, with a large aſſembly room over it. A very great linen market is held here the firſt Wedneſday in every month; the night before which, an aſſembly is held for the linen drapers who come to the market; on which occaſion, they dance in their boots and ſpurs, to the detriment of the ladies aprons; but as the deſtruction of the aprons increaſes the demand for fine linen, the patriotic ladies do not complain.

Randown, ſit. on *Lough-ree*, in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, about 7 miles N. of Athlone. A priory was founded here for Knights Hoſpitalers, or for croſs bearers, in the reign of king *John*, and (as ſome writers ſay) by his expreſs command. *Philip Nangle* was a great benefactor to this houſe, in the time of king Hen. IIId. In 1226, the Engliſh ſtrongly fortified the *caſtle* of *Randown*, and in 1237, the town was plundered and pillaged by *Phelim O'Connor*. It appears that *John de Funtains* was conſtable of the caſtle in 1334, with the annual fee of 40*l.* ſterl. but very little now remains either of the town or caſtle. *Clarus*, archdeacon of Elphin, founded a church here, dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Ranelagh, a territory in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, which gives title of viſc. to the family of *Jones*, and gave that of baron to the family of *Cole*. It was antiently written *Rainilough*, and was the diſtrict of the *O'Birnes*.—Alſo a village in the vicinity of Dublin, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; here was formerly the rural and beautiful ſeat of a biſhop of Derry, which was afterwards converted into a place of public entertainment, and ſince, into that of a nunnery.

Ranew, ſit. near Wicklow, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Ranting wheel, a rock ſo called, ſit. in *Strangford* bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it occaſions an eddy tide at the entrance of the bay, and is for the moſt part under water, lying near *Quintin point*, and very dangerous for boats, as it cauſes a kind of whirlpool.

Rapharn-lough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Raphoe, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, having in it a poſt and fair town of ſame name, ſit. 107 miles from Dublin. Lat. 54 : 48, lon. 8 : 13. Fairs held 1 May, 22 June, 27 Aug. and 4 Nov.—It is alſo an antient biſhoprick, ſaid to have been founded by St. *Eunan* about the middle of the 6th century, and a cathedral was erected on the ruins of the church of St. *Eunan*, in the 11th. *Patrick Magonaile*, biſhop of Raphoe, built 3 epiſcopal houſes, in 1360; and biſhop *Pooley* by will, bequeathed 200*l.* for repairing the cathedral, which money was applied by his ſucceſſor: they ſhew ſtill the bed of St. *Eunan*, and within theſe few years a round tower was ſtanding on a hill, in which the biſhops of *Raphoe* kept their ſtudies; a celebrated croſs, famous for the performance of miracles, ſtood in the cathedral, but was about the year 1438, removed to *Armagh*, by biſhop *O'Galcher*. This biſhoprick is rated in the king's books at 200*l.* per ann. but is worth 2.500*l.* At Raphoe is the manſion houſe of the biſhop; it is properly a *caſtle*, built for defence, at the expence of government, in the reign of *Charles* I. It ſtood a ſiege in the rebellion of 1641; it was beautified and repaired by biſhop *Oſwald*, and is now a handſome dwelling. *Raphoe* is a rectory in the dioc. of ſame name; its antient name was *Rath-both*.

Rashadoe, a village ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Rasharkan, ſit. in bar. Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 102 miles from Dublin; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. 2 miles from which, ſeated on a riſing ground, is the village of *Kilrea*.

Rashee, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; it is a rectory in dioc. of Connor.

Ratane, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ratass, the ruin of an old church, ſit. about 1 mile E. of *Tralee*, in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it was built of *free-ſtone*, brought at a great diſtance from the mountains, altho' there were fine quarries of lime-ſtone, to be had on the ſpot. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

Rath, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

Rathangan, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. It is a handſome thriving village, 28 miles from Dublin; having a neat church, ſeated on an eminence at one end of the town. It is a rectory in dioc. of Kildare. The *grand Canal* from Dublin paſſes by this place. Here is a handſome ſeat of Mr. *Spencer*; and 2 miles from it is *Kill*, in King's co. the ſeat of Mr. *Clarke*; ½ a mile beyond which, are the ruins of *Ballynowlan church*. At *Rathangan* are good flour mills. Fairs held Whit-tueſday, 26 Aug. and 12 Nov.—Alſo a place in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Rathaspick, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Rathbarry, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, in which is an antient caſtle of the *Barrys*, now called *Caſtle Freke*; ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Roſs-Carbery*. Here is a pleaſant ſeat, commanding an extenſive view of the ocean and coaſt to the W.

Rathbeagh, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it is ſuppoſed to be the antient *Argiodroſs*: where was a copper mine in the mountains, near the river *Nore*, from whence ſilver was extracted, and according to antiquaries, money was firſt coined in Ireland by *Enius Ruber*. 'Tis ſit. in lower *Oſſory*, within 5 miles of Kil-

A Dispensary, and National Schools built in 1830.

The Church of Rathangan is a neat fabrick imitation of the pointed style of gothic architecture with a small pinnacled tower rising from the roof. The town stands on a beautiful eminence skirted with timber, above wh. it is seen to great advantage. It consists of one street declining from the summit of the Hill nearly to the ~~bottom~~ water edge of the canal consisting almost entirely of genteel houses, some
and one that parallel with the river
of which are large & commodious; The neighbourhood is sprinkled with several neat villas. There are extensive Mills called Ansborough Mills turned by the Little Barrow & injurious to the diversion of water to the Grand Canal wonts to do 12000 barrels a year now not more than 6000. There is a Meeting Ho. for the Society of Friends and a large R.C. Chapel united to that at Kildare. Near the town is the fragment of a castle, which gave name to the Barony of Ophaley and the title of Baron to the Fitzgeralds afterwards Earls of Kildare & Dukes of Leinster. On Monday wy. Corn Market attended by Millers.

Rathcormuck, over the river Bride near this town is a handsome bridge of 6 arches, which according to an inscription on a stone now almost obliterated "The Foundation of this Bridge was laid June 22nd 1733 and finished Novr. 16th. 173 Colonel Redmond Barry Jonas Devonshire and James Barry Gentlemen Overseers thereof.". The Church of this parish is prettily situated, it has been recently augmented 1828 after designs by Mr. Jas Paine, the Provincial Archit executed by Mr. Hill of Cork. The Church contains some curious monuments to the family of Tonson: This property was for many ages the property of the Barrys a branch of the Lord Barrymore family, Redmond Barry who died in 1750 sold the estate comprising manorial rights over 10000 acres to the Tonson family – of this family are the Barrys of Ballyclough in Glanworth Parish, the head of which is Lt. Genl H. G. Barry. This is described in 1692 on being referred to a Committee of Privileges of the Irish House of Comm as an ancient market town that suffered by fire in the rebellion of 1641 Chas. 2nd 23rd of his reign erected it into a borough

26 SF 60

kenny, and 3 of Ballyragget. Fairs held 1 May, 11 June, 1 Nov. and 6 Dec.

RATHBEAL, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

RATHBEG, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 3 miles S. E. of *Birr*. St. *Abban* founded a monaſtery here; and died A. D. 650.

RATHBEGGAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHBOTH, ſee *Raphoe*.

RATHBOURNEY, a rectory in dioc, of Kilfenora, ſit. in bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

RATHBOYNE, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHBRACKEN, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

RATHBRAN, (ſometimes pronounced *Rafran)* ſit. near the ſea, in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, about 5 miles N. of Killala. The family of *Dexter*, who afterwards took the name of *McJordan*, founded a monaſtery here for Dominican friars, in 1274; tho' ſome writers give this foundation to ſir *Wm. Burgh*, ſurnamed, "the grey headed," who was for ſome time, lord juſtice of Ireland. *Edmund Bourke*, of Caſtlebar, was murdered in this monaſtery, on the 2 Feb. 1513, by the ſons of his brother *Walter*.—There is a ſmall village here, conſiſting of a few wretched cabbins; and the walls of the monaſtery, with its ſacred edifices, ſtill remain.

RATHBRAND, ſit in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 26 miles from Dublin.

RATHBRIDE, ſit. in bar. Ophaly. co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 26 miles from Dublin. Here is a handſome ſeat; and fairs are held on 5 July.

RATHCLARE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, above 126 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 26 April, 1 July and Nov. and 17 Dec.

RATHCLARIN, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where is a church, ſit. near a caſtle called *Burren-caſtle*, on the ſide of the river *Arigideen*. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

RATHCLINE, ſee *Rathline*.

RATHCOFFY, commonly called *Racoffy*, an antient ſeat, ſit. near Maynooth, in bar. Ikeath, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; [redacted] in poſſeſſion of *Archibald Hamilton Rowan*, eſq.

RATHCONNEL, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 30 miles from Dublin. A mile beyond which is a ſeat called *Ardillas*.—Alſo a place ſit. in bar. Moyaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHCONRATH, a bar. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath. It was alſo called *Fiodh-Aonguſa*, and in early ages, *Coen-druim*, from containing the hill of *Uſneach*, famous for being the place where the antient ſynods and public aſſemblies were frequently held; eſpecially that in 1112, under *Celſus*, archbiſhop of Armagh.

RATHCOOL, (commonly called *Racool)* ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 7 miles from Dublin; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and gives title of viſc. to the family of *Tracey*. There are 3 fairs in the year for cattle and pedlar's wares, viz. 23 April, 18 June and 9 Oct.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

RATHCORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moyſenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHCORMUCK, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 111 miles from Dublin. It is a borough, poſt and fair town, 11½ Iriſh meaſured miles from *Cork*; ſit. near the river *Bride*, and adorned with a handſome pariſh church and ſteeple, and a court-houſe. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Tonſon* family. Fairs held 12 Aug. and 29 Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

RATH-CRAYHAN, otherwiſe called *Atha*, ſit. near *Elphin*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; it was alſo denominated *Cromchan*, and *Croghan*, and antiently *Drum Druid*. The Iriſh annals mention a rath or fort, being erected here by *Eochy Feylogh*, in the time of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. The only remains of this famous city, where once *Cathmor*, the friend of ſtrangers, exerciſed his unbounded hoſpitality, are, the *rath*, the *cave*, and the *Naaſteaghan*, where the ſtates of Connaught aſſembled.

RATHDONNEL, a ſeat of lord *Newhaven*, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

RATHDOWN, otherwiſe called "*the grounds*." They are ſhelves of ſand, ſit. along the coaſt in the Iriſh channel, and appear dry, even at high water, yet between them and the ſhore, the water is 7 fathom deep.—Alſo a diſtrict which forms 2 bar.'s, one in co. Dublin, the other in co. Wicklow, diſtinguiſhed each by the name of *Half-Rathdown*, both in prov. Leinſter.

RATHDOWNEY, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, 44 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 6 May, 10 July, 12 Sept. and 15 Dec. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory.

RATHDOWTAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

RATHDRUM, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, above 25 miles from Dublin. Near it was

Dunum,

Dunum, a city and capital of the *Menapii*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; it was the ſeat of the chiefs of *Coulan*, and called by the Iriſh, *Rathdruim*, from whence the name *Rathdrum*. Fairs held 1 Thurſd. O. S. Feb. 5 April and July, 10 Oct. and 11 Dec. alſo on firſt Mond. in each month for *flannels*, except *July*, when it is held on the 2 of that month. 2 miles from *Rathdrum* is *Whaley-abbey*, a handſome ſeat. *Rathdrum* is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

Rathdrummin, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Ratheen, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Ratheen-common, now the *great-heath* of *Maryborough*, ſit. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Rathene, a church in dioc. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, commonly called *Rathnanepſcop*. St. *Aid Glaſs* fixed his reſidence here, where his feſtival is obſerved on 16 Feb. and the feaſt of St. *Fidmunius*, of Rathene, (his brother) who flouriſhed, A. D. 750, is obſerved here on 16 May.

Rathernon, a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Great-connel, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Rathfarne, a village, ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Rathfarnham, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, near 3 miles from the metropolis. Here are the extenſive improvements and caſtle of the late earl of *Ely*, and preſent lord *Loftus*. Within 1½ mile of Rathfarnham, is *Marlay*, a beautiful ſeat of the Rt. Hon. *Dav. Latouche*. Fairs held at Rathfarnham, 10 July. This is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Rathfeigh, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Rathfran, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 25 Aug. and 11 Nov.

Rathfriland, a poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 57 miles from Dublin. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, having 4 large ſtraight roads leading up to it, and centering in the town. It is built on a free-ſtone rock of a firm cloſe grit; and has a decent church, a meeting-houſe for *Diſſenters*, and a ſmall horſe-courſe. On the ſummit of the hill are the ruins of an old caſtle, antiently one of the manſion houſes of the *Magennis's*, lords *Iveach*, whom the *O'Neils* after the example of the more powerful Iriſh ſepts, cruelly oppreſſed by an exaction impoſed at pleaſure, called *Bonaght*. This caſtle was a much larger building than what it now appears to be, having been pulled down by Mr. *Hawkins*, the firſt Proteſtant proprietor of it, after the rebellion of 1641; with the materials whereof, he built the *inn*, and other houſes in the town. About half a mile from Rathfriland is *Liſſize*, the ſeat of the earl of *Clanwilliam*. 2 miles N. E. of this town is a celebrated ſpa, called *Tierkelly* well. The water is a very ſtrong chalybeate, yet exceedingly light, and free from any conſiderable proportion of heterogeneous mixture; it hath been found very efficacious in ſcorbutic caſes, when uſed externally and internally. Fairs held here 2 Wedn. O. S. April, Wedn. after Trinity, 2 Wedn. O. S. Sept. 2 Wedn. in Dec.

Rathgoggin, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Rathinbher, a caſtle of the *O'Tools*, chiefs of *Croich Coulan*, ſit. at the mouth of *Bray-river*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. Here St. Patrick was refuſed admiſſion by the pagan inhabitants, on his arrival to convert them to the Chriſtian faith.

Rathjordan, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Rathiscar-lodge, ſit. near *Dunleer*, prov. Leinſter.

Rathkeal, a poſt, market and fair town in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 108 miles from Dublin; ſit. on the river *Deel*. It was formerly a corporation town, and of much more conſequence than at preſent. Here are ſtill remaining the ruins of a priory, founded in a very early age by a perſon of the name of *Harvey*, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Auguſtinian canons of the order of *Aroacia*. It takes its name from *rath* a fort, and *ciel* a wood, being formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength; and ſuſtained an attack of the Engliſh army, in the reign of queen Eliz. Fairs held here 4 April, 1 June, 25 Aug. 18 Sept. and Nov. *horſes*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick; within 2 miles of it, are the ruins of a caſtle.

Rath-keltair, the antient caſtle, and principal reſidence of the chiefs of the *Ulidii*, and was ſit. near Downpatrick, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, in the antient diſtrict of *Dal-Dichu*. The ditches and ramparts of this antient fortreſs are remaining to this day, and occupy near 2 acres of ground. It was probably erected by the chiefs of the *Ulleigh*, on their firſt eſtabliſhment in this country, ſome few years before the birth of Chriſt. On the arrival of St. *Patrick*, this rath was inhabited by *Keltair ma Duach*, chieftain of this diſtrict, who granted a place for the building of a church on a hill called *Dun*; and from which *Down* has obtained its preſent name. The church of *Down* was made a biſhoprick by St. Callan, about 499.

Rathkelty, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

RATHKENNY,

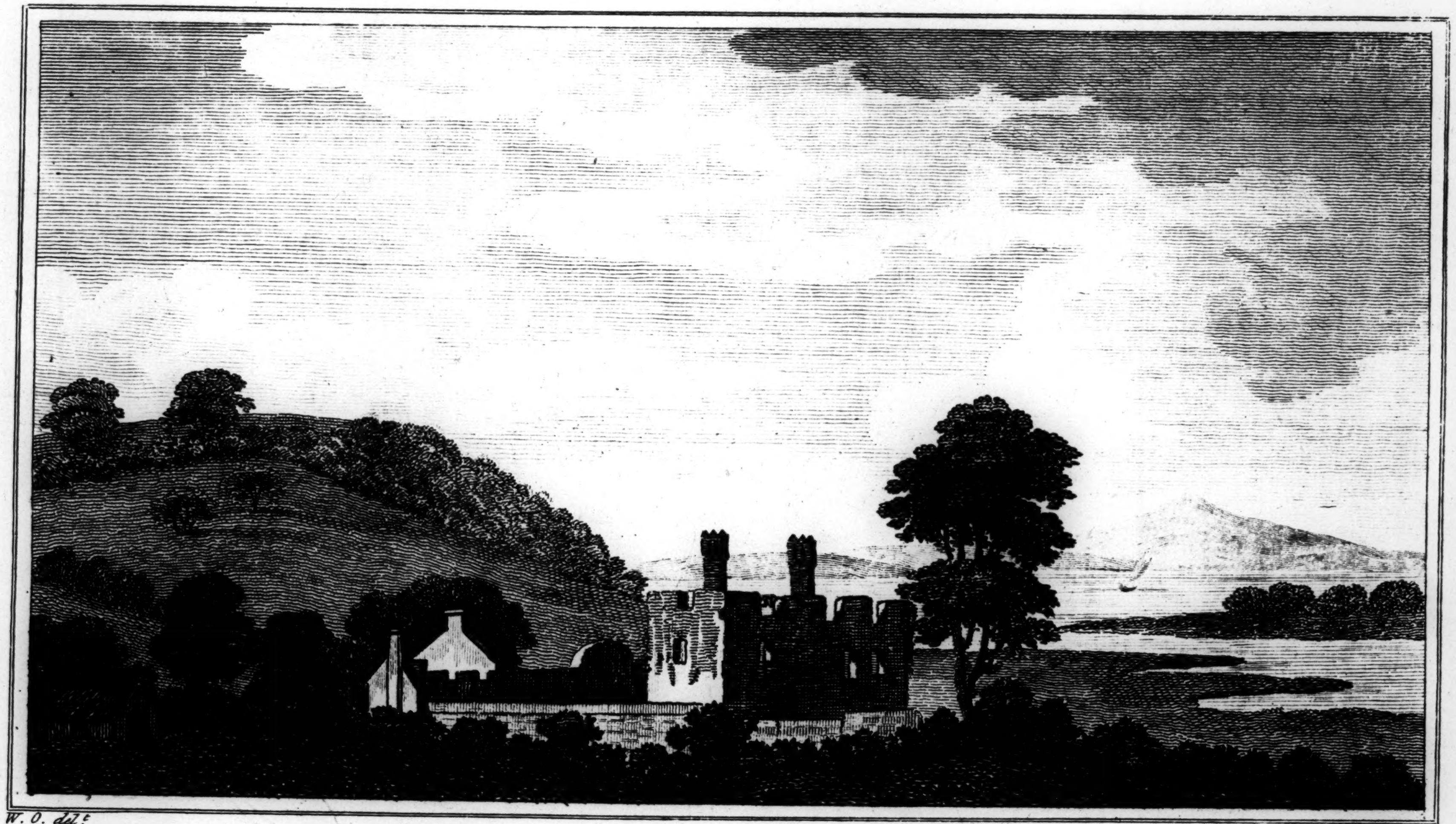
Rathdrum, includes the constablewicks of Ballykeine, Ballinacor, Rathknock and Ballinaclash. In the last is a Stipendiary P.C of £75 pr. ann. which will include the constablewicks of Ballykeine & Ballinacor, a Grant of £900 has been obtained from the Board of First Fruits for the erection of a Church – it is in the Diocese of Glendalogh & gift of the Rector of Rathdrum

At Careysfort, in Ballykeine Constablewick, is a Chapel of ease, to w^{h}. was ass^{d}. 138 acres for the support of the Curate, w^{h}. has been for some time lost.

26 SP 60

26 SE 60

Anth. Hib. Plate 1. June 1793.



W. O. delt. Brocas sculp.

Ratheline Castle, Co. Longford.

RATHKENNY, a curacy in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co, Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, (Dr. *Beaufort)*—It is placed by Mr. *Scalè*, in bar. *Slane*.

RATHKYRAN, a curacy in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

RATHLEE, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

RATHLIBTHER, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter. An abbey was erected here, called the abbey of St. *Illand*, who flouriſhed A. D. 540. The ſtatue of the ſaint is ſtill to be ſeen in this church, with his epiſcopal mitre and a croſier in his hand; the head was broken off ſome time ſince, by ſacrilegious hands. His feſtival is obſerved on 10 June.

RATHLIN, ſee *Raghlin*.

RATHLINAN, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

RATHLINE, or *Rathcline*, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; having a village in it of ſame name, which is a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh. Here is an antient caſtle ſit. on the banks of the river *Shannon*, at the foot of the beautiful hill of Rathcline, about 2 miles from the bridge of Laneſborough. This romantic and venerable ruin (which for ſome time was the ſeat of the lords *Laneſborough)* is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt caſtles in the kingdom; tradition aſcribes the building of it, to the family of *O'Quin*, and records it to have been for centuries the ſubject of contention, and the theatre of many bloody ſcenes. It was at length diſmantled by *Cromwell*, and finally burnt and reduced to its preſent ruinous ſtate, in the wars of king *James* IId. In ſeveral places, large beams, partly conſumed by fire, ſtill remain. It is much to be regretted that a very antient inſcription, cut in the Iriſh character, on a marble ſlab, and fixed in the wall of one of the rooms, has been removed or deſtroyed, by a gentleman who lately reſided in the modern houſe, built cloſe to the caſtle, from its ruins. The noble woods which covered the impending hill, have almoſt totally diſappeared; one elm, of immenſe bulk, and moſt luxuriant foliage, remains, a ſolitary, but beautiful ſpecimen of the venerable groves which once adorned this romantic ſpot. From the ſummit of the hill, the courſe of the noble river *Shannon* may be traced, through a number of woody iſlands, for ſeveral miles; and the hills of Roſcommon, on the banks oppoſite to the caſtle, preſent a diſtant view of ſir *Edw. Crofton's* elegant demeſne, at *Moat*. The old church and burying ground of Rathline, are ſit. on the ſummit of the hill, within a mile of the caſtle.

RATHLURE, called formerly *Ardſtra*, or *Ardſrath* or the high rath; it is ſit. on the river *Derg*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, being a rath or fort, near which was founded the primitive church of the epiſcopal ſee of *Derry*, dedicated to St. *Luroch*; from this place it was tranſlated to *Maghere*, and from thence to Derry. St. *Eugene* is ſaid to have founded the church of *Ardſrath*, in the 6th century, and died the 3 Aug. 618; there is no catalogue extant of the biſhops of this place. This church ſuffered repeatedly by fire; and in 1198, it was plundered and deſtroyed by ſir *John de Courcey*.

RATHMACNEE, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

RATHMACVEOGE, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

RATHMANA, ſit in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHMELTON, a village ſit. on Lough Swilly, in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; it is a poſt and fair town, diſtant 132 miles from Dublin; fairs held 2 Tueſd. O. S. March, May, 17 July, Tueſd. before 10 Oct. 16 Nov. Tueſd. after 11 Dec.

RATHMHATH, an *iſland* ſit. in *Lough Corib*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; where, (it is ſaid) *Furſey*, the ſon of *Fintan*, of the blood royal of S. Munſter, built an abbey. He died about the year 653; and his feſtival was celebrated in France, annually on the 16 Feb.

RATHMICAEL, a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here is one of the noted round-towers.

RATHMINES, a village about 1½ mile from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; famous for the defeat of the duke of *Ormond*, (who lay encamped there with 19,000 men) by the parliament's forces, commanded by col. *Jones*, in 1649, who killed 4,000, and took near 3,000 priſoners.

RATHMIRE, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHMOANE, ſit. near *Ballycaſtle*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. St. *Patrick* founded a church here, and placed St. *Ereclaſius* therein.

RATHMOLION, a fair town in bar. Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 19 April and 29 Sept. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

RATHMORE, ſit. in bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 31 miles from Dublin; here is a fine *park*, belonging to the earl of *Darnley*. This is a rectory in dioc. of Meath.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, about 13 miles from

from the metropolis; here is an old moat or rath, with an entrenchment round it.

RATH-MOR-MUIGHE-LINE, the royal ſeat of the kings of *Dalnaruidhe*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; ſit. on the river Ban: it was probably the Rhobogdiu of *Rich. Cirenc.* and the preſent *Coleraine*.

RATHMOYLAN, a pariſh in bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, in which on the coaſt towards the ſea, there are ſeveral caves and ſubterraneous paſſages. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford.

RATHMUIGHE, ſit. on the ſea-ſhore near *Dunluce*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Here was a monaſtery over which St. *Olean* preſided; it was deſtroyed by fire in 612; and afterwards plundered in the years 831 and 960.

RATHMULLEN, a village ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; where a houſe was built for Carmelites or white friars, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by *Mac Swine Fannagh*.—Alſo in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

RATHMULLER, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

RATHNAGANE, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

RATHNALLY-MILLS, ſit. near *Trim*, prov. Leinſter.

RATH-NA-NURLAN, a caſtle of a dynaſt, on the plains of Caſhel, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; where *Lorcan* halted on his viſit to *Cormac*, king and archbiſhop of Caſhel.

RATHNEW, a chapelry in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt.

RATHOSKER, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

RATH-OWEN, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 15 May and 2 Tueſd. Dec.

RATHPATRICK, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt.

RATHREA, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinſt.

RATHREE, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHREGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Ratoath, co. Meath. prov. Leinſter.

RATHRONAN, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

RATHRUDDY CASTLE, ſit. near *Loughrea*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RATHSALLAGH, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 24 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 4 Sept.

RATHSARRAN, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

RATHSHERKIN, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 16 Nov.

RATHTOOLE, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

RATHTOY, ſee *Rattoo*.

RATHTRUN, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RATHUE, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſt.

RATHVILLY, ſee *Ravilly*.

RATHWERE, a village ſit. in bar. Farbill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

RATHYNE, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. St. *Carthag*, alias *Mochuda*, erected a famous monaſtery here; where he preſided 40 years over 867 monks; who ſupported themſelves and the neighbouring poor by labour. There was alſo a celebrated academy under the direction of this ſaint; but in Eaſter, 630, he and his monks were driven out of the abbey by king *Blathmac*, who was incenſed againſt them by the monks of a neighbouring abbey. St. Carthag took refuge at *Liſmore*, co. Waterford, where he died 14 May, 636.

RATOATH, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a borough and fair town of ſame name, ſit. near 13 miles from Dublin; it is but a very poor village; the church is built on the ruins of an abbey; and near it is a very fine and conſpicuous mount; this place returns two members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Lowther*; fairs held day before Whit-Sunday. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Lat. 53: 28, lon. 6: 54. Its antient name was *Rath Aodh*; here *Malachy* the Iſt. held his third convention of the ſtates of the kingdom. The abbey was under the invocation of St. *Mary Magdalene*, and exiſted in 1450; ſome old walls and the W. window of the abbey ſtill remain.

RATORP, a village ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RATTAN-CASTLE, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter; according to ſir *William Petyt*, it had formerly 500 rooms in it; there is now but one tower left, which contains near 20 apartments.

RATTASS, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.

RATTOO, a village ſit. in bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert: here is now a handſome ſeat. Several tracts of land near this place, go by the name of the *Burgeſs* land; from whence

it

Rathmacknee, the church was granted 1333 to the priory of All Saints, Dublin; the poſseſsions of which at the diſsolution was conferred on the citizens of Dublin and the living is an endowed vicarage in the gift of the corporation of that city. Here are some good limestone quarries, the property of I. H. G. Morgan of Johnstown Castle, who has lately erected a small steam Engine in their quarries to facilitate the working of them as the district is very destitute of this useful article. Here are the ruins of an Old Castle inhabited till lately by the late Mr. Knox, where a school is at present held supported by subn.

Rathnew, situated on a small stream called the Fartry & in the Mail coach road from Dublin to Wexford. ½ m from Wicklow & 2 m fr. Dublin.

This parish or district is under composition for tithes at £377:1:6½ (including gt. & small tithes) on 4913 acres exclusive of roads, it forms part of the prebend of Wicklow. There is no R.C. Chapel but it is included in the Wicklow Union. Here are the following gentlemen's seats Clermont now unoccupied; Tinckaly Lodge the Hon'ble Miſs Annesley; Tinakeely House unoccupied Roſsanna Danl. Tighe Esqr. Clonmanin Robt. H. Truel Esqr; Cronroe, Isaac Ambrose Eccles; Killoughter H. T. Redmond Esqr. Petty Seſsions are held here once a fortnight The Agriculture is improving, the only waste land is a little mountain. There are some raths, the history of which is unknown, and the townland of Bollard pays entire tithes to the Incumbent of Dorralossory:

Redcroſs, a parish or Ecclesiastical district,
in the By. of Arklow. Co of Wicklow, Leinster:
intersected by the old road from Wicklow to Arklo
6 miles from the former & 5 from the latter.
This District was taken out of the 3 surround
ing unions of Arklow, Dunganstown & Castlemac-
adam in the yr. 1829 and constituted a p.c
of 100£ a year payable by the Incumbents of
those districts, who are alternate patrons.
The Church, stands in the village of Redcroſs
where the petty seſsions for the Barony of Arklow
are held once a fortnight; it is a small fabrick
without tower or spire, built in 1829 by a grant
from the Board of First Fruits aided by subscriptio
Ballykine, is the seat of Major Humphreys &
near it is a Quarry of good Slate. In the Chur
Yard, which with the site of the Church was
presented for the purpose by the Earl of Wicklow,
is a school House.

26 SE 60

it is thought that *Rattoo* had been formerly a corporation; in ſome old records, it is called *Rathtoy*, and in it ſtood an abbey of canons regular, of St. *Auſtine*; which had been originally a preceptory belonging to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded by one friar *William*, and confirmed by *Miler Fitz Miler*, in the reign of king *John*; it was again changed into *Aroſian* canons, and dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In Nov. 1600, it was burned down by the Iriſh, upon the approach of ſir *Charles Wilmot's* forces to this part of the country. It is ſaid that there were formerly 7 churches in the place, and ſome old MSS. mention it to have been a biſhoprick, which notion the high antient round tower, ſtanding in the church yard, ſeems to countenance.

Raven-point, a *headland*, ſit. at the N. ſide of the entrance of Wexford bay, in bar Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ravensdale, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Friday after Good Friday, 2 Friday July, 1 Friday Oct. and 2 Friday Nov.—Alſo a place near Leixlip, prov. Leinſter.

Ravensdale-park, ſit. near *Flurry-bridge*, prov. Leinſter.

Ravill-water, a river ſo called, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Ravilly, (or *Rathvilly)* a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; having in it a village of ſame name, diſtant about 25 miles from Dublin; which is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin. 1 mile from this place is *Mount Neil*, the handſome ſeat of the hon. *John Stratford*. At Ravilly is one of the antient raths. Fairs held 1 Jan. 25 March, 24 June, 1 Aug. and 12 Nov.

Ray, a village in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, where there is a charter ſchool for above 30 children; it was opened in 1740, and endowed with 2 acres of land in perpetuity, by *John Leſlie*, eſq; and 20 acres more for three lives, at 6*l.* per ann. The right Rev. Dr. *Forſter*, late lord biſhop of Raphoe, gave ſeveral ſums towards erecting the building, and providing furniture for the ſchool; alſo 400*l.* the intereſt of which his lordſhip appropriated towards maintaining the children. *Ray* is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

Raylestown, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Raymunterdony, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Reagh, ſit. near Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Rea-lough, a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Reban, ſee *Rheban*

Red-bay, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Here is a caſtle called *Red-bay-caſtle*. Lat. 55: 7, lon. 6: 45.

Red-castle, ſit. near Lough Foyle, in bar. Inniſowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Red-city, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Red-cross, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 31 miles from Dublin. Near it is the turn to the copper mines of *Cronebawn*, *Kilmacoe* and *Connery*. Fairs held 6 May and 5 Aug.

Red-gate, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 118 miles from Dublin. Near Red-gate inn are the ruins of a caſtle, and a little farther thoſe of a church.

Red-hall, ſit. near Carrickfergus, prov. Ulſt

Red-hills, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 Jan. 24 May, July and Oct.—Alſo in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; theſe latter are ſit. between 2 and 4 miles N. W. of Kildare, in a direction nearly N. and S. they conſiſt of 3 elevations, the 2 Northern of which are denominated *Dun Murach*, or *Dun Murry*, i. e. the *Red hills*; the Southern *Dun Almhain*, or the *hill* of *Allen*; which is ſeparated from *Dun Murry* by a valley about a mile in breadth. Dun Murry forms a kind of head-land towards the N. is fertile in corn and paſturage, and compoſed of limeſtone rock. The looſe ſtones on its ſurface frequently appear as if calcined in the fire, of a red purple colour, and ſometimes tinctured with ſulphur; whence theſe hills have from remote periods, obtained the name of *Murach*, or reddiſh purple. Though ſuch ſtones are certain indications of copper being contained in the internal parts, no ſearch or diſcovery was made reſpecting the fact until about the year 1786, when ſome of the neighbouring farmers opening a gravel pit, on the N. declivity of Dun Murry, near the baſe, ſomething like metallic ore was diſcovered; which upon examination was found to be rich copper. The principal bed of the mine ſeems to lie deep within the hill, and even to dip under the valley which ſeparates Dun Murry from the hill of Allen. This valley is not only fertile and pleaſant, but being well ſupplied with water, is rendered extremely convenient for the eſtabliſhment of manufactures of moſt kinds. 2 flour mills have already been erected, and there is every convenience for cotton and linen manufactures.

Red-house, ſit. near *Ardee*, prov. Leinſter.

Red-lion, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 25 March and 8 Sept.

Red-wood, ſit. in bar. Ballycowan, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Reek-patrick church, ſit. near Ballymagarry, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Ree-

Ree-lough, ſee *Lough Ree*.

Regia, an antient city in the N. of Ireland, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; it is the ſame with the preſent *Clogher*, in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter; where was the rath or palace of the antient kings of *Ergall*, before which St. Patrick directed *Macartane* to build a monaſtery, which afterwards became a biſhoprick.

Reisk, a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Leinſter.

Religmurry, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Relig-na-riogh, the ſepulchral place of ſome of the antient Iriſh kings and chieftains, ſit. near *Croghan*, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. It conſiſts of a circular area of about 200 feet in diameter, ſurrounded with a ſtone ditch greatly defaced. Several tranſverſe ditches are within the area, alſo heaps of coarſe ſtones piled upon each other, ſpecifying the graves of the interred perſons. From the conſtruction of this cemetery, it appears to have been erected in the latter age of paganiſm, about the cloſe of the firſt century.

Reynagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Reynold'stown, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Rheba, an antient city mentioned by *Ptolemy*; ſit. according to *Rich. Cirenc.* S. of Lough Erne. It was the rath of the *Magh Guires*, antient chieftains of the co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Rheban, (or *Reban*) a diſtrict joined to that of Narragh, and forming with it the *bar. of Narragh and Rheban*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. In it was the antient city of Rheban, ſit. on the Weſtern banks of the river Barrow, about 2 miles N. of *Athy*. The only remains of it is a deep quadrangular intrenchment, on the Weſtern extremity of which is a high conical mount. It ſeems to have been a fort, commanding a paſs over the river, and ſit. among antient woods, now no more. It belonged to the antient principality of *Hy Lavighſeagh*, or *Leix*; and was one of the outpoſts on the confines of that diſtrict, until the limits were enlarged in ſubſequent periods. Being placed on a branch of the Southern road, it continued a place of importance until the arrival of the Engliſh, when Dunnamaſe and its ſeveral appurtenances, being erected into a bar. under *Marſhal*, earl of *Pembroke*, lord palatinate of Leinſter, Rheban was by him granted in fee to *Richard de St. Michael*, created baron of Rheban, who in the reign of king John, erected a caſtle on the N. E. of the old fort, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining. It was for a long time a frontier caſtle, and ſeat of the proprietors, when in 1325, on the abſence of moſt of the Engliſh ſettlers, Dunnamaſe, with all its ſubordinate caſtles, was taken by Lyſagh, or Laviſeagh O'More, the antient proprietor of the country; among which was the caſtle of Rheban, and by him and his deſcendants retained many ages. In 1315, *Robert Bruce* took Rheban, and almoſt all the contiguous caſtles in the co. Kildare. About 1424, Tho. Fitzgerald, lord of Offaly, and afterwards the 7th earl of Kildare, married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'More, and received in dower, the manors of *Rheban* and *Woodſtock*, which continued for ſome time, and in part remain ſtill in that family. The caſtle from the ruins, does not appear to have been very ſtrong, tho' the outworks ſeem to have been extenſive; and in one part are evident remains of a baſtion, after the modern method of fortification. No remains of the antient city are viſible, except ſome ſtone foundations near the rath; notwithſtanding, Rheban exiſted as a village with a caſtle towards the cloſe of the 16th century. In 1642, a detachment of the army under the marquis of *Ormond*, took the caſtle; and in 1648, *Owen Roe O'Neil* ſeized this and other fortreſſes; but being defeated by lord Inchiquin and col. Preſton, he made an overture to col. Jones, by his vicar general, *O'Reilly*, that he would ſurrender Athy, Maryborough and Rheban, provided he and the confederate catholics might have the privileges they enjoyed in the time of king James. Tradition aſſerts that there was a fair held here on St. Michael's day, ſince removed to Athy, and there held on that day O. S. being 10 Oct. N. S.

Rheubane, a pleaſant ſeat ſit. 2 miles N. of *[illegible]*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; now called *Echlin's-ville*.

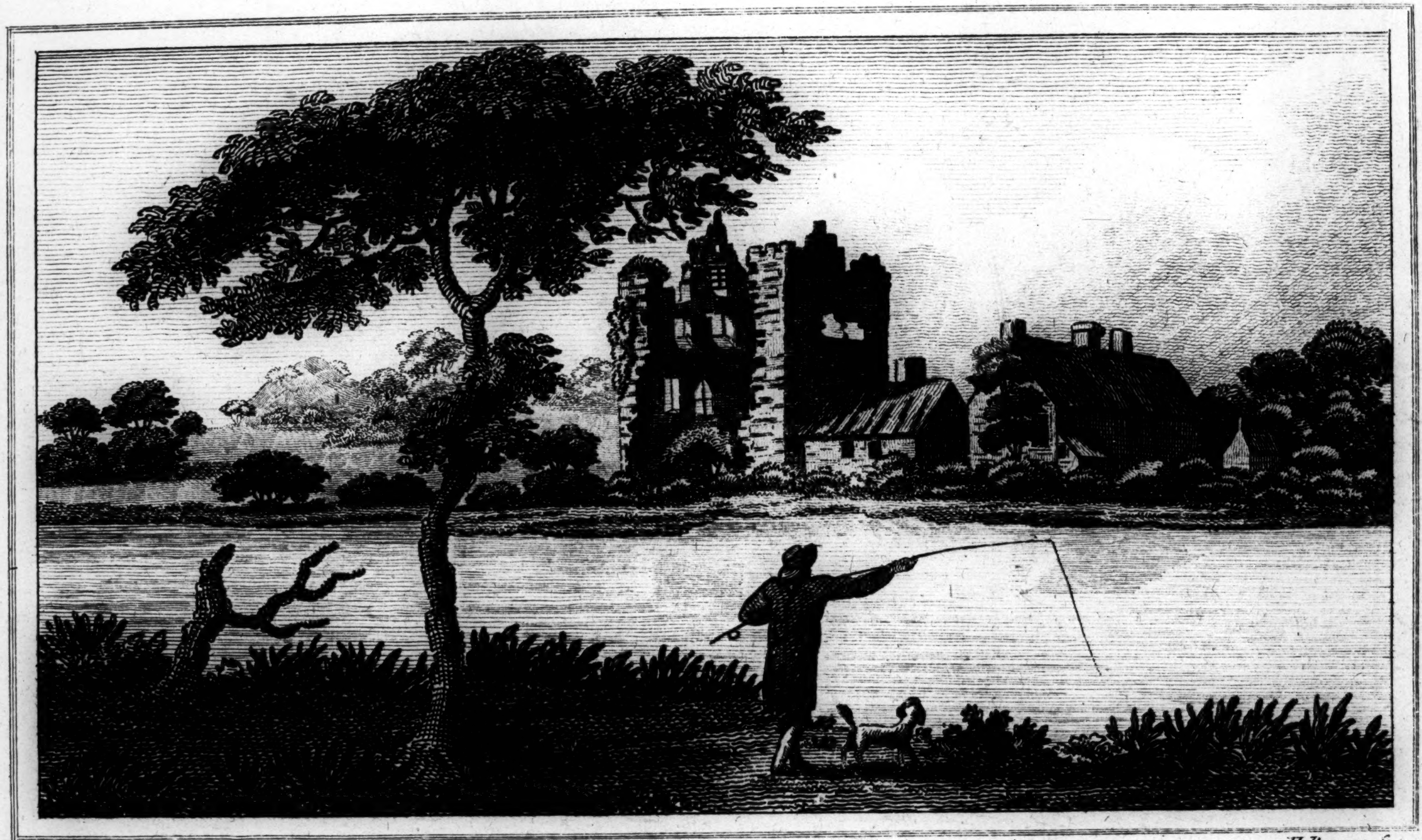
Rhincrew, ſit. in bar. Coſhbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; the abbey lands of which were granted to ſir *Walter Raleigh*, in fee farm; and afterwards, with the reſt of his eſtate were purchaſed by the earl of *Cork*. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, and otherwiſe written *Rincrew*. The caſtle here is ſaid to have belonged to the knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Rhobogdæ-promontorium, ſo called by *Ptolemy*, it is the ſame with the preſent *Fairhead*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Richardstown, a ſmall village near Caſtledermot, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here are the ruins of a very large caſtle, and other antiquities.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Richfield, ſit. near Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

Anth: Hib: Plate 2 Sept.r 1793



W.B. del.t

H.Brocas fc.

Rheban

26 SE60

26 SE60

Ringroane AD 1390 Miles de Courcy, Baron Kinsale, over throw Florence McCarty more, with a great army of his followers in a battle wn. this place & drove them into the Bandon river, where many of them were drowned

At Ringabella, is a lead vein, on the estate of [illegible] Hodder, in work 1822.

RICH-HILL, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 62 miles from Dublin.

RICHMOND, a handſome little village adjoining that of Ballybough, about 1½ mile from the caſtle of Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

RICH-MOUNT, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter,

RICKENHORE, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

RIGSDALE, ſit. near Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

RIN, ſit. in bar. Mohill, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

RINABELLY, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, about 3 miles S. of *Carrigaline*. There is here a dangerous ſandy bay, ſometimes fatally miſtaken by mariners for the mouth of Cork harbour; a hard ſand obſtructs the entrance. The mouth of this bay opens due Weſt, whereas that of Cork harbour lies in North.

RINBANE-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Carie, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 15, lon. 7 : 00.

RINCOLISKY, (now called *Whitehall)* ſit. about a mile S. of *Affadown*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It is a caſtle which belonged to the *Coppingers*: but it was originally built by the *O'Driſcols*.

RINCORAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in liberties of Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

RINCREW, ſee *Rhincrew*.

RINDISART, (or *Rinedizart)* formerly a ſeat or caſtle of the *O'Sullivans*, ſit. near *Bantry*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It was demoliſhed by a ſhip of war in *Oliver Cromwell's* time.

RINEOGONAGH, ſee *Ringonagh*.

RINFAD, a promontory which forms the Eaſt of *Killough* bay, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

RINGDUFFERIN, or *Dufferin*, a barony in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it was inhabited by an antient ſept of the *Mac Cartanes*; they were neighbours to the *Maginnes's*, and deſcended from the ſame head, viz. from *Conall* the ſon of *Coalbhaig*, who is ſaid to have been the 132d. king of Ireland, about the year of Chriſt 357. This barony was formerly much incumbered with woods and faſtneſſes, and after the firſt Engliſh invaſion was poſſeſſed by the *Mandevilles*, and in the reign of queen Eliz. by the *Whites*.

RINGFORT, an agreeable ſeat about a mile S. W. from *Charleville*, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

RINGHADDY, ſit. N. of *Killeleagh*, on the ſide of *Strangford lake*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is now noted for its oyſters, but formerly was remarkable for its caſtle, which together with another erected not far from it, on the *Iſle* of *Scaterick*, formed two places for defence for thoſe parts.

RINGONAGH, a vicarage in dioc of Liſmore, ſit. in bar Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. This pariſh is well cultivated, particularly that part of it which lies contiguous to the harbour of Dungarvan. In it is a reſpected holy well, dedicated to St. Nicholas. This place is otherwiſe written *Rineogonagh*.

RING-ROAN, an antient caſtle and ſmall village in bar. Courceys, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, which gives title of baron to the lords of Kinſale. This manor had antiently 30 Knights fees: and was of a much greater extent than at preſent; it is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

RINGS-END, a village ſit. 1½ mile from Dublin caſtle, in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it lies by the ſea-ſide, and is convenient for bathing; but not much frequented; adjoining it is the ſmall village of *Iriſhtown*, which has a church belonging to it. The proper name of this place is *Rin-ann*, i. e. *the point of the tide*, a term very applicable to it's ſituation, but now corrupted into *Rings-end*.

RINNY-CASTLE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it was heretofore a part of the poet *Spenſer's* eſtate.

RINVEEL-POINT, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

RIVER ANNACLOY, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, between *Strangford lake* and the village of *Annacloy*; that part of it which runs by *Ballinahinch*, is called *Ballinahinch river*.

RIVERSTOWN, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 92 miles from Dublin; a mile and a half beyond it, is a bridge over the river *Carnamart*; within a mile of which are the ruins of 6 caſtles.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Here is a handſome ſeat, the elegant gardens of which are watered by the river *Glanmire*.—Alſo a ſeat near *Monaſterevan*, in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

ROACH, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

ROAD, a village ſit. in bar. Warrenſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

ROARING-WATER BAY, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ROBE, a *river* ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBERTSOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

ROBERT'STOWN, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, 21 miles from Dublin; by which the *Grand Canal* paſſes from Dublin to Monaſterevan; there is alſo a caſtle of this name, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it is a high ſquare tower,

tower, and lies to the E. of a ſmall town called *Caſtle-lyons*.

ROBIN-CASTLE, ſit. 1 mile from *Hollymount*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

ROBIN'STOWN, ſit. near Mullingar, prov. Leinſter.

ROBSWALL'S-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

ROCHCONNEL, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 2 miles E. of *Mullingar*, in the road to Dublin; the name ſignifies O'Connel's rout or defeat; here general *Preſton* took his poſt in a famous battle, between the Engliſh and Iriſh, in the wars of 1641, in which the former almoſt miraculouſly came off victorious.

ROCHDALE, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, near 46 miles from Dublin; fairs held 20 June and Oct.

ROCHESTOWN, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 7 miles from the metropolis, and about 3 from the *Black-rock*. The air here is temperate and wholeſome, and the place is much frequented by perſons who wiſh to have the benefit of Goat's whey. Near it is a very beautiful obeliſk on a riſing ground, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance, and ſerves as a land mark.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ROCHFORD'STOWN, a pleaſant ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, a few miles from the town of *Cork*.

ROCHFORT, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ROCKBELLEW, a ſeat of lord *Ludlow*, ſit. near Julian'ſtown-bridge, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

ROCKBROOK, a ſmall village ſit. 2½ miles from *Temple-oge*, and 5½ from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a remarkably pure and wholeſome air.

ROCK-CORRY, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 55 miles from Dublin; fairs held laſt Wedn. Jan. Feb. 28 March, 2 Wedn. O. S. in Nov.

ROCKFIELD, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held firſt Monday O. S. in May and 28 Sept.—Alſo a pleaſant ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, not far from *Knockninoſs*. Alſo a place near *Flurrybridge*, prov. Leinſter. And another near Roſtrevor, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

ROCKHILL, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 21 May, 19 June, 26 Aug. and 26 Oct.—Alſo a place near Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

ROCKINGHAM, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. It gives title of baron Kingſton of Rockingham, to the family of *King*, now *earl* of *Kingſton*.

ROCK-MOOR, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

ROCK-SAVAGE, a ſeat of the family of *Cavanagh*, ſit. between *Borris* and *Tullow*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a place near *Roſcommon*, prov. Connaught.

ROCK'SBOROUGH, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. — Alſo a place near *Loughrea*, prov. Connaught.

ROCKVIEW, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

ROCKVILLE, a village ſit. in bar. Decies within Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter. Alſo a place near *Elphin*, prov. Connaught.

ROCKWOOD, a ſeat in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, having a fair proſpect of *Killarney* lake and the adjacent iſlands.

ROE, an *iſland* ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a *river* ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ROEBUCK, ſit. near *Old-caſtle*, prov. Leinſter.

ROE-CASTLE, ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; lat. 55 : 2, lon. 7 : 14.

ROE'SBOROUGH, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

ROES-GREEN, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 2 Aug. and 3 Thurſday in Oct.

ROES-MOUNT, ſit. near *Belfaſt*, prov. Ulſter.

ROE-WATER, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, on which the town of *Newtown-Limavady* is ſeated.

ROGANSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

ROGER'STOWN, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a ſea-port in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, the channel of which affords good ſhelter, and of eaſy acceſs. To go over the Bar, bring the ſteeple of *Luſk* into a valley of the two Northernmoſt hills, bearing N. W. ½ N. which is your courſe to ſteer. There is 10 feet water on the Bar, when *Lampſoon* head is juſt covered; it flows in ſpring tides about 15 feet, and there is about 5 feet difference in Highwater ſprings, and Neap tides.

ROLL'S-CASTLE, ſit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinſter.

RONANE'S-GROVE, formerly called *Hodnet's wood*, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, not far W. from the caſtle of *Belvelly*; here are ſome good improvements, formerly in poſſeſſion of *Phill. Ronayne*, eſq; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his mathematical knowledge, and his treatiſe on *Algebra*; he invented a *cube* perforated in ſuch a manner, that a ſecond *cube* of the ſame dimenſions exactly in all reſpects, might paſs through

Ross Carbery, a decayed city, market post town & parish partly in the East & partly in the West Division of East Carbery, Co. of Cork and Prove of Munster; on an arm of the sea called Ross Harbour & on the Mail Coach Road from Cork to Skibbereen: 10 miles from Skibbereen, 32 from Cork.

The town or rather village occupies a healthy and picturesq situation at the head of its harbour, which flows upwards of a mile between two bold headlands. It crowns the summit of a rising ground decorated with a fine grove of trees in the midst of which stands the venerable cathedral & behind it rises a circuit of bold & lofty hills cultivated to the very top, but with few exceptions of a naked appearance. The town consists of a small & indifferent square of poor houses, from each angle of which diverges a row of miserable cabins: It contains a market house and has a patent for a Wednesdays Market & three annual fairs granted in 1663 to Michael, Bp. of Cork, Cloyne & Ross and his successors for ever. The fairs are regularly held 26th Augt. 20th Novr. & 20th December — At the foot of the hill on which the village stands is a Strand and Quay, to which Sand Boats and small craft with sea ore come up every tide: ~~the~~ Ross has no trade whatever ~~so~~ a little to the westward of the quay are a few houses of recent erection built by Lord Carbery & called the Newtown: They contain a Dispensary and Neat Police Barrack and Court House where the Petty Sessions are held every Market day and ~~The~~ Leving a Manorial Court for the recovery of small debts not exceeding 40 shillings late currency as occasion requires.

Ross is the seat of ~~the~~ Diocese originally founded in the ~~6~~ sixth century, united to the See of Cork in 1583 The Episcopal Establishment consists of the Bishop, the Dean the Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer & Archdeacon. The Prebendaries of Timoleague, The Island, Curragranemore and Templebryan, and the Vicar Choral. The Cathedral, which is also used as the Parish Church is a Neat, plain Gothic Building consisting of the Nave & Choir.

on the repairs and beautifying it, which about 1200£ will be immediately
expended attached to it is a neat square tower surmounted by an elegant
modern spire 50ft high.

Near the town and more immediately at the head of the Harbour
which washes the Cathedral Walk, is a handsome R.C. Chapel
Capable of containing 3000 persons, having Galleries ~~on three~~ over the transepts and at the end of the Nave.
~~sides~~ – The ~~ground of the[illegible]~~ Site was excavated out of the solid rock
which is planted with a variety of forest trees & flowering
shrubs that has a remarkably good effect & the grounds, which
are laid out with much taste & are of a convenient extent
affording a most agreeable promenade to the inhabitants – The
R.C. Union of Ross embraces also part of the parish of Kil-
kerranmore. The Harbour, which according to Camden
was once navigable for ships, ~~is~~ will now admit only
of sand lighters coming up to the town –
The lands are chiefly in tillage & manured for the most part
with sand & other sea manure, the facilities for procuring
which being much greater than for procuring lime – In the
neighbourhood is abundance of turf for fuel: Slate of ex-
cellent quality is also worked here
Among the Charities of this parish is a Dispensary supported partly
by subs. & partly by Grand Jury Presentments, amounting for the yr.
ending Midsummer Assizes 183 to £.
The House & Grounds formerly rented by the Vicar Choral of the Bishops
Lessee, are granted rent free by Lord Carbery, x 2/ to his Deputy, who
keeps a School for preparing young men for the Trinity College Dublin, at 40 guineas pr. ann each:
1 + as long as the District School for the 3 Dioceses continues to
be held at Cork. A parochial School is supported towards which
the Dean & Chapter and the Vicar Choral allow £16 pr. ann with a house
& garden. ~~Parochial~~ National Schools for both sexes are held, for
girls ~~adjoining~~ near the new chapel, & for boys in the old Chapel; both are
extremely well conducted and in connection with the New Board
of Education: in the former there are 400 girls in the latter 200 boys –
£300 late Currency was given by the Rev. Ths. Hoare, Vicar Choral to the
Dean & Chapter & has been vested in 3 1/2 per cents – The interest

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Carbery, a decayed city, market town and parish partly in
East & partly in the West Division of East Carbery Co. of Cork &
vd. of Munster, situated on an arm of the sea called Roſs Har-
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sque situation at the head of its harbour, which flows
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n the midst of which stands the venerable cathedral and
n the rere rises a circuit of bold and lofty hills ~~[illegible]~~
ultivated to the very summit but with few exceptions of
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he village consists of a small square of indifferent cottages
rom each angle diverges a row of wretched cabins.
It contains a Market House and has a right to Market
on Wednesday and three annual fairs granted in 1663 to
Michael Bishop of Cork & Cloyne & Roſs & his succeſsors for ever.
he fairs are regularly held on the 26th Augt 20th Novr & 20th December
n the foot of the hill upon which the village stands is
Strand & Quay, where sand for manure are brought up
ery tide. But Roſs has no trade whatever – A cluster of
cent new houses have been lately built by Lord Carbery
ncluding a Court House and small Police Barrack.
he Petty Seſsions for this Division of the Barony are held
ery Wednesday. A manorial court for the Recovery of
ebts not exceeding 40 shillgs late currency is also held as
ccasion may require.
Roſs is the seat of a Diocese, originally founded in the 6th centu-
y, united to the see of Cork in 1583. The Episcopal estab-
lishment consists of the Bishop, the Dean, the Precentor,
hancellor, Treasurer and Archdeacon. The Prependaries of
imoleague, The Island, Curraghgrane-more, Temple bryan
nd the Vicar Choral. The Cathedral, which is also used
s a parish is a ~~[illegible]~~ plain, gothic edifice consisting of

nave and choir. On the repairs and beautification of
about £1200 have been awarded by the Dean and Chapter
an elegant modern has lately been added to the square
tower of the cathedral.

Near the town & immediately at the head of the harbo
which washes the cathedral wall is a commodious an
handsome roman catholic chapel capable of containi
3000 persons. The scite was cut out of the solid rock
which is planted with a variety of forest tree and
flowering shrubs that have a remarkably good effe
The whole is laid out with much taste under the
direction of the Revd. J.J. and affords a most agreeable p
menade to the peaceable & ~~de~~ meditative portion of the
inhabitants. The R.C. Union embraces also a par
of the Parish of Kilkerranmore

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through it; the poſſibility of which he demonſtrated both algebraically and geometrically, and which was actually put in practiſe, by the late ingenious Mr. *Daniel Voſter*, of Cork.

Roo-water, ſee *Roe-water*.

Rory-river, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it runs 1 mile W. of *Roſs*.

Rosapen, ſit. near *Sheephaven*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Rosberkin, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Eaſter-monday, 3 May, Whit-monday, 10 Aug. 5 and 18 Oct. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory; and ſometimes written *Roſbercon*, and *Roſſibercan*; It lies oppoſite to *Roſs* on the river Barrow. The families of *Grace* and *Walſh*, are ſaid to have founded a monaſtery here, dedicated to the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, where friars preachers were firſt introduced, 19 Sept. 1267. From the ruins it appears, that this monaſtery was by no means an ignoble ſtructure.

Roscan, ſit. near *Galway*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Rosclogher, a bar. having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; it is otherwiſe written *Roſſclogher*.

Roscom, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Roscommon, a bar. ſit. in the co. of ſame name, prov. Connaught.

Roscommon *(county,)* ſit. in prov. Connaught; it is bounded by Sligo and Leitrim on the N. Longford and Weſtmeath on the E. Galway on the S. and another part of Galway and Mayo on the W. This is a long narrow co. and the ſoil in moſt places plain and fertile. It contains 346,650 acres, 56 pariſhes, 6 bar.'s, and 3 boroughs, and returns 8 members to parliament; it gives title of earl to the family of *Dillon*; its length from N. to S. is 47 miles, the breadth varies conſiderably, and in the broadeſt part, about the middle of the co. is 29 miles; chief town Roſcommon. The bar.'s are Boyle, Ballintobber, Half-Ballimoe, Roſcommon, Athlone and Moycarne. Number of houſes 17,137, and inhabitants about 86,000, it being the beſt peopled of any county Weſt of the Shannon. The principal families of this co. at the commencement of the laſt century, were thoſe of O'Connor Dun, O'Flanegan, O'Hanly, O'Donallan, Crofton and Bermingham.

Roscommon *(town,)* the ſhire town of the co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; it is a borough, market and poſt-town, in the barony of ſame name, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe: it is 69 miles from Dublin; lat. 53: 31 N. lon. 8: 20 W. It returns 2 members to parliament; patronage in the *Sandford* family. This place is fortified with a caſtle, erected here in an early age, and re-edified in 1268 by ſir *Rob. de Ufford*, juſticiary of Ireland. It is the aſſizes town for the co. Roſcommon, and near it are the remains of a monaſtery of friars preachers, where a monument was erected in fine Iriſh marble, to *Feidlim O'Connor*, king of Connaught, who died in 1253; he was repreſented ſurrounded by his body guards, in their antient dreſſes; this monument was, with more than ſavage brutality, conſiderably defaced ſome years ago, by a parcel of drunken dragoons. Fairs held at Roſcommon, Whit-mond. and 5 Dec. Here is a linen market on the firſt Thurſd. in every month. We find ſeveral religious foundations formerly eſtabliſhed in this town, viz. an abbey of regular canons founded by St. *Colman*. A Dominican friary founded by the beforementioned *O'Connor*, and a friary for conventual Franciſcans founded in 1269, but totally deſtroyed by fire the year following.

Rosconnel, or *Roſſconnel*, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Faſſachdining, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Over the door of the old church of Roſconnel, is the following inſcription in old characters, viz. "*Hæc eccleſia pia cura H. Wilſon, reſtaurata eſt* 19 *Aug. Anno Do*: 1646." The rev. *Hugh Wilſon* here mentioned was rector of this pariſh about the year 1640, and married *Margaret* daughter of *James Whyte* eſq; eſcheater general in 1637. Here was an antient caſtle and village of the *O'Mares*, on the confines of the co. Kilkenny, and Queen's co. but no remains are now viſible, but the ruins of an old church.

Roscrea, a poſt and fair town in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 59 miles from Dublin; it is a neat thriving town; the church has a curious gothic frontiſpiece at the W. end; near it ſtands one of the largeſt round towers in the kingdom, all built with ſquare ſtone, which is unuſual in theſe edifices. It is 80 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, with two ſteps round about it at the bottom. At 15 feet from the ground is a window with a regular arch, and at an equal height is another window with a pointed arch. If this latter is not a more recent addition, it certainly reduces the date of this tower to the 12th century: which is rather earlier than the time generally allowed for the uſe of this arch. Roſcrea is now a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe; it was once a biſhoprick, but was united to *Killaloe* in the 12th century; in the town is a large old caſtle, built by the *Ormond* family; here is a barrack for a company of foot. In 1213, king *John* erected a caſtle in this town, and an abbey of regular canons was founded here by St. *Cronan*, who died 10th May, in the beginning of the 7th century. The church is very old, the front conſiſts of a door and two flat nitches on either ſide,

ſide, of Saxon architecture, with a mezzo relievo of the patron ſaint, much defaced by time. At a little diſtance is a croſs in a circle, with a crucifix on one ſide, adjoining which is a ſtone carved in various figures, and on each end a mezzo relievo of a ſaint, which is called the ſhrine of St. Cronan; a *Franciſcan* friary was alſo founded here in 1490, at the N. W. part of the town, by *Mulrony O'Carrol* king of Munſter; its remains are ſtill in good preſervation. Fairs held 7 May, 21 June, 8 Aug. 9 Oct. and 29 Nov. *Keating* tells us the *Danes* came with a numerous and well diſciplined army from Limerick and Connaught, under the command of *Alſin*; with a deſign to ſurprize the natives, who were then aſſembled from all parts of the country at the fair of Roſcrea, that was then annually kept on the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul; but the Iriſh knowing the treachery of the Danes, brought arms with them, and an engagement enſued, in which the Danes were entirely routed, 4000 of them ſlain, amongſt whom was *Alſin* their commander; and thus a compleat victory was obtained by the Iriſh.

Rosdareagh, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Rosegarland, ſit. near *Roſs*, prov. Leinſt.

Rosemount, ſit. near *Newtownards*, prov. Ulſter.

Rosenallis, (or *Roſenellis*) a village ſit. in bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, about 44 miles from Dublin: 3 miles beyond which are the ruins of a caſtle.

Roserk-abbey, ſit. on the river Moy, two miles S. E. of Killala, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It was founded by one *Joyce* for Franciſcans of the 3d order. Here is a tower built on the ſame plan with that of *Moyne*, but exactly on the middle of the gable-end. It is remarkable that in each of theſe monaſteries, there is a cloſet of hewn-ſtone for two confeſſors to ſit in, with a hole on each ſide for the perſons who confeſs, to ſpeak thro'; where this ſtands is a village of ſame name.

Roslare, ſee *Roſsclare*.

Roslee, ſee *Roſslee*.

Rosniver, ſee *Roſſinver*.

Rosmanaher, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; Fairs held 10 May, 15 June, 12 Sept. and 16 Oct.

Rosmead, ſit. near *Caſtletown-delvin*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Here is the ſeat of *Hans Wood*, eſq.

Ross, or *Roſs-carberry*, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 152 miles from Dublin; it is a ſmall town, and together with Cork forms the ſee of a biſhop; the cathedral is a ſmall neat gothic ſtructure, the choir of which is more modern; the ſtalls are newly erected, and neatly diſpoſed; in the S. wing is a handſome chapter room; the church-yard is waſhed by an arm of the ſea, that flows up to the town; the harbour (according to *Camden*) was formerly navigable for ſhips, but it was in his time quite choaked up with ſand, and is now ſo ſhallow, that no veſſel can come up to the town; here is a good foot barrack and a ſmall market-houſe. Some few years ſince, ſeveral ſubterraneous paſſages were diſcovered near the cathedral; lat. 51:20 N. lon. 8:55 W. Fairs held 19 Sept. and 8 Dec. The foundation of the biſhoprick of Cork is placed by ſome in the 7th. century: that of *Roſs* is unknown; they were united by queen *Eliz.* in 1586, are both contained in the co. of Cork, and are partly intermixed: they are reckoned to be worth 2,700*l.* per ann. *Hunmer* ſays this town was walled about, but by the wars of the Iriſh ſepts, the foundations could ſcarce be traced; he adds, there was in it antiently a famous univerſity, whereto reſorted all the S. W. part of Ireland to be educated. In this ſchool St. *Brenan* was reader; the cathedral is ſuppoſed to have been founded by St. *Feachan*, named *Fachan Mongach*, or the *Hairy*, who flouriſhed in the beginning of the 6th century; he alſo founded an abbey here of regular canons, the ruins of which ſtill remain. This town is now a vicarage in dioc. of Cork.—*Roſs* is alſo the name of a barony in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in which is a village of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.—Alſo a village in bar. Carbery, co. *Sligo*, prov. Conn.

Ross, *(new)* ſee *New-Roſs*.

Ross, *(old)* ſee *Old-Roſs*.

Rossagoul, ſee *Caſtle-Caldwell*.

Rossana, ſit. near Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, about 22 miles from Dublin.

Rossbegg, ſit. near Lough Erne, in bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Ross-brin, a caſtle erected on a rock, which hangs over the ocean, on the peninſula of *Ivaugh*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ross-carberry, ſee *Roſs*.

Ross-castle, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, on an Iſthmus in the celebrated Lough Lean, or lake of Killarney. It was formerly a ſtrong place, and was beſieged and taken in the wars of 1641, by general *Ludlow*. It is now converted into a barrack for 2 companies of foot, and has a governor on the eſtabliſhment. It was the laſt place that held out in Munſter againſt the Engliſh parliament, during the rebellion.

Rossclogher, ſee *Roſclogher*.

Rossconnel, ſee *Roſconnel*.

Rosscomroe, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Rossdagh, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

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At Ross Carbery Lodging at Post Office

side, of Saxon architecture, with a mezzo relievo of the patron saint, much defaced by time. At a little distance is a cross in a church, with a crucifix on one side, adjoining which is a stone carved in various figures, and on each end a mezzo relievo of a saint, which is called the shrine of St. Cronan; a *Franciscan* friary was also founded here in 1490, at the N. W. part of the town, by *Mahony O'Carrol* king of Munster; its remains are still in good preservation. Fairs held 7 May, 11 June, 8 Aug. 9 Oct. and 29 Nov. *Keating* tells us the *Danes* came with a numerous and well disciplined army from Limerick and Connaught, under the command of *Ilza*, with a design to surprise the natives, who were then assembled from all parts of the country at the fair of Roscrea, that was then annually kept on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul; but the Irish knowing the treachery of the Danes, brought arms with them, and an engagement ensued, in which the Danes were entirely routed, 4000 of them slain, amongst whom was *Ilza* their commander; and thus a compleat victory was obtained by the Irish.

Rosdarrage, st. in bar. upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

Rosegarland, st. near *Ross*, prov. Leinst.

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Roslare, see *Rosslare*.

Rosley, see *Rossley*.

Rosnitee, see *Rossnitee*.

Rosmanagher, st. in co. Clare, prov. Munster. Fairs held 10 May, 13 June, 12 Sept. and 16 Oct.

Rosmead, st. near *Castletown-delvin*, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Here is the seat of *Hans Wood*, esq.

Ross, or *Ross-carbery*, st. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster, 152 miles from Dublin; it is a small town, and together with Cork forms the see of a bishop; the cathedral is a small neat gothic structure, the choir of which is more modern; the aisles are newly arched, and neatly finished; in the S. wing is a handsome chapter house; the churchyard is walled in; an arm of the sea that flows up to the town (the harbour according to *Camden*) was formerly navigable for ships, but it was in late years quite choaked up with sand, and is now so shallow, that no vessel can come up to the town; here is a good foot barrack and a small market-house. Some few years since several subterraneous passages were discovered near the cathedral. Lat. 51-40 N. lon. 8-49 W. Fairs held 16 Sept. and 8 Dec. The foundation of the bishoprick of Cork is placed by some in the 7th century; that of *Ross* is unknown; they were united by queen *Eliz.* in 1586, are both contained in the co. of Cork, and are partly intermixed; they are reckoned to be worth 2000*l.* per ann. *Harris* says this town was walled about, but by the wars of the Irish septs the townsmen could force the enemy [illegible]. There was in it formerly a famous university, whereto resorted all the S. W. part of Ireland to be educated. In this school St. *Brenan* was reader; the cathedral is supposed to have been founded by St. *Fachnan*, named *Fachan Mongach*, or the *Hairy*, who flourished in the beginning of the 6th century; he also founded an abbey here of regular canons, the ruins of which still remain. This town is now a vicarage in dioc. of Cork.—*Ross* is also the name of a barony in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, in which is a village of same name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

Here is a rich and ancient Copper Mine, which was worked about 30 years ago; but owing to a great inundation the works were stopt after 40 years during which time £80000 worth of ore was sold at Swansea.

[illegible]

Ferragh, in co. Cork, prov. Munster.

Ross carbery, see *Ross*.

Ross-castle, st. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster, on an island in the celebrated Lough Lene, or lake of Killarney. It was formerly a strong place, and was besieged and taken in the wars of 1641, by general *Ludlow*. It is now converted into a barrack for a company of foot, and has a governor on the establishment. It was the last place that held out in Munster against the English parliament during the rebellion.

[illegible]

Rossconnor, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, st. in bar. Ballybrit, King's co. prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, st. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible]

Rossdroit, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ross-duff, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Rossella, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Rosserelly, ſit. on the river Roſs, in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Lord *Granard* founded a monaſtery here for Franciſcans of the ſtrict obſervance in 1498. A chapter of the Franciſcan order was held here in 1509. The Roman Catholics repaired this monaſtery in 1604; and the ruins which yet remain ſhew it to have been a very extenſive building.

Rosses, (or "*the Roſſes*") ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Here is a conſiderable herring fiſhery.

Rossestown, ſit. near Thurles, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Ross-ibarcan, a place in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; it lies oppoſite to New Roſs in co. of Wexford, between which there is a ferry over the river *Barrow*; it conſiſts but of a few cabbins, which are covered by ſeveral high trees, that give a pleaſing proſpect to the eye.

Rossinver, or *Roſniver*, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Roſclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Ross-island, ſit. in the lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; on it ſtands an antient caſtle, formerly the ſeat of *O'Donaghoe Roſs*; this place was made a military garriſon, and ſome old guns mounted there, gave it ſomewhat the air of a fortification; this iſland contains about 80 or 100 acres.—Alſo an iſland ſit. in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Rosskeen, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Rosskillary, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Rosslee, (or *Roſlee*) a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Fairs held 28 Oct.

Ross-mac-owen, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, within 14 miles of *Bantry*; here is one of the largeſt and higheſt waterfalls in the kingdom, which is collected from various ſmall rivulets and ſprings, forming a large lake on the top of a high, rocky, and almoſt perpendicular mountain, called *Hungry Hill*, which is at leaſt 700 yards above the level of *Bantry Bay*.

Rossmere, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Rossmenogue, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Rossmore, a pleaſant ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo an *iſland*, ſit. off the bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Rossory, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Ross-ryal, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Rostellan, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here are the magnificent improvements and demeſnes of the earl of *Inchiquin*. Fairs held 25 March and 15 Aug. This is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

Rostrevor, (or *Roſe-trevor*) ſit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; it is a poſt and fair town, 52 miles from Dublin. This village is ſeated on *Carlingford bay*, and well defended from the ſeverity of the winds and open ſea; at the lower end of it is a ſmall quay for ſhips, which ride at anchor within a few yards of the ſhore; here is alſo a ſalt work, and a pottery for white earthen ware.—Alſo a handſome ſeat. Near a mile from it, are the ruins of *Kilbreny church*. Fairs held Shrove-monday, Eaſter-tueſday, Whit-tueſday, 1 Aug. 19 Sept. 1 Nov. 11 Dec. This place took its name from an heireſs, whoſe name was *Roſe*, that married into the family of the *Trevors*; and was the ſeat of the *Trevors*, viſcounts *Dungannon*.

Rostuehan-point, ſit. in bar. Kenmare, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Rosypark, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Roughty-bridge, ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 29 Oct.

Roughty-river, ſit. in bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it has its riſe in the pariſh of *Kilgarvan*, and runs into the river *Kenmare*.

Roundstone-bay, a harbour ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Roundwood, ſit. near Newtown-mount-kennedy, prov. Leinſter.

Rousley, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Rower, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Royal Canal. This work is carried on by ſubſcription. The ſubſcribers were incorporated by charter, and farther powers lately granted by act of parliament, for carrying on a Canal from Dublin to the river Shannon, near *Tarmonbury*. One branch takes its riſe from *Glaſſmanogue*, co. Dublin; and the other from the river Liffey at *the Lots*. The two branches unite near *Proſpect*, on Glaſnevin road, paſs near Lucan, Leixlip, Carton, Kilcock, Kinegad, Mullingar, &c. with off branches towards Trim, Kells, Athboy, and Caſtletown-delvin. One

One third of the expence being 66,000*l.* to be defrayed by parliament.

Royal Oak, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 47 miles from Dublin.

Rugged-isle, an *iſland*, ſit. off bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Ruggsborough, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 4 Sept.

Runnimede, a ſeat in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; near it are the ruins of a caſtle.

Ruscar-church, ſit. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Cloyne.

Rush, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 13 miles from the metropolis. It is a pretty large fiſhing town, and well ſituated for carrying on its buſineſs to advantage. The ling cured here, and which is exported in great quantities to foreign countries, has long been celebrated for its ſuperior flavour. Fairs held 1 May and 29 Sept. for horſes and chapmen's goods. This place is ſix miles beyond *Swords*, and ſeated on the ſea coaſt, between *Mallahide* and *Skerries*, having the *iſland* of *Lambay* in full view, from which it is about 5 miles diſtant. Ruſh harbour admits only ſmall craft; the paſſage to it is very narrow. To make to it, you muſt give the rocks to the Eaſtward a good birth, until you bring the Pier head on the tavern; then ſail to the quay, keeping thoſe marks, and you keep in the beſt water.—Alſo the name of a *ſandbank*, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, commonly called "*the Ruſh.*"

Rushall, ſit. in bar. Upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Rusheen, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is a handſome ſeat, which ſtands in a kind of iſthmus, formed by the river *Shannon*, and a creek which runs up from *Carigfoyle* to the abbey of *Liſlaghtin*, which laſt place was founded by *John O'Connor*, in 1478, for Minorites, who were obſervantine Franciſcans of the ſtrict order. The pariſh church was dedicated to an *Iriſh* ſaint, called St. Laghtin, who died in 622.

Rusky, ſit. near *Longford*, prov. Leinſter.

Rusky-bridge, a village ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught, about 66 miles from Dublin.

Russagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Russborough, the elegant ſeat of earl *Miltown*, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. The houſe is eſteemed one of the moſt ſuperb in the kingdom, being done after a deſign of the celebrated Mr. *Caſſels*. The front of the houſe and offices form an extenſive facade of hewn-ſtone; the colonade ornamented with pilaſters of the Corinthian and Ionic orders, between which are ſeveral white marble ſtatues. The whole range extends near 700 feet. All the apartments are ſpacious and elegantly furniſhed; particularly with a moſt valuable collection of paintings by the moſt celebrated maſters; amongſt which are two very famous pictures, viz. Benjamin and the cup, by *Pouſſin*; and an antique Venus by *P. Battoni*.

Russelwood, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 26 Aug.

Rutland, a village ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. It is called by the Iriſh *Rutlo*.—Alſo an iſland having a village in it of ſame name, ſit. off the bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. This village was built by the public ſpirited exertions of the Rt. Hon. Mr. *Conyngham*, and was called after the late *duke* of *Rutland*, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is diſtant about 138 miles from Dublin. Upwards of 400 veſſels annually reſort here to the fiſhery, and lie in perfect ſecurity in three fathoms water. The place is laid out perfectly regular, with ſtreets from 40 to 50 feet wide, and ſo diſpoſed that the quays and ſtores lie to the rere of the houſes. Several ſtore-houſes &c. are already built, and a moſt compleat dock-yard is eſtabliſhed.

Rye-water, a river ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Ryland-castle, ſit. 1½ mile beyond Newtownbarry, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Ryves-castle, ſit. near Tipperary town, prov. Munſter.

S A

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, a *cape* in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy; at preſent denominated *Carnſore-point*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Sadair-bay, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, oppoſite the Atlantic ocean.

Saddlehead, a *cape* ſit in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Saggard, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Thurſd. after Trinity-ſund. 10 Oct. and 8 Nov. This place ſtands in a pleaſant ſituation, and enjoys a fine air; it is diſtant about 6 miles from Dublin, and lies near *Rathcoole*: 'twas antiently called *Taſſagard*. The pariſh church (now in ruins) was founded by St. *Moſacre*, who flouriſhed before the middle of the 7th century. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Saint Andrews, a vicarage in dioc. of Down, ſit. near *Newtownards*, in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Ruſsborough confers the Title of Viscount on the noble family of Leeson Earls of Mill-town in the peerage of Ireland.

The Collection of Paintings is disposed of in 7 rooms & Consists of 160 paintings, mostly of the Italian School.

[illegible] ough [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] in the noble family

[illegible] Earls of [illegible] in the peerage of Ireland

The [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]

26 SE60

One-third of the expence being [illegible] by [illegible] defrayed by parliament.

ROYAL OAK, between Carlow, prov. Leinster, 45 miles from Dublin.

[illegible], st. off bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

[illegible], st. in co. Cork, prov. Munster: fairs held 4 Sept.

[illegible], a seat in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught: near it are the ruins of a castle.

[illegible], st. in bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

RUSH, st. in bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, 12 miles from the metropolis. It is a pretty large fishing town, and well situated for carrying on its business to advantage. The ling cured here, and which is exported in great quantities to foreign countries, has long been celebrated for its superior flavour. Fairs held 1 May and 29 Sept. for cattle and chapman's goods. This place is six miles beyond Swords, and situated on the sea coast, between Malahide and Skerries, having the Rock of Lambay [illegible], from which it is about 5 miles distant. Both harbours admit only small craft; the passage to it is very narrow. To make it, you must give the rocks to the Eastward a good birth, until you bring the Fort head on the [illegible]; then sail to the quay, [illegible] their marks, and you keep in the best water.—Also the name of a [illegible] st. in bar. [illegible], co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, commonly called [illegible].

[illegible], st. in bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. prov. Leinster.

[illegible], st. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It is a handsome seat, which stands in a kind of isthmus, formed by the river Shannon, and a creek which runs up from [illegible] to the abbey of Lislaghtin, which last place was founded by John O'Connor, in 1478, for Minorites, who were observantine brethren of the said order. The parish church was dedicated to an Irish saint, called St. Laghtin, who died in 622.

[illegible], st. near Longford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], a village st. in co. [illegible], prov. Connaught, about 66 miles from Dublin.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, st. in bar. Moygish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

RUSSBOROUGH, the elegant seat of Earl Milltown, st. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. The house is esteemed one of the most superb in the kingdom, being done after a design of the celebrated Mr. Cassels. The front of the house and offices form an extent of [illegible] feet, of hewn stone; the colonnade ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian and Ionic orders. [illegible] and extend 700 feet. [illegible] the apartments are spacious and elegantly furnished; particularly with a most valuable collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters, amongst which are two very famous pictures [illegible] and the [illegible] and an antique Venus by [illegible].

[illegible], st. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Fair held 20 Aug.

[illegible], a village st. in bar. [illegible], co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. It is called by the Irish [illegible].—Also an island bearing a village of that same name, st. off the bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. This village was built by the public spirited exertions of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Conyngham, and was called after the late duke of Rutland, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. It is distant about 126 miles from Dublin. Upwards of 400 vessels annually collect here to the fishery, and lie in perfect security in three fathoms water. The place is laid out perfectly regular, with streets from 40 to 60 feet wide, and so disposed that the quays and docks lie to the rere of the houses. Several store-houses are completely built, and a most complete dock-yard is established.

[illegible], a river in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], st. 11 miles beyond New-Ross, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], st. near Tipperary town, prov. Munster.

S. S.

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, a cape in the S. of Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy, at present [illegible], in co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

[illegible], st. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, opposite the [illegible].

[illegible], a chapel in bar. [illegible], co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SAGGART, st. near Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Fairs held Thursday [illegible], 10 Oct. and 8 Nov. It is a place [illegible], and [illegible]. It is distant about 6 miles from Dublin, and lies near Tallaght. It was anciently called [illegible]. The parish church there in ruins was founded by St. [illegible], who flourished in the [illegible] of the 7th century. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

[illegible], a vicarage in dioc. of Down, st. in bar. [illegible], co. Down, prov. Ulster.

SAINT

Saint Canice, (or *Kennis*,) a borough town adjoining to, and in ſome meaſure forming a part of the town of Kilkenny, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, and otherwiſe called *Iriſhtown*, and holds fairs on 22 Oct. This place enjoys particular privileges by charter: and returns two members to parliament: patronage in the *biſhop* of *Oſſory*; lat. 52: 36, lon. 7: 42.

Saint Catharine, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. near *Lucan* and the river Liffey, in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Here was antiently a priory of the congregation of St. *Victor*, to which *Warriſius de Perch*, about the year 1220, granted large donations.

Saint Cunning, a rectory in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Saint-dolough, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, above 4 miles N. E. from the metropolis. It has been long noted for a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, adjoining to which is a ſmall place called St. Catharine's pond. The church here is worth attention. It is one of thoſe few ſtructures in this kingdom, erected from the beginning of the 8th to the cloſe of the 11th century; and in a different ſtile of architecture from any at this day to be found, either in Britain or the Weſtern parts of Europe; being evidently built in imitation of the original Chriſtian churches in the Southern countries, taken from the antient Heathen temples of the Greeks and Romans; and which probably were introduced into this iſland by the Greek and Roman clergy, who retired from their native countries on the arrival of the *Goths* and *Vandals* into the Roman empire. Theſe churches now remaining in Ireland are all remarkably ſmall, ſeldom exceeding 40 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, being covered with circular ſtone arches, under ſtone pediment roofs; and the walls and arches frequently ornamented with columns and pilaſters in rude imitation of the Corinthian and Doric orders. They are however in reſpect to taſte, far ſuperior to any erected during the beginning of the latter ages, when the *Gothic* method of building was introduced from *Britain*.

Saintfield, (otherwiſe called *Tullaghnaneve*) ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 78 miles from Dublin, and 6 miles S. W. of *Cumber*. It was made a town by the late general *Price*, who began to improve here. It has a barrack, a decent pariſh church; and the linen manufacture has been much encouraged in it. Here is alſo a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. Fairs held 26 Jan. 2 Thurſd. O. S. Feb. March, 3 Thurſd. O. S. April, May, 26 June, 30 July, 26 Aug. 3 day, and 3 Thurſd. Sept. 26 Oct. 3 Thurſd. O. S. Nov. Thurſd. after Chriſtmas. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Down.

Saint Finian's-bay, a harbour in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Saint Helen, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Saint Iberius, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Saint John, a rectory in dioc of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

Saint John's, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; fairs held 5 July. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin.

Saint John's-grange, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Saint John's-point, a *cape* ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, ſtanding 1½ mile from *Killough* to the S. and is denominated by ſea-faring men, *St. John's Fore-land*; it is the *Iſamnium* of *Ptolemy*, called ſo, as *Cambden* conjectures from *Iſa* or *Iſel*, a Britiſh word, which ſignifies *low*; or perhaps from *Iſheal*, an Iriſh word of the ſame import, from its flat or low appearance.—Alſo a *cape* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Saint Johnstown, a borough town ſit. in bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. otherwiſe called *Ballnaree*; it is diſtant about 65 miles from Dublin: and returns 2 members to parliament, patron, the earl of *Granard*. Fairs held 11 May, 21 Nov. and 29 Dec. There was formerly, in or near this place, a Grey friary dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt; but no remains of it are now to be ſeen. There is alſo a borough of ſame name in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, above 108 miles from Dublin: and which returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the family of *Forward*. Fairs held 7 April, 13 Oct. and 25 Nov. It is ſit. on the river *Foyle*, which at this place is of a conſiderable breadth, and divides the counties of *Tyrone* and *Donegal*.

Saint Kennis, ſee *Saint Canice*.

Saint Kyron, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Saint Lasarien's well, ſit. at the E. end of the church of *Old Leighlin*, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; it is covered with great aſh trees, and much frequented by the Iriſh, who come to it from all parts of the kingdom.

Saint Lucy, ſit. in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 32 miles from Dublin. Here is the ſeat of ſir *Ben. Chapman*, bart. and near it are the ruins of a church.

Saint Margaret's, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, near 6 miles from the metropolis, and 2¾ beyond *Finglaſs*. Here

is

is an old church, and a few miles from it ſtands the caſtle of Kilſallaghan, in ruins. Fairs held 30 July. It is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Saint Martin, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Saint Michael, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in the co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Saint Michael's mount, otherwiſe called Ballynaſcalligs, ſit. in bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. There is a well here conſecrated to St. Michael, and viſited generally on 29 Sept. Here was alſo an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. *Auguſtin.*

Saint Mullen, a bar. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, that is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin; it holds fairs on 17 June, 25 July, 8 Sept. and 1 Nov. This place lies on the river *Barrow*, and was otherwiſe called *Teghmolin.* An abbey was founded here about the year 634, by St. *Molin* or *Mullin*, who was biſhop of Ferns, and gave name to this place, he died 17 June, 697, and was here interred. This abbey was plundered in 951, and deſtroyed by fire in 1138. It was the burial place of the *Cavanaghs*, the antient kings of Leinſter; and is ſtill ſo of their deſcendants. Near it is a ſmall proteſtant church.

Saint Munchin, a rectory in the dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Saint Nicholas, a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſt.

Saint Olan's Cap, a remarkable ſtone in the church-yard of the pariſh church of *Aghabolloge*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, on which the common people were accuſtomed to ſwear, and which they ſay, if carried from thence, would return again to its former ſituation.

Saint Patrick's-bridge, a ridge of *rocks* ſo called, ſit. off the bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Saint Patrick's purgatory, ſee *Patrick's purgatory*.

Saint Patrick's well, a village ſo called, ſit. in bar. Poblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Saint Peter, a curacy in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Saint Woolstan's, ſit. on the river Liffey, about 2 miles S. W. of *Leixlip*, in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. A priory was founded here in 1202 for canons of the order of St. *Victor*, by *Adam de Hereford*; in honour of St. *Wolſtan* biſhop of *Worceſter*, then newly canonized; it was of conſiderable extent, but now there only remains two towers, and two large gateways arched.

Saleen-lough, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Sallans, a ſmall, but neat and new built town on the banks of the *Grand canal*, between Dublin and Monaſterevan; it is 14 miles from Dublin, and ſit. in the co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Near it is *Millicent*, the handſome ſeat of Mr. Griffith. At *Sallans*, are very extenſive ſtore-houſes, and a large and elegant inn, erected at the expence of the *Grand Canal Company.*

Salmon-leap. There are ſeveral places which go by this name in Ireland. The moſt conſiderable are, firſt, one within a mile of Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, where there is a famous caſcade.——Another at *Leixlip*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, and a third at *Ballyſhannon*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. The latter is ſaid to let at 400*l.* per ann. In order to explain this term, it is neceſſary to relate a few particulars concerning the ſalmon. Almoſt all the rivers, lakes and brooks, in this iſland, afford great plenty of theſe fiſh; ſome during the whole year, and ſome only during certain ſeaſons; they generally go down to the ſea about Auguſt and September, and up again in the ſpring months. It is ſaid that the females work beds in the ſandy ſhallows of rivers, and there depoſit her eggs, on which the male ſheds its ſeed; afterwards they both join in covering the eggs with ſand. Theſe in time become vivified, and take their courſe to the ſea, being then about the ſize of a finger. After ſix weeks or two months ſtay, they return up the ſame rivers, the ſalt water having in that ſhort time cauſed them to attain nearly to half their full growth. They are then caught in *weirs*, which are formed by damming up the river, except a ſpace of 3 or 4 feet in the middle, which the ſalmon having paſſed, are caught in a ſmall encloſure, formed by ſtakes of wood; the entrance is wide, and gradually leſſens, ſo as barely to admit a ſingle ſalmon at a time. Every morning during the fiſhery they are taken out, by means of a ſtaff, with a ſtrong barbed iron hook, which is ſtruck into them. But at Ballyſhannon, by far the greater number is caught in nets below the fall. The time of the fiſhery is limited; and after it is elapſed, the encloſure is removed, the nets are laid

The first prior of St. Woolstan's was Weston, who gave his name to an extensive demesne, which in Edwd. 1st time form'd part of the Seigniory of Lyvekan (Lucan) and honour of Donacomper, it was reconveyed to K. Edwd. 2nd, and subsequently granted by the Crown together with other property to the priory of St. Woolstans and on the suppression of religious houses was granted by H. 8th under the name of Backweston to Sr. John Allen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, whose tomb stone is on a vault in the ruin of Donacomper Church.

The Salmon Leap, or "Saltus Salmonis" nr. Leixlip Co. of Kildare, which gives name to the Barony of Salt in that Co. was a place of great importance at a comparatively remote period of antiquity as appears by an Inquest taken in regno Edw. 2nd to ascertain in whom the right of the Fish at the Salmon Leap was vested and another to ascertain the erection of certain weirs on the river Anna Liffy, obstructions to the boats passing to our good city of Dublin "with Fish and Timber". In excavating for a foundation to the Mill, now erected at the Salmon Leap, there was discovered mason work, which at one time has formed part of the lock of a canal, the sill of the lock is still to be seen; & further down the river some hundred yards there is more mason work having the same indication. (M.S.S. penes Andrew Reid Esq.)

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Sarsfield's Court, is now a ruin used as part of the farm offices attached to a poor farm house, situated about 5 miles from Cork. it was formerly defended by a moat or fosse which is now filled, it is built of very small stones, but the walls do not exceed 3ft. in thickness, it is the property of — Rubland Esqr. it is situated in the parish of Templeusque.

aſide, and the fiſh are at liberty to ſtock the rivers with ſpawn. Were theſe fiſheries interrupted for a year or two, the fiſh would conſiderably increaſe both in number and ſize; for by over-fiſhing a ſufficient number cannot eſcape to ſtock the rivers. It is the ſame with lands, which requires a certain time to lie fallow, and to recover ſtrength. After the intermiſſion of fiſhing during the wars in 1641, ſalmon have been caught near Londonderry of ſix feet long, and were then ſold upon an average at ſix-pence a piece. The ſalmon in coming from the ſea are neceſſarily obliged to leap up the caſcade at Ballyſhannon, which (with the others we have noticed,) acquired from thence the name of the *Salmon-leap.* And it is hardly credible, but to thoſe who have been eye-witneſſes, that theſe fiſh ſhould be able to dart themſelves near 14 feet perpendicular out of the water; and allowing for the curvature, they leap at leaſt twenty; they do not always ſucceed at the firſt leap; ſometimes they bound almoſt to the ſummit, but the falling water daſhes them down again; at other times they dart head-foremoſt, and ſidelong upon a rock, remain ſtunned for a few moments, and then ſtraggle into the water again; when they are ſo lucky as to reach the top, they ſwim out of ſight in a moment. They do not bound from the ſurface of the water, and it cannot be known from what depth they take their leap; it is probably performed by a forcible ſpring with their tail bent; for the chief ſtrength of moſt fiſh lies in the tail. They have often been ſhot, or caught with ſtrong barbed hooks fixed to a pole, during their flight, as it may be termed, and inſtances have been known of women catching them in their aprons. At high water the fall is hardly 3 feet, and then the fiſh ſwim up that eaſy acclivity without leaping.

Salt, a bar. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Saltees, three iſlands on the coaſt of the bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, ſit. about a league from the ſhore. Lat. 52 : 10, lon. 6 : 30.

Salter'stown, ſit. in bar Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Saltibridge, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: between *Cappoquin* and *Liſmore*. It is only remarkable for ſome iron works, formerly ſupported there by the firſt earl of *Cork*; and the pits from which the ore was dug, remain ſtill open. His lordſhip had ſeveral of theſe works in different parts of that county, of which he made a conſiderable advantage.

Salt-works, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, prov. Ulſt.

Samer, an antient name of the river *Erne*, which falls into the bay of Donegal, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Samor-abhan*, or the great river.

Samor-abhan, ſee *Samer*.

Samore-hill, a *mountain* ſit. in bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Sanbroke-park, ſit. near Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

Sandfield, a village ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Sandholes, a place ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 73 miles from Dublin. 1¼ mile from which, is *Dunaghy*, where there is a celebrated ſpa.

Sandy-mount, a very pleaſant village ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, ¾ of a mile to the right of Ring's-end, and 2 miles from the caſtle of Dublin. There are many elegant villas and ſweet retreats at this place, chiefly belonging to the citizens of Dublin.

Santry, a village ſit. in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, about 2 miles beyond *Drumcondra*, and 3¼ miles from Dublin caſtle. Here is the ſeat of *Charles Domvile*, eſq; which once belonged to the unfortunate lord *Santry*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. Dublin, and has a pariſh church, near the *demeſne* of Santry. A charter ſchool was opened here in 1744 for 60 girls, employed in ſpinning worſted, &c. It was endowed with 50*l.* per ann. by the bounty of the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of Dublin. The late Rt. Hon. *Luke Gardiner* gave one acre of land rent free in perpetuity, and ſet 30 acres more at £.1 3. per acre, for the term of 999 years. The late lord primate *Boulter*, expended above 400*l.* towards the building of this ſchool.

Sargalagh, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Sargaltagh, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Sarsfield, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſt.

Sarsfield-court, a handſome ſeat in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 3 miles N. of Cork city. From a terrace in the garden of this place, is one of the fineſt proſpects in all that co.

Saul, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; here are the venerable ruins of a once famous abbey.

Saul-abbey, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It was perhaps one of the firſt founded monaſteries in this kingdom, being erected by St. *Patrick*, in the year 432, it was erected for regular canons, and St. *Duny* was created abbot of it. The church was not built in the uſual manner E. and W. but N. and S. Large ruins remain of this abbey, with two ſmall vaulted rooms of ſtone, yet entire, about

7 feet high, 6 long, and 2 broad; one of them is now uſed as a tomb, the church yard being a great burial place. At ſome diſtance from the church, on the S. W. ſide, ſtands a battlemented caſtle, but there are no ſtairs leading to the top of it, as uſual in ſuch buildings; it is probable there were ſtairs of timber in the body of the building, which may have been deſtroyed.

Saunders-court, ſit. near *Enniſcorthy*, prov. Leinſter.

Saunders-grove, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 28 miles from Dublin, by the river *Slaney*. It is a handſome ſeat, remarkable for its woods, parks and waterfalls, and enjoys every advantage of ſituation.

Saunders-ville, a ſmall village ſit. near Saunders-grove, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; belonging to *Morley Saunders*, eſq; it ſtands near a rivulet called *Kyle*, which there runs into the *Slaney*; diſtant about 27 miles from Dublin.

Scabra, ſee *Scraba*.

Scalmartin rocks, ſit. in Donaghadee harbour, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This is a dangerous ſpot, being overflowed by the tide, yet it is likewiſe ſo ſmooth and flat, that few veſſels ſuffer by it. Upwards of half a league S. of *Scalmartin*, lies a ſhoal, which muſt not be approached nearer than 8 fathom.

Scalp, a curious chaſm, where is a road cut thro' a rock, on the top of a very high mountain, about 6 miles from Dublin, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. This place conſiſts of heaps of ſtone of enormous ſizes, piled curiouſly on each other, and forming one of the moſt ſtriking natural objects in the kingdom. The ſides of the chaſm are not perpendicular, but ſlope from the top conſiderably. It is ſit. about one mile beyond *Kilternan*.

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the mica slate of
district.

Scar, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 23 April, 11 June, 3 Aug. and 5 Nov.

Scare, (or "*the Scare*") a *bay* ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Scarewalsh, or *Scarawalſh*, a bar. ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Scarewalsh-bridge, a village ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 16 Aug.

Scariff, a village ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo an *iſland* ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, off the coaſt of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Scariff-bay, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter. There is a beautiful iſland in this bay, ſit. on *Lough Derg*, in which are a fine tower 70 feet high, and the remains of 7 ſmall churches. It was founded in the 6th century by St. *Commin*.

Scariff-bridge, ſit. over the river Boyne, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Scarva, a ſmall neat village, pleaſantly ſit. on the Newry canal, in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 60 miles from Dublin. The canal at this place divides the co.'s of *Armagh* and *Down*. There is a large ſalt work carried on here; and near it is a ſmall lake called *Lough Shark*.

Scarvagh-pass, ſit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; hereabouts were ſome caſtles, built by col. *Monk*, afterwards duke of *Albemarle*, partly with ſtones, and partly with earthen ramparts. The great bog about *Scarvagh*, thro' which this paſs runs, was antiently called *Glan Fluſh*. Fairs held 21 March, 10 June, 5 Sept. and 14 Nov.

Scaterna, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Scatrick, an iſland ſit. in *Strangford lake*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, on which a caſtle is erected, this with *Ringhaddy*, formed two places of defence for thoſe parts.

Scattery, ſee *Iniſcathy*.

Scawlhill, a *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Scilly, a ſmall village in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Kinſale*. It is inhabited by fiſhermen, who have ſeveral fiſhing veſſels, and yearly take great quantities of fiſh, which they ſalt for foreign markets, and home conſumption. Theſe fiſhermen were an Engliſh colony, who ſettled here after the defeat of the *Spaniards*, in queen *Eliz.* time; they ſeldom marry out of the village, ſo that they are moſtly all related to each other.

Scordin's-well, (or *St. Scordin's*) ſit. at *Killough*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, it is highly eſteemed for its water, and the application of it to all manner of uſes; it iſſues out of a high rocky bank, cloſe upon the ſhore, never diminiſhes in the drieſt ſeaſons, and produces 124 hogſheads in 24 hours; there is alſo a mineral well, near the charter-ſchool of *Killough*, both purgative and emetic.

Scorney, ſee *Brakes of Scorney*.

Scot'shouse, a village ſit. in bar. Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, near 58 miles from Dublin, about 2 miles from which, is a ſeat called *Maddenſtown*.

Scotstown, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 17 May, June, Aug. and Nov.

Scourloghstown, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a curacy in dioc. of Meath. Here are the ruins of a caſtle.

Scraba, (or *Scraby*,) a village ſit. in bar. Tullaghanoho, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held on Aſcenſion day and 11 Dec.—Alſo a hill ſo called, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It begins to riſe about ½ a mile S. of *Newtown*, and from its top, affords a vaſt extended proſpect.

to be received by the Bishop of the Diocese and curate of Ross & to be by them distributed in food & clothing among twenty poor families selected by the Curate. A bequest of 500£ late currency was left by the late Saml. Jervois Esq. of Brade in the parish of Myross to the Dean & chapter of Ross: the interest now producing £23: 1s: 6D to be annually distributed in clothing to the deserving poor by the Curate of Ross.

Of the Antiquities of Ross very little at present remains The Cathedral exhibits none of the characteristic ornaments of ~~either~~ any of the great Eras of Gothic Architecture: Two plain semicircular arches ~~with~~ forms the principal entrance which have been latterly stopped up, but will be unclosed in the projected improvements — On the summit of the Hill a little westward of the Cathedral stands the ruins of an ancient Abbey of Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine said to have been founded by St. Fauchnan: they are evidently of a remote age and consist merely of the roofless walls of a square building, apparently the church — They are quite destitute of ornament and are now interesting chiefly for their rudeness and simplicity —

Castle Doneen or the Little Castle is a small tower, situated upon the extremity of the ~~western~~ Head land, which forms the west side of the Harbour, it is surrounded by a fine plantation in the midst of which is the seat of Rich. Smith Esqre. J.P. About half a mile to the west of Castle Donneen is a large natural Cavern, into which the sea flows: ~~and~~ it may be entered with a north wind in a boat, from any other point of the compass a dangerous swell would be experienced — Ballyvoreen, is a castellated House a mile west of the village of Ross, in the style of James 1st's reign.

[illegible] is now used as a room, the church yard being [illegible] church, on the S. W. side, [illegible] there are some steps leading [illegible] of it, in plain [illegible] buildings. It is probable there were frames of timber in the body of the building, which may have been destroyed.

SAUNDERS-COURT, st. near [illegible], prov. [illegible]

SAUNDERS-GROVE, st. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster, [illegible] miles from Dublin, by the river Slaney. It is a handsome seat, remarkable for [illegible] woods, [illegible] plantations, and enjoys every advantage of situation.

SAUNDERS'S-COURT, a small village, st. near [illegible] in the [illegible] belonging to [illegible] Saunders, esq. It [illegible] runs into the Slaney, distant about 17 miles [illegible]

[illegible] see [illegible]

[illegible] harbour, co. Down, prov. Ulster. This is a [illegible] yet it is likewise so smooth [illegible] S. of [illegible] has a [illegible] which shall not [illegible] 8 fathoms.

SCALP, a curious chasm, which is [illegible] rock [illegible] of a very high mountain, about [illegible] miles from Dublin, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. This place consists of [illegible] on each other, and forming one of the most striking [illegible] sides of the chasm are not perpendicular, but [illegible] considerably [illegible] one mile beyond [illegible]

[illegible] prov. Leinster; fairs held 25 April, 11 June, [illegible]

[illegible] co. [illegible] prov. Leinster.

[illegible] co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; fairs [illegible]

SCARVA, a village st. in bar. [illegible]

Dunkerron, on the coast of co. Kerry, prov. [illegible]

[illegible] st. in co. Clare, [illegible] in which are a [illegible] It was founded in the [illegible] century [illegible]

[illegible]-BRIDGE, st. over the river Boyne, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster.

[illegible] on the [illegible] canal, in bar. Upper Cross, co. Dublin, [illegible] miles from Dublin [illegible] of the [illegible] Cross of [illegible] There is [illegible] it is a small lake called [illegible]

[illegible] co. Down, prov. Ulster: here [illegible] were some [illegible] partly with stones, and partly with [illegible] called [illegible] fairs held [illegible] March, [illegible]

[illegible] st. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. [illegible]

[illegible] an island st. in Strangford lake, co. Down [illegible] castle [illegible] erected, this with Ringhaddy, formed two places [illegible]

[illegible] see [illegible]

[illegible] Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster.

[illegible] co. Cork, prov. Munster [illegible] It is inhabited by fishermen, who [illegible] and [illegible] take great quantities of fish, which they [illegible] for foreign markets, and home consumption. [illegible] colony, who settled here after the defeat of the [illegible] out of the village, so that they are mostly all related [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] It is highly esteemed for its water, and the application of it to a number of uses [illegible] a high rocky bank, close upon the [illegible] and produces [illegible] wells [illegible]

[illegible] co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster, [illegible] miles from [illegible] It is a seat called [illegible]

[illegible] co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster; fairs held [illegible] June, Aug. and [illegible]

[illegible] Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; it is a rectory in dioc. [illegible] here are the ruins of a castle.

[illegible] st. in bar. [illegible] prov. Ulster; fairs [illegible] Dec. [illegible] prov. Ulster. It begins a mile above [illegible] Newry, and from its top [illegible] prospect.

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pect. It is a fruitful hill, and the plowmen's furrows are carried up very near the ſummit of it, where was a fine ſpring well, but ſince filled up by idle perſons. Hereabouts are good free-ſtone quarries.—About 2 miles N. of *Scraba*, is another hill much higher, tho' in appearance lower, becauſe it riſes more gradually, called *Karn-Gaur*, or *the Goat's mount*. Under the hill of *Scraba*, is a large and noted *ſalt-marſh*.

Scraby, ſee *Scraba*.

Screeb, a village ſit. in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Screen, a village ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught: the church of which ſtands at the foot of a high hill, on the top of which is a curious circular ſtone-fort.

Scriplestown, ſit. about 3 miles from Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Scrotagliny, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; fairs held 17 and 18 May, 18 Aug. 19 and 20 Oct. 16 and 17 Dec.

Scurlogh'stown, ſee *Scourlogh'ſtown*.

Scurmore, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Sea-bank, ſit. in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Sea-field, ſit. near *Roſtrevor*, prov. Ulſter. Alſo a ſeat near *Swords*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Seaford, ſit. in bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 70 miles from Dublin. It was antiently called *Neaghen*, and has a pariſh church. A mile S. of this place, is the village called *Clough*, near which is a rath, ſurrounded by a broad deep foſſe, and on the top of it (which is ſomething ſingular) a plain ſtrong caſtle of ſtone; this work is aſcribed to the Danes. Fairs held at Seaford, 7 March, 9 June, 4 Sept. and 6 Dec.

Seal, an *iſland* ſit. off bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Sea-mount, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Seapatrick, ſit. in bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, a little N. of *Banbridge*; it has a pariſh church and vicarage houſe, belonging to the dioc. of Dromore.

Seasle, ſit. near *Inver-caſtle*, in bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Seatown, a village ſit. by the ſea-ſide, and adjoining the town of *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Seeshy *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. At the foot of this mountain is a lake, ſtored with a ſpecies of red trout, which never riſe at a fly.

Segoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Seikyran, or *Seirkeran*, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ballibritt, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 4 miles E. of *Birr*. A monaſtery was founded here and dedicated to St. *Kieran*.

Sein-culbin, the bay in which the Fir-Bolgæ landed, under the conduct of *Larthon*. It is not certain where this bay is, tho' probably on the Southern coaſt of Ireland.

Sena, or the *bay*; a bay or river mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought to be the river *Shannon*, called by the Iriſh *Seinnon*, or *the place of bays*.

Sephin, a mountain ſo called, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Seskinan, a pariſh in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is for the moſt part a mountainous and boggy tract, with little in it remarkable; at *Ballynamult* in this pariſh, is a redoubt for about 20 men; this is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore.

Seven-churches, a name given to the ruins of *Clonmacnois*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 20 Sept.—Alſo to *Glendalough*, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Seven-heads, *rocks* ſit. in bar. Barryroe, off the coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Seville, ſit. near *Dungannon*, prov. Ulſter.

Shallaghan Bridge, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 144 miles from Dublin.

Shallee, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, near 79 miles from Dublin.

Shanagolden, ſee *Shangolden*.

Shanballymore, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 4 Feb. and May, 16 Sept. and 13 Dec.

Shanbough, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Shancoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tyraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Conn. Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Shandangon, a pleaſant ſeat near Macroomp, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Shandon, a ſeat in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it belonged to the family of *Hore*, but is now in a ſtate of decay.

Shandrum, ſee *Shanedrum*.

Shane-castle, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 85 miles from Dublin. Here is the elegant ſeat of the Rt. Hon. lord *O'Neill*. Fairs held 3 July and 8 Oct.—There is alſo a place of ſame name, otherwiſe called *Shean's-caſtle*, being a manor, which was dependent on *Dunamaſe*, in the Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. In a record of 20 Rich. IId. A. D. 1397, it is called *Sion*. The caſtle is ſit. on one of thoſe high conical hills, which are ſo common in its vicinity; tho' not remarkable for its magnitude, it was a place of conſiderable ſtrength, the declivities round it being ſteep and eaſily defended. It appears that ſir *Robert Preſton*, in 1397, held by the law of England, the inheritance of *Margaret* his late wife, the manor of *Sion* in *Leix*, of *Roger Mortimer*, as of his manor of Dunmaſke *(Dunamaſe.)* It ſhared the revolutions of the latter, in the ſubſequent periods of hiſtory; but being neither ſo ſtrong or tenable it eſcaped demolition, and continued for centuries in its priſtine ſtate, until it came into the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Dr. *Charles Coote*, dean of *Kilfenora*, who at a vaſt expence embelliſhed its ſituation, and converted it into a delightful country reſidence.

SHANEDRUM, or *Shandrum*, ſit. in bar. Orrery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 May, and 20 Auguſt. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne.

SHANE-INN, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; above 139 miles from Dublin.

SHANGAN, a village ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter,

SHANGANA, ſit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

SHANGENAGH, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 9 miles from the metropolis. Here is an old caſtle; and at a ſmall diſtance are the ruins of a church.

SHANGOLDEN, a village ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 114 miles from Dublin. About 3 miles from which, near *Loghill* are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held Wedn. after Trinity-ſun. and 4 Sept. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick; and otherwiſe written *Shanagolden*, and *Shanegolden*.

SHANINAGH, ſit. in bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

SHANKILL, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; here is a ſeat of the *Aylward* family.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SHANKOE, ſee *Shancoe*.

SHANMORE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. In cutting a channel for the *New Canal* in that co. ſome years ago, a ſubterraneous foreſt, or multitude of fallen trees, of oak, aſh, alder, &c. was diſcovered here, lying for near a mile in length, under a covering of earth, in ſome places 6, in others 8 feet deep.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 65 miles from Dublin.—Alſo a place in the King's co. prov. Leinſter, where fairs are held on 6 May, 24 June, 29 Sept. and 21 Dec.

SHANNON-GROVE, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; here is a charter-ſchool for above 80 children. It was opened in 1735, and endowed with two acres of land for ever, by *Will. Bury*, eſq; who gave a leaſe of 26 acres more for 3 lives or 31 years, at the rent of 4*l.* per ann.

SHANNON-PARK, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near *Croſshaven*; it was formerly called *Ballinrea*, but is now entirely gone to ruin. From *Shannon-park*, a rivulet empties itſelf into a creek, a little to the S. of Monk's-town.

SHANNON-RIVER. This is by far the moſt conſiderable river in Ireland, or perhaps in any known iſland, not only on account of its rolling 200 miles, but alſo of its great depth in moſt places, and the gentleneſs of its current, by which it might be made exceedingly ſerviceable to the improvement of the country, the communication of its inhabitants, and conſequently the promoting inland trade, through the greateſt part of its long courſe, being navigable to a conſiderable diſtance, with a few interruptions only of rocks and ſhallows, to avoid which there are in general ſmall canals cut, to preſerve and continue the navigation. This river might be navigable throughout, but for a ledge of rocks, near *Killaloe*, which croſs it. But the peculiar prerogative of the *Shannon*, is its ſituation, running from N. to S. and ſeparating the prov. of *Connaught* from *Leinſter* and *Munſter*; and of conſequence dividing the greateſt part of Ireland, into what lies on the *E.* and that on the *W.* of the river. Toward the E. ſide it has the co.'s *Leitrim*, *Longford*, *Weſtmeath*, *King's co.* *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry*; and on its W. the co.'s *Roſcommon*, *Galway*, and *Clare*; paſſing by the towns of *Carrick-on-Shannon*, *Jameſtown*, *Laneſborough*, *Athlone*, *Banagher*, *Killaloe* and *Limerick*. This river has its ſource near *Manor-hamilton*, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; and in its courſe expands itſelf into ſix different *lakes*, ſeveral miles long, and from two to ſix broad; the chief of which are called *Lough Ree*, and *Lough Derg.* Having continued this extenſive courſe, it at laſt burſts its contracted bounds, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea between *Cape-Lean* or *Loop-head*, in the co. Clare on the N. and *Kerryhead* in the co. of Kerry on the S. two promontories of very bold and high cliffs, forming perhaps the nobleſt mouth to any river in Europe, being 8 miles over. The rocks of the coaſt are in the boldeſt ſtyle, hollowed into immenſe caverns, where the waves of the furious *Atlantic*, rolling with a prodigious ſwell, and breaking on the rocks with ſuch violence, as to raiſe an immenſe foam, roar with impetuous noiſe, and give an idea of all the grandeur and horrors of a ſtorm. This river gives title of *earl* to the family of *Boyle*.

SHANRAHAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Munſter. It is united to *Templetenny* in co. Waterford, and otherwiſe written *Shanraghan*.

SHAW'S-BRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

*SHEAN'S-CASTLE, ſee *Shane-caſtle*.

SHEAP, a river ſo called, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

SHEE-LOUGH, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SHEEP-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, 53 miles from Dublin: the river *Newry* paſſes thro' it. Fairs held 1 Friday in Feb. May and Auguſt.

SHEEP-HAVEN, a *bay* ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

SHEEP-HEADS, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SHEEP-HILL, ſit. near *Dunſink*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

SHEEP-ISLAND, an iſland ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Cary, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SHEEP-LAND, ſit. near *Gun's-iſland*, in *Strangford-bay*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; here is a little rocky creek, fit only for the reception of ſmall fiſhing boats.

SHEEP'S-HEAD-POINT, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it forms the South entrance of *Bantry-bay*, the N. W. ſide being formed by the mountains of *Beerhaven*. It is otherwiſe called *Three-caſtle-head*. Lat. 51 : 24 Lon. 10 : 2.

SHEESHY, ſee *Shehy*.

SHEHAN-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Clonmoghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

SHEHY or *Sheeſhy*, mountains ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SHELBURNE, a barony in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; which gives title of earl to the family of *Petty*.

SHELLILOGHER, a barony in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

SHELMALIERE, a barony in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

SHELTON, ſit. near *Arklow*, prov. Leinſter.

SHENEX, a rocky *iſland* in the Iriſh ſea, ſit. off the coaſt of co. Dublin, bar. Balruddery, prov. Leinſter.

SHENLIS, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

SHENTINAGH, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

SHERCOCK, ſee *Shircock*.

SHERKIN-ISLAND, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter. It lies S. W. of *Baltimore-bay*.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a curacy in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſt.

SHERWOOD, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſt. Fairs held 20 May and Auguſt.

SHIAN-CASTLE, ſit. about 3 miles from Liſmore, in co. Waterford, prov, Munſter; by whom it was built is uncertain; but anno 28 Eliz. Maurice Mc. Gerrot M'en Eorla of *Shian*. was attainted, being concerned in the *Deſmond* rebellion.

SHILELAGH, a barony in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, diſtant about 30 miles from Dublin. Here are the poor remains of a foreſt, once the moſt celebrated in Ireland for the excellence of its oak, which was exported to Britain and different parts of Europe; and is ſtill ſhewn in the roof of *Weſtminſter-hall*, and of ſome antient buildings on the continent, even at this day.

SHILROW, ſit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinſter.

SHINACOURT, a village ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

SHINDOLAGH-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Moycullin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SHINRONE, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 9 July and 21 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

SHIP-POOL, a caſtle near *Iniſhannon*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, otherwiſe called *Poulnelong*. It was built by the *Roaches*, as appears from their arms over a chimney-piece. This caſtle was taken by the Bandonians (or people of *Bandon)* in 1642, whereby they gained a correſpondence to and from *Kinſale*. It is now a pleaſant ſeat, with good improvements.

SHIP-TEMPLE, a remarkable piece of Heathen antiquity, ſit. near *Dundalk*, in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter. The rev. Mr. *Ledwich* has given ſome curious and uſeful obſervations on it, which are annexed to the 11th number of the *Coll. de reb. Hib.*

SHIRCOCK, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, above 44 miles from Dublin; where is a handſome ſeat, and near it two ſmall loughs, and a larger lake called *Lough-Swillan*. Fairs held on Whit-mond. This is a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, and otherwiſe written *Shercock*.

SHORT-CASTLE, ſit. on the N. ſide of the town of *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SHRADUFF, otherwiſe called *Temple-diſert*, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

SHRAHEEN *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SHRONE-HILL, ſit. near Tipperary town, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Here is a large unfiniſhed houſe of lord *Milton's*; but the country round about it, is not much cultivated except for paſturage, nor is the appearance pleaſant.

SHRONELL, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

SHROOL, ſee *Shrowle*.

SHROWLE, a bar. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter: otherwiſe written *Shrool*.

Shrule, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 92 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a *caſtle*, and alſo thoſe of the ſuperb *abbey* of *Shrule*. Fairs held Eaſtermond. 26 July, and 11 Nov. This village is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo the name of a *river*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Silanchia, or *Sillanchia*, an antient diſtrict of the *O'Maddens*, ſit. towards the W. of *Lough Ree*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Silvermines, ſit. in bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are ſome lead-mines, which (with thoſe lately found on the eſtate of Sir Wm. Godfrey, at Miltown, in co. Kerry, near the harbour of Caſtlemain) are the only ones of that kind wrought in this kingdom to any conſiderable extent: ſome virgin ſilver has been found among the ore. ½ a mile beyond *Silvermines*, are the ruins of *Dunalty caſtle*. Fairs held at Silvermines, 1 May, 8 June, 12 Sept. and 25 Oct.

Silver-river, ſit. in bar. Balliboy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Singland, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held Eaſter-tueſday, and 11 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore.

Sinus-ausoba, the preſent *bay* of *Galway*, prov. Connaught.

Sinus-magnus, the preſent *bay* of *Donegal*, prov. Ulſter.

Siol-muiridh, the Eaſtern part of Connaught, on the river *Shannon*. It was deſtroyed in 1095, by *Murtogh Mor O'Brien*.

Sion, ſee *Shane's-caſtle*.

Sir Albert's Bridge, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin. Within about a mile of this, is a well called *Sir Albert's well*.

Sirmount, a ſeat ſit. on the river *Lee*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Six-mile-bridge, a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, above 102 miles from Dublin: near which is a fine ſeat called *Mount-Ievers*. Lat. 52:40, lon. 8:40. Fairs held 6 May and 5 Dec. This town was called in Iriſh *Abhuin O'Gearna*, from the river *Gearna* which runs from thence to the *Shannon*. There was a chapel or vicarial houſe near it, which belonged to the Dominicans of Limerick, but of this there are no remains. The ruins of the famous caſtle of *Bunratty*, are only 2 miles from this place.—Likewiſe a place of ſame name in bar. Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of *Scule* caſtle, and about a mile farther ſit. on a hill, are the large ruins of Rockſtown caſtle.

Six-mile-cross, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 87 miles from Dublin, fairs held 19 June.

Six-mile-water, a *river* ſit in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; the town of Antrim being ſeated on it, over which it has a bridge.—Alſo a village of ſame name in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; where are fairs on 6 May.

Skea *church*, ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

Skebreen, ſee *Skibbereen*.

Skehewrinky, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; at this place there is a cave between *Mitchelſtown* and *Cahier*, the opening to which is a cleft of rock in a lime-ſtone hill, ſo narrow that 'tis difficult to get into it; you deſcend by a ladder about 20 ſteps, and are then in a vault of 120 feet long, and 50 or 60 feet high. In ſome places the cavity in the rock is ſo large, that when lighted up with candles, it takes the appearance of a vaulted cathedral, ſupported by maſſy columns. The ſpar in all this cave is very brilliant, and almoſt equal to *Briſtol-ſtone*. For ſeveral hundred yards in the larger diviſion of this cave, there is deep water at the bottom of the declivity to the right, which the common people call the *river*. A part of the way is over a kind of potter's clay, which is of a brown colour, and may be moulded into any form; a very different ſoil from any in the neighbouring country.

Skelligs, *iſlands* ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; there are 3 of them, the largeſt is called the *Great*, and the ſmalleſt the *Little Skellig*; the former is 3 leagues from the main, the others are but rocks of marble; it is remarkable that the *Ganet* never neſtles on any place in the *South* coaſt of Ireland, but on one of theſe iſlands; lat. 51:35, lon. 10:30. There is a rock on the *North* coaſt of the kingdom, which has the ſame peculiarity. On the *Great Skellig* was an abbey, which the Danes plunder'd and deſtroy'd in 812, and they kept the Monks in cloſe confinement 'till they periſhed thro' hunger. The ſituation of this abbey being found extremely bleak, and all acceſs to it hazardous, it was removed to *Ballynaſkelligs*, a village in the ſame county.

Skener *iſland*, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Balruddery, co Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Skerries, a village ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 3½ miles beyond *Ruſh*, within 3½ of *Balbriggen*, and about 17 miles from Dublin. It is a pretty conſiderable fiſhing town, having a number of boats belonging

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SHRULE, ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 90 miles from Dublin. Near it are the ruins of a *caſtle*, and alſo those of the ſuppreſſed *abbey of Shrule*. Fairs held Eaſter-Monday, 10 July, and 11 Nov. This village is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Rathline, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.—Alſo the name of a *river*, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

SILANCHIA, or *Silanchia*, an ancient diſtrict of the *O Maddens*, ſit. towards the W. of *Lough Rea*, in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

SILVERMINES, ſit. in bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 77 miles from Dublin. Here are *lead* mines, which (with those lately found on the eſtate of Sir Wm. Godfrey, at Miltown, in co. Kerry, near the harbour of Caſtlemain) are the only ones of that kind wrought in this kingdom to any conſiderable extent: ſome virgin ſilver has been found among the ore. ½ a mile beyond *Silvermines*, are the ruins of *Dunally caſtle*. Fairs held at Silvermines, 1 May, 8 June, 12 Sept. and 20 Oct.

SILVER-RIVER, ſit. in bar. Ballyboy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

SINGLAND, ſit. in co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held Eaſter-Tueſday and 11 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Limerick.

SINUS-AUSONA, the preſent *bay of Galway*, prov. Connaught.

SINUS-MAGNUS, the preſent *bay of Donegal*, prov. Ulſter.

SIOL-MURRAY, the Eaſtern part of Connaught, on the river *Shannon*. It was deſtroyed in 1055, by *Murrogh Mac O Brien*.

SION, ſee *Shane caſtle*.

SIR ALBERT'S [illegible], ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 120 miles from Dublin. Within about a mile of this, is a well called *Sir Albert's well*.

SIRMOUNT, a ſeat ſit. on the river *Lee*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, about 101 miles from Dublin; near which is a fine ſeat called *Mount-Ievers*. Lat. 52: 40, lon. 8: 40. Fairs held 16 May and 5 Dec. This town was called in Iriſh *Abhan O Gearna*, from the river *Gearna* which runs from thence to the *Shannon*. There was a chapel or vicarial houſe near it, which belonged to the Dominicans of Limerick, but of this there are no remains. The ruins of the famous caſtle of *Bunratty*, are only 2 miles from this place.—Alſo a place of ſame name in bar. Small-county, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of *Scule* caſtle, and about a mile farther ſit. on a hill, are the large ruins of Rockſtown caſtle.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 29 June.

SIX-MILE-WATER, a river ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, the town of Antrim being ſeated on it, over which it has a bridge.—Alſo a village of ſame name in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, where are fairs on 6 May.

SKEAGH [illegible], ſit. in bar. Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter. It is a chapelry in dioc. of Clogher.

SKEYBREEN, ſee *Skibbreen*.

SKEHEWRINKY, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; at this place there is a cave between *Mitchelſtown* and *Cahir*, the opening to which is a cleft of rock in a lime-ſtone hill, ſo narrow [illegible] a walk of 100 feet long [illegible] is ſo large, that when lighted up with candles [illegible] ſupported by maſſy columns [illegible] For ſeveral hundred yards [illegible] At the bottom of the declivity to the right, [illegible] part of the way is over a kind of potter's clay [illegible] Kerry, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter [illegible] the ſmaller the *Little Skellig*; the former [illegible] rocks of marble; it is remarkable that [illegible] coaſt of Ireland, but on one of them [illegible] kept the Monks in [illegible] ges. The ſituation of this abbey being found extremely bleak, and all acceſs to it hazardous, it was removed to *Ballynaſkelligs*, a village in the ſame county.

SKERRY *iſland*, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

SKERRIES, a village ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 4½ miles beyond *Ruſh*, within 1½ of *Balbriggen*, and about 17 miles from Dublin. It is a pretty conſiderable fiſhing town, having a number of boats be-

longing

Skibbereen, about 10 miles from this place in 1814, extensive ~~Copper~~ Metallic mines were discovered & opend on the estate of Lord Audley, by Col Hall 3 distinct veins presented themselves at no great distance from each other. The first worked was a bright yellow of iron pyrites conteening about 8 pr. cent of copper; the 2^{d} green carbonate of copper disseminated thro' a clayslate, with nodes of grey & purple ore scatterd here & there. The 3^{d} is the most valueable producing from 55 to 60 pr. cent, but degenerated in depth all three have been given up.

longing to it, that are the cauſe of what little buſineſs it has. The town itſelf is ill-built, but enjoys a good air: and there are ſeveral very elegant ſeats and villas near it. The *Skerries rocks* are at about 2 miles diſtance from the town; they are 3 in number, and remarkable for producing great quantities of ſea weed, from which kelp is made; that called *Holm Patrick,* is famous for having been the reſidence of the Iriſh Apoſtle, St. *Patrick,* where are ſtill to be ſeen, the venerable remains of a church, dedicated to that Saint. To make the *harbour* of Skerries, ſailors muſt keep clear of the *croſs*; give the iſland a good birth, until they bring the northernmoſt houſe in Skerries in a line with a houſe that ſtands on the *hill* of Skerries; when they bring theſe marks to bear, they are at the Northward of the *Croſs*. When they have all the town clear of the quay, they will have 4 and 5 fathoms of water in the road, which is very ſafe except it comes to blow hard at E. or N. E.

SKERRIES-ISLANDS, ſit. in the N. ſea, off the bar. Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SKIBBEREEN, a poſt and fair town in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, above 161 miles from Dublin; it was antiently called *Staple'ſtown*, and is ſit. by the river *Ilen*, within about 5 miles of Baltimore: it was formerly a part of the domain of the caſtle of *Gortnaclough*, which belonged to *Mac Carty Reagh*: this caſtle has been ſometime entirely deſtroyed. Skibbereen is a ſmall market town, where the revenue officers of the port of *Baltimore* reſide. On the W. ſide of the river *Ilen* is a church, and in the town a decent market-houſe, with a ſtone bridge over the river: the cloathing trade and ſome of the linen manufacture has been brought forward here: the lands near it are all cultivated; they manure with ſea ſand, the ſoil being a grey clay, and in ſome parts red, with a ſlaty bottom: they have no limeſtone nearer than *Muſkerry*. W. of *Skibbereen* is *Abbey Shrowry*, formerly a religious houſe, but now the ruins of a pariſh church: there are ſeveral old tombs here, particularly a large one of the *Roaches*. Fairs held 14 May, 10 July, 2 Auguſt, 12 Oct. 11 and 23 Dec. Lat. 51 : 22, Lon. 9 : 10.

SKIDDY'S-CASTLE, an old tower near the N. gate of Cork city, in prov. Munſter, the remains of a larger building, ſit. by the river *Lea*; it is now converted into a magazine for powder, where is kept a conſtant guard.

SKIDOW, ſit. in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

SKIRK, ſit. in bar. upper Oſſory, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, near 50 miles from Dublin; ½ a mile from the church of which are the ruins of a caſtle. This is a vicarage in dioc of Oſſory. Here is a Pagan fane, ſit. on a lofty hill; its area is ſurrounded with a deep intrenchment, and within it is a pyramidical ſtone 6 feet high, with the ſtumps of others which made the temple. Towards the E. is a cromleach, and towards the N. a high keep or exploratory fort, and contiguous is the parochial church.

SKIRRY, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SKREEN, a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe; ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. The church ſtands at the foot of a high hill. This place is otherwiſe written *Screen*.

SKREGGS, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

SKRYNE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, diſtant about 20 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath: and holds fairs 20 June and 10 Oct. lat. 53 : 34, lon. 7 : 7. The roads hereabouts afford ſome very extenſive and beautiful proſpects of the country. This place gave title of *baron* to the family of *Marwood*.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſt.

SKULL, an inſignificant village in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, not far from *Skibbereen*; it has few buildings beſides the church and a parſonage houſe. It is a rectory in dioc. of Cork.

SKULL-HARBOUR, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, near the E. point of which are the ruins of *Ardintenant caſtle*.

SLADE-BAY, ſit. about a mile N. E. of *Hook tower*, in the harbour of *Waterford*, prov. Munſter; it is foul ground, and the beſt anchoring place in it, is found by bringing the *Pier-head* and *Caſtle* in one, oppoſite to a ſtone wall extended to the ſhore, then there is, in about five fathom water, clear ſandy ground.

SLADESTOWN, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

SLANE, a bar. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, which is a rectory in dioc. of Meath, diſtant about 24 miles from Dublin, ſit. near the river *Boyne*. Lat. 53 : 42, lon. 7 : 4. It holds fairs on 2 April, 2 June, 2 Sept. and 8 Nov. This diſtrict was the original ſettlement of the *Firbolgæ* or Belgians, who tranſmigrated from Britain about 350 years before Chriſt, under the conduct of *Learmon* or *Slaing*; they are aſſerted by the antient bards to have tranſmigrated from the bay of *Cluba* in Inis Ona, now the bay of Cardigan in Wales, called by Ptolemy *Canganii Sinus*: and to have landed at Inbher Colpa, or the bay of Culbin, now the bay of *Drogheda*, from whence they in proceſs of time eſtabliſhed colonies throughout the preſent province of Leinſter. In this diſtrict are ſtill remaining the tombs of the original chiefs of this race, at preſent known by the mounts or tumuli of *New-Grange*, and which in after ages became places of druidic ſacrifice, in honour of *Tlacht*, or the earth. Though now a ſmall village, *Slane* in the time of *Hugh de Lacey*, was a place of ſome note, being one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath; the hermitage of *Eirc*, which lies S. of the town near the river, takes its name from St. *Eirc*, the firſt biſhop of *Slane*, who was conſecrated by St. Patrick, and died Nov. 20th, A. D. 514, in the 90th year of his age; an abbey for canons regular, was founded here in a very early age, on the hill at ſome diſtance from the hermitage, and was remarkable for being many years the reſidence of a royal prince; for in 653, *Dagobert*, king of *Auſtraſia* (part of France) when only 7 years old, was taken by *Grimvald*, mayor of the palace, and by his direction was ſhorn as a monk, rendered unfit to hold the reins of government, and baniſhed into Ireland. He was received into this abbey, where he obtained an education proper for the enjoyment of a throne; he continued here 20 years, when he was recalled into France and replaced in his government. A large caſtle was erected here by the family of *lord Slane*, who being afterwards engaged in the rebellion of 1641; the eſtate veſted in the crown, and the caſtle has at length come into the poſſeſſion of the Rt Hon. *William Conyngham*, who has made great improvements in this place. At Slane, St. Patrick pitched his tent before his arrival at the court of *Tarah*: and lighted up that fire early in the morning, which gave ſo much aſtoniſhment to the Druids and aſſembly of the ſtates. On the right of the town of Slane, are the flour mills of Mr. *Jebb*, which deſerve the attention of the curious. They are large and excellently well built; they were begun in 1763, and finiſhed in 1766. The water from the Boyne is conveyed to them by a weir, 650 feet long, 24 feet in baſe, and 8 feet high, of ſolid maſonry; and the flood gates are conſtructed with great ingenuity. The canal is 800 feet long and 64 feet wide: on one ſide is a wharf completely formed and walled againſt the river, whereon are offices of ſeveral kinds, and a dry dock for building lighters. The mill is 138 feet long, the breadth 54, and the height to the cornice 42 feet. The corn upon being unloaded, is hoiſted thro' the doors to the upper ſtory of the building, by a very ſimple contrivance, being worked by the water wheel, and diſcharged into ſpacious granaries which hold 5000 barrels; thence it is conveyed during ſeven months in the year, to the kilns for drying; the mill containing two, which will dry 80 barrels in 24 hours,; from the kiln it is hoiſted again to the upper ſtory: thence to a fanning machine for re-dreſſing, to get out dirt, ſoil, &c. and thence by a ſmall ſifting machine, into the hoppers to be ground: and is again hoiſted into the bolting mills to be dreſſed into different ſorts of pollard and bran. In all this progreſs, the machinery is contrived to do the buſineſs with the leaſt labour poſſible. The mill will grind with great eaſe 120 barrels, of 20 ſtone each, every day. Near Slane are the ruins of *Finnar church*: and about 3 miles one ſide of Slane, is *Stackallen*, the handſome ſeat of lord viſc. *Boyne*.

SLANE-CHURCH, an antient building ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, a little W.N.W. of *Kirkiſtown*; about half a mile W. of which, ſtand the remains of an old building, called *Caſtlebuy* or *Johnſton*, once a preceptory of St. *John's* of *Jeruſalem*: in the beginning of the preſent century, 18 ſailors were buried at one time, in the old church of Slane; they were the crew of a ſhip that was wrecked on the rocks in the neighbourhood, called the North rocks.

SLANEY-RIVER, a conſiderable river in prov. Leinſter, having the town of Wexford at its mouth; it runs thro' *Wexford*, *Carlow*, *Wicklow*, and part of *Dublin* counties.

SLATY, ſee *Sletty*.

SLATY-PORT, ſo called from a ſlate quarry which joins it; it is a little port belonging to *Carrickfergus* bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

SLEAGUFF, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

SLEAMORE-POINT, a *cape* in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SLEDY-CASTLE, ſit. in the pariſh of *Modeligo*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: otherwiſe called *Curragh-na-Sledy*. It belonged to the *Magraths*, and was built in 1628, as appears from a date on a chimney piece, with the words *Phillipus Mac Grath*. It is ſaid the occaſion of building this caſtle, was from a diſpute between *Magrath* and his *wife*; who would not be reconciled to him, 'till he had built her a caſtle on her own jointure lands: to do which, he received ſuch large contributions from his vaſſals, that when it was finiſhed, he was much richer than when he began the work.

SLENISH *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

SLETTY, or *Slaty*, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter. Here was an abbey over which St. *Aid* preſided, who died in 698. his feſtival is held here on 12 Oct. This place was antiently called *Slieb-teagh*; and is not far diſtant from the town of *Carlow*.

Slewardagh, a diſtrict joined to that of *Compſey*, and forming with it the *barony of Slewardagh* and *Compſey*, in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Slewduff, ſit. in bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Slewmargy, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Slidery, a *river* in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, which runs into the inner bay of *Dundrum*.

Slidery-ford, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; near it is an antient *Cromlech*.

Sliebh-an-erin, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Sliebh-an-ewr, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Roſsclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Sliebh-baugh, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Sliebh-baughta, *mountains* ſit. between the co.'s Clare and Galway.

Sliebh-bearna, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Sliebh-bingan, a mountain ſit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Sliebh-bloom, a range of mountains between the King and Queen's co.'s, prov. Leinſter: and which in antient times was one of the boundaries of Munſter, on the Leinſter ſide; they are otherwiſe called Sliebh-Bladhma. *Bladhma* (ſays Mr. *Beauford*) is corrupted from *Beal-di-mai*, whence *Sliebh Beal-di-mai*, is the mountain of the worſhip or necromancy of *Beal's-day*. There is ſtill remaining in theſe mountains, a large pyramid of white ſtones, the true ſimulacre of the ſun-fire among all the Celtic nations. Theſe mountains are alſo named *Ard-na-erin*, which in the Iriſh language ſignifies *in the height of Ireland*: and they form ſo impracticable a barrier between the two co.'s, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but one, and that a very difficult and narrow paſs into the King's co. called the *Gap of Glandine*. In this great ridge are the ſources of the *Barrow* and the *Nore*.

Sliebh-bonn, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

Sliebh-buy, a very high, fertile and handſome mountain, commanding a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect; it is ſit. near the old town of *Bolenruſh*, in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Sliebh-carmen, a name given to the mountains of the co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; called alſo *Slieve Coulan*, or the diſtrict of *Coulan*; this antient diſtrict was likewiſe named *Hy Tuathal*, or the gloomy region, being compoſed of barren mountains and dark vallies. The antient chiefs were called *Hy Tuathal* and *Mac Mhthuil*, by corruption *O'Toole*, they were alſo hereditary chiefs of *Coulan*, during the middle ages, and often brought under their ſubjection the chiefs of *Caölan* or *Galen*. This rocky diſtrict was alſo denominated *Ciarmen*, or *Ciermen*, that is, the place or country of rocks, corruptly written *Carmen*, whence the mountains next the bay of Dublin, are in the Iriſh writings frequently called *Sliebh Ciermen* or the *Rocky mountains*. As the *O'Tools* were either by deſcent, or marriage of the ſame family with the *Mac Moroghs*, *O'Moras* and *O'Kellys* of *Caëlan*; they were frequently denominated kings of *Leinſter*, according to their ſeniority.

Sliebh-conn, or principal mountain, now called *Sliabh Riach*, between the bar. of *Fermoy*, and co. *Limerick*; ſaid by the annals of *Innisfallen* to be the place where *Maolmuadh* and his brothers waited for *Mahon*, king of *Munſter*, and brother of *Brien Boromh*, to put him to death. He was ſlain at the place called *Leacht Mhaghthamhna*, or *Mahon's Grave*, about the year 976.

Sliebh-croobe *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. On the ſkirts of this mountain is an excellent ſpa for all ſcrophulous caſes, tho' not much frequented.

Sliebh-cualann, a name given to the mountains of Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; which are ſaid by ſome to have been ſo called from *Cuala*, one of the leaders of the *Mileſian* colony from Spain.

Sliebh-dham, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Leney and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Sliebh-donard, ſit. in bar. Mourne, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: ſaid to be 3150 feet high above the level of the ſea. It was antiently called *Sliebh-Slang*, from *Slaing* the ſon of *Partholanus*, who is ſaid to have been murdered here, *Anno Mundi* 1982. St. *Domangard*, (corruptly written *Donard*) a diſciple of St. Patrick, ſpent the life of a hermit on this mountain: he built a cell or oratory on the top of it, towards the cloſe of the 5th century; on the ſummit of this mountain, are two rude edifices (if they may be ſo termed): one being a huge heap of ſtones piled in a pyramidical figure, in which are formed ſeveral cavities, and in the centre of this heap, is a cave formed by broad flat ſtones, ſo diſpoſed as to ſupport each other without the help of cement. The other edifice, is compoſed of many ſtones ſo diſpoſed in rude walls and partitions, called *Chapels*, and perhaps was the oratory and cell of the Saint, as before-mentioned. This mountain is indiſputably the higheſt of that whole range, which extends from *Roſtrevor* to *Newcaſtle*.

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substances frequently
chrystallized upon a
same specimen. The
is glass-white rare
wine yellow.

Sliebh-ean, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Sliebh-

SLIEBH-GA[illegible]AN *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-GULLEN *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-LEAGUE, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-LOGHER *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

SLIEBH-MISH, or *Mis-Sliebh*; there are two ranges of mountains under this denomination. The firſt is ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, between the bays of Caſtlemain and Tralee, and which divides theſe arms of the ſea. They are of a great height; the higheſt peak of theſe mountains meaſured by a good inſtrument, by means of two ſtations taken on the level ſtrand of *Tralee* bay, was 750 yards perpendicular above the ſea; the other mountains that run Weſterly, go by various Iriſh names; a remarkable one of theſe is called *Cahir-Conrigh*, or *Cauir-Conrigh*. On the top of this mountain is a circle of maſſy ſtones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a Daniſh intrenchment, ſeveral of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude. According to *Keating*, a king of Munſter called *Eadna-derg*, lies buried on the top of one of theſe mountains; he died of the plague a ſhort time after he had erected the firſt mint here for the coinage of money. at *Argoid-Roſs*.—The ſecond range of mountains of this name, are in the diſtrict of *Dalaradia*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter; on which St. *Patrick*, we are told kept the ſwine of his maſter *Milco*. A battle was fought here in 775, between the Dalriadian ſepts, in which *Nial M^{c}Donnel* of the Hibernians were ſlain.

SLIEBH-MORE, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Burriſhoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

SLIEBH-MOURN, or the mountains of *Mourn*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. The Iriſh have three names by which they diſtinguiſh riſing grounds; viz. *Knock*, *Beĩn* and *Sliebh* or *Slieve*; the firſt ſignfies a low hill; the ſecond, a high mountain ending in a precipice; the third, a high craggy mountain continued in ridges.

SLIEBH-NA-BOILTRA, ſome high mountains ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter: on one of which is an antient Cromlech.

SLIEBH-NA-COILTRA, *mountains* ſit. in bar.'s of Bantry and Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

SLIEBH-NA-GRIDEAL, i. e. the mountain of the *Griddel*, from the reſemblance it bears to that utenſil. It is a druidical Cromlech on the top of a hill, and compoſed of a huge flat unhewn rock, of the *Lapis molaris*, or grit kind, interſperſed with a mixture of red and white flint, in ſhape ſomething like a *Lozenge* in heraldry, 11 feet 2 inches long, from point to point, 8 feet and a half broad in the greateſt dimenſion, and a foot and a half thick in moſt places, tho' in ſome not more than a foot. It is raiſed upon two rude ſupporters of the ſame kind of ſtone, placed edge-ways, one of which is 8 feet long, 3 feet broad, and a foot thick; the other is not above 3 feet long, and ſeems to be a natural rock, ſtanding in its original poſition: but by the advantage of the ground, the upper or table-ſtone, ſtands pretty nearly on a level, tho' with a ſmall inclination. The cavity underneath is ſuch, that a middle ſized perſon, by ſtooping a little can paſs thro' it; and the ſtratum upon which the ſupporting ſtones ſtand, is a ſolid rock. This is ſit. in the co. Down, prov. Ulſter. There is another of this kind of monuments at *Slidery-ford*, near *Dundrum*, in that county.

SLIEBH-NA-MAN, *mountains* ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

SLIEBH-NEIR *mountain*, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-RUSSEL, a large mountain ſit. between the co.'s Cavan and Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-SEPHIN, ſee *Sliebh-ſnavan*.

SLIEBH-SLANG, the antient name of *Sliebh-Donard* mountain, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

SLIEBH-SNAGHT *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

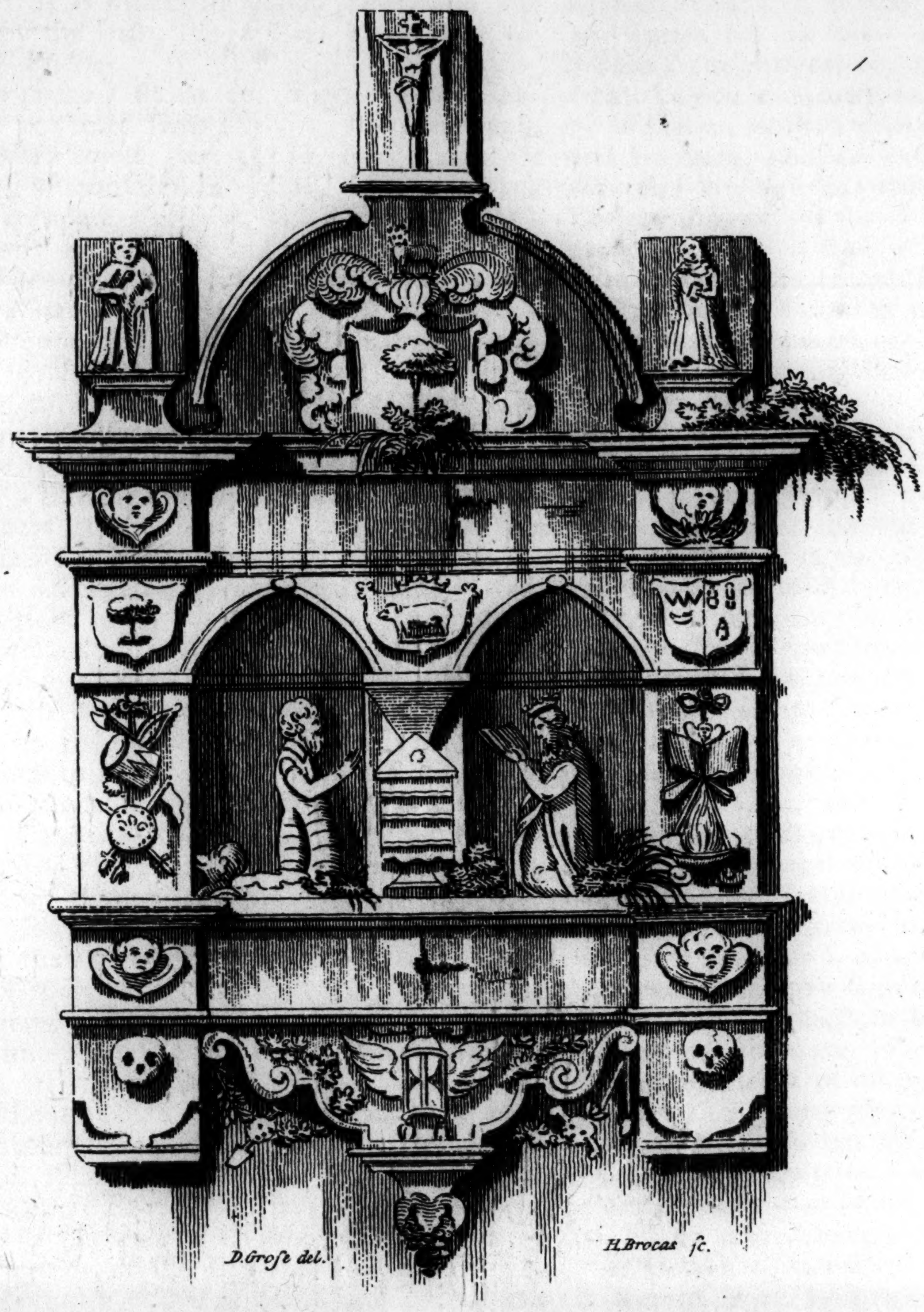
SLIEBH-SNAVAN, a *mountain* ſit. near *Brian's-ford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; on the ſkirts of this and Slieve Neir, are two Deer parks, remarkable for excellent veniſon; or rather one park divided into two, by a wall carried thro' the middle of it; it is finely wooded, cut into ridings and viſtoes, and watered by a river running thro' it, in a channel of rocks and precipices, which paſſes under a bridge of hewn ſtone, from whence are beautiful proſpects of the ſea.

SLIEVE-TEAGH, or *Sliebteagh*, an antient church and biſhoprick, founded by St. *Fiech* in the 5th century, and afterwards tranſlated to *Leighlin*; the only remains of this antient biſhoprick, are the ruins of a ſmall church and two ſtone croſſes, apparently of the 9th. century; it is now called *Sletty*, and is ſit. in the Queen's co. on the river *Barrow*, above 1 mile N. of Carlow, prov. Leinſter. St. *Aid* preſided over the abbey here, who died in 698.

SLIGO, *(county)* ſit. in prov. Connaught. It lies on the W. of the co. Leitrim, and on the N. of co. Roſcommon: its greateſt length is 31 miles, and the greateſt breadth 29. It contains 247,150 acres, 39 pariſhes, 6 baronies, about 60,000 inhabitants, and (with the *town* of *Sligo*) returns *four* members to parliament. Its boroughs are *Carbury* or *Carbery*, *Tyreragh*, *Leney*, *Corran*, *Coolavin* and *Tyraghrill*. The

principal

Anth. Hib April 1793 pl. 1.



D. Groſe del.　　H. Brocas ſc.

OCONOR'S TOMB *in the* ABBEY *of* SLIGO.

26 SE60

principal proprietors of this diſtrict at the commencement of the laſt century, were the families of *O'Connor*, *M'Dermotroe*, *O'Hara*, *O'Bean*, *O'Birn*, *M'Donagh*, *M'Forbes*, *O'Dowda*, *Jordan*, *Dillon* and *Nangle*. This country contains ſome very good land, but is intermixed with large tracts of coarſe and unprofitable ground. It is otherwiſe called *Slego*, and was named by the Iriſh, *Sliogh Gae*: it is the *Naquatæ* of *Ptolemy*.

Sligo *(town,)* ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 105 miles from Dublin; it is a borough, poſt and fair town; lat. 54:12, lon. 8:40. It is a town of conſiderable trade, has a barrack for two companies of foot, and a charter ſchool, which was opened in 1755, for 80 children. The governors of the ſchools founded by the late *Eraſmus Smith*, eſq; in order to have a charter ſchool here, paid to the incorporated-ſociety, 500*l.* towards the building, and reſolved to give 250*l.* annually towards the ſupport of it. And the late *Owen Wynne*, eſq; of *Hazelwood*, co. Sligo, granted to it four acres of land for ever, at 1 ſhilling yearly. This town returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Wynne* family. The abbey of Sligo owes its origin to *Maurice Fitzgerald*, lord juſtice of Ireland, who in 1252, founded here a monaſtery for Dominicans, under the invocation of the holy croſs. 10 years before, he had erected a ſtrong caſtle in the town; which, while it gave ſecurity to the place, attracted a number of inhabitants to it; and thus, with the advantage of a good harbour, Sligo roſe to ſome importance. *Thomas de Clare*, ſon-in-law of Fitzgerald, having in 1277, ſlain *O'Brien Roe*, king of Thomond, then in rebellion, the Iriſh deſtroyed moſt of Fitzgerald's caſtles, and among the reſt, that of Sligo; but *Richard*, the red earl of Ulſter, rebuilt it in 1310. The town was frequently deſtroyed by barbarous contending factions; nor did the abbey eſcape pillage. In 1414, there were but 20 friars reſident in it, and the next year, the whole fabrick was conſumed by fire; in conſequence of which, pope *John* 23d. iſſued his apoſtolic letters dated at Conſtance, 16 Feb. 1415, whereby he relaxed 10 years of penance to all who, at the feaſts of the aſſumption of the *B. V. M.* and St. *Patrick*, ſhould devoutly viſit that place and contribute to its reparation. Among the principal benefactors were *O'Conor*, lord of Sligo, and *Pierce O'Timony*, a man of conſiderable wealth and property, whoſe ſtatue was placed in the cloyſter. At the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, this abbey and its poſſeſſions were granted to ſir *Wm. Taafe*, anceſtor to the firſt lord *Taafe*, of Corren. The ruins of this once ſpacious and beautiful monaſtery, evince its former ſplendour; 3 ſides of the cloyſter ſtill remain, covered with an arched roof, the arches and pillars are of extraordinary workmanſhip, and a few of the latter are adorned with ſculpture; the great E. window is beautiful and the high altar ornamented with relievo's in the Gothic ſtile, but now ſo overwhelmed with bones and ſkulls, as to prevent a minute deſcription; the *nave* is ſpacious, with a paſſage round it, in the nature of a gallery, and ſupported by ſtone pillars, about 4 feet diſtant from each other; in the corner to the right, as you look towards the altar, is the tomb of *O'Connor*, with a repreſentation of himſelf and his lady, and an inſcription now almoſt defaced; no one has determined the date of this monument, or the perſon to whom it properly belongs. It cannot be coeval with the rebuilding of the church in 1415, for there is no tradition or record to that purpoſe; but we know that, *Eleanor*, daughter of *Edmund*, lord *Dunboyne*, married *O'Connor*, of Sligo, and died in 1656. She directed a chapel to be built near the abbey of St. Dominick in Sligo, towards the erecting of which, and a monument therein, ſhe bequeathed 300*l.* Here are alſo ſeveral vaults and cells, and the tower in the centre is pretty entire, except the battlements. This great and curious monument of antiquity, beſides ſuffering from the ravages of time, is ſaid to have alſo received ſome injury from *Cromwell*. Here were alſo two of the antient round towers, of which there are now no remains. *Sligo* is the ſhire town of the co. and the aſſizes are held there; it holds fairs on 27 Mar. 4 July, 11 Aug. and 9 Oct. Near Sligo is a place called *Lugna Clogh* or the Giant's grave, where ſeveral large ſtones are raiſed upon the ends of others, which are pitched perpendicularly, not unlike thoſe very remarkable ones at *Stonehenge*, on Saliſbury plain in England. They are the monuments of ſeveral famous perſons, who have been buried there, as is evident from their bones, which have been found under theſe venerable pieces of antiquity. Within about 3 miles of Sligo are other ruins of an abbey.

Sliguff, ſit. in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 12 Feb. and 1 Nov.

Slishcarrow *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

Slumcarty, a village ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Slymehead, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; it ſtretches into the Atlantic ocean.

Smallcounty, a bar. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

Smalls, or *the Smalls*, iſlands ſo called, ſit. between *Wales* and the co. Wexford.

Smerlagh-river, riſes near *Stack's-mountains*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, and at laſt falls into the river *Feal*.

Smermore, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Smerwick, a village ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Smerwick-harbour, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it lies up from N. to S. and is expoſed to N. and W. winds; the whole is deep and good holding ground, the bottom being actually a turf bog, which ſhews that it was once dry land. There is no danger in ſailing into this place; towards the E. point is a rock, called *Black Rock*, always above water, and has clean ground near it. Lat. 52 : 5, lon. 10 : 28.

Smith'sborough, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; above 67 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 2 April, Whit-monday, 2 Mond. in Aug. and Nov.

Sneem-harbour, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; you may ſafely ſail along the S. ſide of *Skerky-iſland* till you enter this harbour, and then give the E. point of the iſland a birth; you may run up to any reaſonable diſtance, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom water, where you may wait conveniently for a flood.

Snub, ſit. in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Snugborough, a pleaſant ſeat with good plantations, ſit. near the river *Bride*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a ſeat in co. Clare, prov. Munſter; near the ruins of Quin abbey.—Alſo a place near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter.

Soho, ſit. near *Caſtlebar*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Soldierstown, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Solloghodbeg, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Solloghodmore, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Solomon's-porch, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, near *Craigtown-ſtrand*; it was formerly a very fine cave, but the rock being lime-ſtone, is quarried down, and the cave greatly damaged.

Solsborough, ſit. near *Enniſcorthy*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Sommerville, a neat lodge, ſit. on the river *Blackwater*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

South-bush-castle, (now in ruins) ſit. about 7 miles from *Belfaſt*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Southpark, a handſome ſeat in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught; ſit. within a few miles of *Caſtleplunket*; about a mile from it are the ruins of a church; and a little farther, thoſe of an abbey.

Southville, ſit. near *Athy*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Southwell's-glen, a beautiful ſeat, ſit. 2 miles beyond *Rathfarnham*, and 5 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. It is delightfully ſit. on an eminence that commands a moſt ample proſpect of the adjacent country. The glen contiguous to the houſe, has been juſtly admired by every perſon who has a taſte for the beauties of nature and the works of art. Here both are united, and fill the mind with the moſt agreeable ſenſations. Near this glen is a Druidical altar, and a judgment chair, in a very perfect ſtate; theſe venerable antiquities are worthy the attention of the curious.

Spa. Under this title we ſhall mention a few of the moſt remarkable medicinal ſprings in this country; viz. 1. An excellent water lately diſcovered near Leixlip, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, on the eſtate of the Rt. Hon. Mr. *Conolly*. It is of ſingular benefit in ſcrophulous and other diſorders, and goes by the name of the *New-ſpa*; it was firſt found in conſequence of the ground being cut through, in forming a branch of the New Canal, on the lands of *Croaghmouther*. From experiment made at the elaboratory of apothecaries-hall, Dublin; a wine gallon of this water, appeared to contain

	Grains
Of muriated mineral alkali, dried in the temperature of 200° of Farenheit's thermometer,	30,37
Of Muriated vegetable alkali	2,07
Vitriolated vegetable alkali	0,07
Muriated lime	8,73
Vitriolated lime	1
Aerated lime	13,44
Muriated magneſia	0,97
Argil, or clay	0,50
Silex, or earth of flints	0,25
Bituminous matter	0,14

It was alſo found to yield in the temperature of 212° barometer 29,25, thermometer 70°

Of fixable air	1,50 cubic inches.
Atmoſpheric air	2,15

2d, At *Lucan*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, on the demeſne of Mr. *Veſey*, is a noted medicinal ſpring. The well is ſheltered in a deep niche, neatly executed in hewn ſtone; there is a rural thatched ſeat for the water drinkers, and ſpace allowed for walking about.—3d, At *Caſtleconnel*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, is a chalybeate, of the ſame nature with the *German ſpa*, and not much leſs pungent and ſparkling; theſe waters have had great ſucceſs in bilious caſes, and obſtructions of the liver; near the ſpa, are the ruins of an old caſtle, which was a ſtrong fortification in 1690, but blown up by the order of the prince of *Heſſe*, who commanded the garriſon of Limerick.—4th, Another of theſe waters is at *Swanlinbar*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; it is excellent for the ſcurvy, nerves, low ſpirits and bad appetite; and is to be drank as the ſtomach can bear it, preparing firſt with gentle phyſic.—5th, At *Mallow*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. This place is noted for its hot wells; there is a ſmall canal with walks on each ſide, leading to the ſpring, under cover of ſome very noble poplars; theſe waters are drank with great ſucceſs, where ſecretions are redundant; they are very ſerviceable in emaciated conſtitutions, after long fevers; cure ulcers in the bladder, and diſorders in the urinary paſſages.—6th, At *Ballyſpellan*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; this water has done great ſervice in diſorders of the ſtomach, in hypochondriac maladies, cholics, and ſtubborn eruptions of the ſkin.—7th, At *Starbog*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.—8th, At *Clonmell*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. The cures performed by drinking this water in the ſcurvy, and ſeveral chronic diſtempers, formerly drew a great reſort of people here; but faſhion has brought other waters of late into higher credit.—9th, A mineral ſpring at the town of *Wexford*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: it is preſerved in an encloſure of ſtone, and found efficacious in many caſes.—10th, At *Dromore*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: it is a chalybeate, and has been drank with ſucceſs for gravelly complaints; and at ſome particular times, eſpecially in dry ſeaſons, it is of a purgative quality.—11th, At *Dunaghy*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.—12th, At *Granſhaw*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: it lies in a little valley, ſurrounded on all ſides by hills of eaſy aſcent, and is found not inferior in ſtrength to the beſt Britiſh chalybeates.—13th, At *Holy-river*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—14th, At *Kilmeaden*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: it is ſit. near the church, and breaks out in the high way, between two riſing grounds, with ſuch force, that in croſſing the road it becomes a little brook: it was drank about fifty years ago with great ſucceſs, as a diuretic; but in order to experience its virtues it muſt be drank on the ſpot.—15th, At *Macroom*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter—16th, At *Slieve-croob*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter: it it ſit. at the ſkirts of the mountain, is an excellent chalybeo-ſulphureous ſpa, but not much frequented.—17th, At *Tierkelly*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, ſit. about 2 miles N. E. of *Rathfryland*: it is a very ſtrong chalybeate, yet exceedingly light, and free from any conſiderable proportion of heterogeneous mixture.—18th, At *Tralee*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: it is ſit. by the ſea ſide, near a ſeat called *lower Cannon*.

SPA-HILL, ſit. near *Leighlinbridge*, prov. Lein.

SPA-LODGE, ſit. near *Ballinahinch*, prov. Ulſt.

SPANCEL-HILL, ſee *Spanſe-hill*.

SPANISH-COVE, a *creek* ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SPANISH-ISLAND, ſit. in the bay of Baltimore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

SPANSE-HILL, or *Spancel-hill*, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 107 miles from Dublin. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, and a few miles from which are the ruins of Quin abbey, the moſt perfect of its kind in Ireland, having a complete quadrangular building, with piazzas, ſupported by a number of pillars of the Corinthian order. Fairs held at Spanſe-hill 23 and 24 June, and 20 Auguſt.

SPAW-HILL, ſee *Spa-hill*.

SPENCE'S-RIVER, an inconſiderable river ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

SPIKE-ISLAND, ſit. near Cork-harbour, in prov. Munſter.

SPRINGFIELD, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.—Alſo in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.—And in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

SPRING-HILL, ſit. near *Burros*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, the ſeat of the late *Francis Short* eſq.—Alſo a village in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

SPRINGVALE, otherwiſe called *Ballymagown*, a well improved ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſt.

SPRUCES-HAYS, a village ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

SPURREBOY, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Fairs held 11 Oct.

SQUINCE-ISLAND, ſit. near *Glandore harbour*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it produces a wonderful ſort of herbage, which fattens diſeaſed horſes to admiration.

STABANNON, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

STACKALLEN, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here is the ſeat of lord *Boyne*.—Alſo a place in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

STACK'S-MOUNTAINS, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, in the bar. of *Clanmaurice*.

STACUMNEY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

STAGS, *rocks* ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

STAGS *of* BROADHAVEN, *rocks* on coaſt of bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

STAGS *of* CASTLEHAVEN, *rocks* ſit. near the coaſt of bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

STAHALMUCK, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

STALEEN, ſit. near *Drogheda*, prov. Leinſter.

STAMCARTHY, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

STAMULLEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

STAPLESTOWN, ſit. about 2 miles S. E. of Carlow, in co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter. Here is the handſome ſeat of Mr. *Bagnel*; it is a ſweet ſituation, where nature has contributed greatly to aſſiſt art: the houſe is built on an eminence, that with a gentle declivity, leads you down to a pretty river called the *Burren*, which is croſſed by a bridge of ſeven arches. The houſe and gardens might ſerve an Italian prince, who need not be aſhamed of his reſidence. Tho' this place is called Stapleſtown, there are but few houſes in it. Fairs are held here on 1 May and 7 Nov.—*Stapleſtown* was alſo a name given formerly to the town of *Skibbereen*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Starbog-spa, ſit. within about 4 miles of *Ballygawly*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Stebannon, ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Stedalt, ſit. near *Balbriggen*, prov. Leinſt.

Stephenon *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Stewart-hall, the elegant ſeat of lord *Caſtleſtewart*, ſit. within 2 miles of Stewart'ſtown, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Stewart'stown, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 77 miles from Dublin; within 2 miles of it is *Stewart's-hall*, a moſt ſuperb edifice, with extenſive and beautiful parks and demeſnes, the ſeat of lord *Caſtleſtewart*. Three miles from *Stewart'ſtown*, on a riſing ground, is *Ardtreagh church*. Fairs held at Stewart'ſtown 1 May, Nov. and 30 Dec.

Stickillen, a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Stillorgan, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within about four miles of the metropolis; it is a handſome ſeat, has a view of the ſea on one ſide, and the co. Wicklow on the other: near it there is a good pheaſantry. Here is an obeliſk very lofty and elegant; it is upwards of 100 feet in height, placed on a ruſtic baſe, to each ſide of which is a double ſtair-caſe, leading to a platform which encompaſſes the obeliſk, and from whence is a fine view of the bay of Dublin and Iriſh channel; from hence the hill of *Hoath*, on the oppoſite ſhore, appears like the rock of *Gibraltar*. This is a curacy in dioc. of Dublin.

Stoholmuck, ſee *Stahalmuck*.

Stonehall, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, 106 miles from Dublin; fairs held 14 May, and 25 Sept.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Lein.

Stonehouse, ſit. at the foot of a hill, about 4 miles from Drogheda, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; it was the ſeat of *Samuel Owens*, eſq; and is now the reſidence of *J. T. Foſter*, eſq.

Stoneyford, ſit. in co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulſt. 77 miles from Dublin.—Likewiſe a place of ſame name in co. *Meath*, prov. Leinſter, thirty miles from Dublin.

Stormanstown, ſit. in bar. Ardee, county Louth, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Strabane, a barony in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, in which is a borough, poſt and fair town of ſame name, ſit. about 101 miles N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 : 46, lon. 8 : 4. It gives title of viſcount to a branch of the family of *Hamilton*. It is large, populous and well built, ſituated on the river *Mourne*, having a beautiful proſpect of *Lifford-bridge*, and is deemed as elegant a ſituation as any in Ireland. It returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Abercorn*; fairs held 12 May and Nov.

Straboe, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſt.—Alſo a vicarage in the ſame dioc. ſit. in bar. Maryborough, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Strabragy-bay, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Stradbally, a barony in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, in which is a poſt town of ſame name, ſit. about 38 miles from Dublin. Tho' ſmall, it is clean and neat; has a church, market-houſe and charter ſchool: the latter was opened in 1738, for 40 children, and owes its riſe to *Pole Coſby*, eſq; who expended 300*l.* in the building, gave an acre of land in perpetuity, and granted 30 acres for 31 years, at 11*l.* per ann. In the 12th century lord *O'Mora* founded a monaſtery here for conventual Franciſcans. Near *Stradbally* is *Stradbally-hall*, an elegant ſeat of Mr. *Coſby*, and within ½ a mile of the town is *Brockley-park*, the ſuperb ſeat of the earl of *Roden*. Fairs are held at Stradbally on 6 May, 10 July, 21 Aug. and Nov. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſt.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmacduagh, ſit. in bar. Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Conn.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Strade, or *Straid*, a village ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 89 miles from Dublin: here are the ruins of a church.—Alſo a fair town in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry. Fairs held 31 May, 30 July, 23 October and 27 Novem. This place is ſeated by the river *Moy*; the ſept of *M'Jordan* founded a houſe here, under the invocation of the holy croſs, for friars of the order of St. Francis; but it was given to the Dominicans in 1252. A very ſmall part of this friary ſtill remains, but the walls of the church, which was ſingularly beautiful, are ſtill entire; and the high altar is adorned with gothic ornaments. In the centre of the altar is an image of our Saviour when an infant, in the virgin's lap, and a perſon in relievo, within a compartment at each ſide: here is alſo a tomb adorned with curious relievos of 4 kings, in different compartments, one

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Straffan, a p v. united to Celbridge & in gift of the Crown. the Rectorial Tithes are the property of Mr. Whitelaw of Straffan Lodge, situated on the banks of the Liffey & in the road from Dublin to Prosperous: 3 miles from Celbridge, which is the post town. In the village are the ruins of the old church, the skeleton & Tower of which are remaining & bespeak it to have been one of considerable magnitude. A neat R.C. Chapel dependent on that of Celbridge stands in the village. Here are Straffan, the handsome modern mansion of Hugh Barton Esqr., Lodge Park of Arthur Henry Esq, Barberston, also the property of Hugh Barton & Ardrass the residence of Mr. Barker. The parish is within 2 miles of the grand Canal & 4 miles of the Royal Canal: it is nearly equally divided between tillage & pasture; potatoes are generally drilled here, but green crops confined to the gentry. the soil is a strong stiff clay: no bog or waste land. Here is a Sunday School of from 4 to 500 children kept in R.C. Ch. and a National School House is abt. to be built and School placed under the Board of Education.

Stratford this town, which is fast going to decay consists principally of decent cottages for the operatives and of such are formed the Squares & Streets here mentioned they are neither paved nor lighted and the Works, which when in full employ give occupation to about 500 hands are just now on a very limited scale. The Ch. which is a P.C. was built & endowed by Edward, late Earl of Aldborough who was also the founder of the town with a rent charge on the Stratford Estate of £50 pr. ann. it is in the gift of Col. Jno. Wingfield Stratford. There is a Glebe House & 10½ acres of Glebe land. Adjoining the Church is a plot of 2 acres rented by the incumbent of Lord Henniker who takes the dignity of an Irish Baron from it. Here is a Fever Hospital, containing 8 wards & 24 beds; a Scotch Church a R.C. Ch. and a School in connection with the National Board of Education. Markets Wednesday & Saturday one of whom is kneeling before a mitred perſon; near to it is another relievo of the ſaints *Peter* and *Paul*.

Stradone, ſit. in bar. Tullagharvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 49 miles from Dublin; fairs held 28 March, 24 June, 16 Aug. 10 Oct. and 18 Dec.

Straffan, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is a handſome ſeat belonging to *Joſeph Henery*, eſq;

Stragona, ſit. in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 1 June, 21 Aug. and Tueſd. before Chriſtmas.

Straid, ſee *Strade*.

Stramore-inn, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 91 miles from Dublin.

Strancally, a caſtle ſit. in the pariſh of Killcockan, in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 2 miles below *Headborough*; it is built on a rock, directly over the *Black-water*. From the caſtle thro' the rock to the river a paſſage was cut, of conſiderable length and breadth, and pretty deep. This kind of cave (as tradition tells us) was formerly uſed by the tyrannical earls of *Deſmond*, as a priſon for ſuch perſons who had fortunes in this part of the country, whom they frequently invited to the caſtle to make merry, and afterwards confined to this dungeon, where they ſuffered them to periſh; there is a hole cut thro' the rock, in the manner of a port-cullis, down which the dead bodies were caſt into the river. One perſon by good fortune eſcaped out of this dungeon, who gave the government information of theſe horrid practiſes; and both the cave and caſtle, were by their orders ſoon afterwards demoliſhed. The cave is entirely laid open, and half of the caſtle blown up, the powder having ſplit it from top to bottom, and large pieces of the wall were thrown at a conſiderable diſtance from the reſt by the force of the blaſt.

Strand, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 138 miles from Dublin.

Strand-house-inn, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, 107 miles from Dublin; 2 miles beyond which are the ruins of a caſtle.

Strandtown, a village ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Strangford, a ſmall but antient market and poſt town in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter, ſit. on a river of the ſame name, 78 miles from Dublin; it gives title of viſc. to the family of *Smythe*. A charter ſchool was opened here in 1748, for 20 boys and 20 girls; for the erecting of which, the Rt. Hon. Robert, late earl of Kildare, bequeathed 500*l*. and the counteſs dowager gave 2 acres of land in perpetuity, and granted 20 acres more for 31 years, at leſs than half their value. Fairs are held on 12 Aug. and 8 Nov. Lat. 54 : 24, lon. 6 : 14. In the time of queen *Eliz.* there was a caſtle maintained here, for ſecuring the quiet of this co. here is a church and preſbyterian meeting-houſe; the former was built, and the bell given to it by *Valentine Pain*, and *Elizabeth*, his wife, in the year 1629, as appears by an inſcription on the bell. It is ſaid this *Val. Pain* was agent in theſe parts to the then earl of *Kildare*.

Strangford-bay, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. This place takes its proper name, *Strongford*, from the rapidity with which the ſea runs in the channel to Strangford *lake*, the current there being reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt in *Europe*, inſomuch that boats paſſing from *Portaferry* on the *Ardes* ſide, to *Strangford* on the *Lecale* ſide, are carried up and down the gulph with great force; nor can they make the oppoſite ſhore in a ſtrait line, but are forced up and down the ſtream, oftentimes at a great diſtance from where they ſet off: when the tides and currents are ſtrongeſt, ſhips in this bay are forced a-ſtern, tho' ſailing with a briſk gale. Lat. 54 : 17, lon. 6 : 15.

Strangford-lough, ſee *Lough-Strangford*.

Stranmore, ſit. near *Monallen*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Stranocum, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 108 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 20 April and 29 December.

Stranorlane, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, 112 miles from Dublin. fairs held 29 March, 6 July, 12 Auguſt, 10 October and 9 December. It is a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe.

Stranygore, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter. There is a great tide which runs off from the E. of *Mew-iſland* in this co. to the N. E. and the *Mull* of *Galloway*, which is commonly called the tide of *Stranygore*, and occaſioned by the flood tide coming in from the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the bay of *Carrickfergus*, which runs tide and quarter tide.

Stratford, or *Stratford* upon *Slaney*, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt, on the river *Slaney*, 26 miles from Dublin: it is a manufacturing town, built within theſe few years by the preſent earl of *Aldborough*. It conſiſts of 4 ſquares and 12 ſtreets, regularly laid out; the ſquares from 300 to 150 feet acroſs, and ſtreets from 60 to 40: there is a large reſervoir of water in the centre of the town, conſtantly ſupplied from different ſprings; there is a church, and many improvements are intended to be added; but the deſign of the noble proprietor has not proved as ſucceſsful as could be wiſhed. Fairs are held here 21 Apr. and 7 Sep.

Stratford-lodge, ſit. near ~~*Caſtledermot*~~, Baltinglaſs. prov. Leinſter.

Straw-hall, ſit. within 3 miles of *Nuceſtown*, in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter: it was formerly called *Kilbrenin*. Here a monaſtery was founded by *Aedh*, ſon of *Breic*, who died 10 Nov. 588. *(Archd. monaſt.)* According to ſome it was an abbey founded in the 8th century.—Alſo a place in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Streamstown, ſit. in bar. Moyaſhill, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 53: 22, lon. 8: 2.—Alſo in bar. Clonmorris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Street, a vicarage in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſt.

Strokestown, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 70 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1 Tueſd. O. S. May, June, Oct. and Nov. Near 4 miles beyond it are the ruins of a church; and 2 miles from Strokeſtown, is *Kilthruſton church*, ſit. on the ſide of a hill, near the ruins of a caſtle; this is a poſt town.

Struel-wells, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; they are diſtant 1 mile from *Downpatrick*, and called likewiſe St. *Patrick's wells*; they are 4 in number, each covered with a vault of ſtone, and the water is conveyed by ſubterraneous aqueducts from one to the other; but the largeſt of them is the moſt celebrated, being in dimenſion 16½ feet by 11. All theſe vaults ſeem to be very antient, and near one of them, are the ruins of a ſmall chapel, dedicated to St. *Patrick*.

Struve-point, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Subulter, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Succa *river*, ſee *Suck*.

Suck, a river, ſit. between *Lough Derg* and *Lough Ree*, prov. Connaught.

Suddan, ſit. in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Sugar-loaf-hills, 2 high, conical hills, diſtinguiſhed into great Sugar-loaf-hill, and little Sugar-loaf-hill, ſit. within a few miles of the metropolis, in bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

Suir, (otherwiſe *Suire*, *Shower*, *Shuir*, or *Sewer)* a large river, riſing out of the ſame mountains as the river *Nore* and *Barrow*, and after a courſe of 70 miles, meets them again in the haven of Waterford, prov. Munſter, where they fall into the ſea together.

Sulchoid, (from *Sulchath*, or the place of battle) ſit. not far from *Limerick*, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter, being a plain nearly ſurrounded by mountains, and frequently mentioned in different periods of Iriſh hiſtory, as a noted poſt for the encampment of armies; in particular celebrated for a victory obtained over the *Danes* in 968.

Sullane *river*, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Summer-hill, a poſt and fair town in bar. Moyſenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, 20 miles from Dublin; here is the beautiful ſeat of the Rt. Hon. lord *Langford*. This place gives title of *baron* to the family of *Rowley*, now viſc. *Langford*. Fairs held 30 Apr. *dry cows*, 9 June, 22 Sept. *ſheep* and *calves*, and 25 Nov. *cattle*.—Alſo a ſeat near *Killala*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; contiguous to it are the ruins of *Rathbran abbey*.

Surgowny, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 12 Jan. and 14 May.

Swainstown, ſit. near *Trim*, prov. Leinſter.

Swan-island, (ſo called from the great number of *ſwans* which frequent it,) ſit. near *Downpatrick*, in *Strangford lake*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Swanlinbar, a village, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter, 74 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church; and 4 miles beyond it is *Florence-court*, the ſuperb ſeat of lord viſc. *Enniſkillen*; about half a mile from Swanlinbar is the celebrated ſpa, the water of which is excellent for the ſcurvy, nerves, lowneſs of ſpirits, or bad appetite; it is to be drank as the ſtomach can bear it, preparing firſt with gentle phyſic. The poſt comes in here, and goes out three times in the week. Fairs held 18 May, 27 July and Nov.

Swatteragh, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, above 96 miles from Dublin; fairs held 3 Mar. 17 May, July, and 3 Dec.

Swelly *river*, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Swilly-lough, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Swilly *river*, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Swinford, or *Swineford*, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, 103 miles from Dublin; 3 miles beyond which, is a very fine round tower, almoſt perfect, and not far from it the ruins of *Melick* church. Fairs held 20 May, 2 July, 18 Aug. and Dec.

Swinzado-castle, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54: 52, lon. 8: 56.

Swords, a borough, fair and poſt town, in bar. Nethercroſs, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, above 7 miles from the metropolis; it ſends 2 members to parliament, the electors are *potwallopers*; here is one of our round towers in a perfect ſtate; it is 73 feet high, and 50 or 60 feet diſtant from the church, of a plain ſimple ſtructure. Fairs held on 11 May, for horſes and pedlars wares. Lat. 53: 28, lon. 6: 43. At Swords are the ruined walls of ſome old

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Taghadoe, alias Teaghdo commonly called Taptoo, a p. Bar. of North Salt, Co of Kildare; containing 2400 acres lying between the grand and royal Canals & 1/2 mile from the post town of Maynooth. The living a R.I. & V. the former belonging to the Corporation of Dublin, as part of the possessions of the Dissolved house of All Hallows granted to them by H. 8. & V. in the gift of the sd Corpn A small church erected in 1831 towards which the Board of First Fruits made a grant of £900, it is flanked at the angles by a small octagonal turret rising from square piers The parish is under Composition of £220 – Wt the church is a low round tower, partially mantled with ivy and forms a pleasing relic of antiquity.

Taghmon, a disused borough and market town, also a parish, intersected by the old road from New Ross to Wexford, 12 miles from the former & 7 m from the latter The living is a R.I. united with Ballyconnick and Ballymitty forms the corps of the Prebend of Taghmon, in the Cathedral Church of Ferns, in the Diocese of Ferns & gift of the Diocesan The church is a small neat fabrick, built in 1819 by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits it has an embattled square tower & in the ch. yard is a tall shaft surmounted by a circular cross, both of granite & of extraordinary dimensions

The R.C. have a very neat chapel remarkable for the nice order in which it is kept, a grove of trees partially shades that & the parochial house of the priest from public view – within the enclosure is also a school house – The R.C. Liberty of Taghmon embraces the whole of Taghmon & Trinity, the greater portion of Kilgarvan & Hoolstuff, and smaller parts of Horetown Ambrosetown & Whitechurch of Glyn. Here is a place of worship for the Society called Friends. In this parish the following gentlemen's seats occur, Harperstown Walter Hore Esqre; Millburn John Hatton Esqre; Slevoy Castle, Lt Col. Pigott. The Petty Sessions are held here. Before the Union this borough sent two members to the Irish Parliament. Limestone is found on the Estate of Walter Hore Esqre & worked for agricultural purposes. Slevoy Bog which used to supply fuel, is now nearly exhausted. Here is a Female Spinning Association instituted 19th Feb 1826 by annl subscriptions of not less than five shillings. it has on two occasions received loans amounting in all to £35 from the British and Irish Ladies Society — Flax, tow and wool are distrib buildings, covered with ivy, and forming a venerable appearance. A monaſtery was founded here by St. *Columb*, in 512. This town was conſumed by fire, in 1012, 1016, 1069, 1130, 1138, 1150 and 1166. Here are ſome ruins of a palace which formerly belonged to the archbiſhops of Dublin; this is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin.

SYBILHEAD, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

SYDAN, a village in bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

SYLVAN-PARK, ſit. near *Kells*, prov. Leinſter.

SYMOND'S-COURT, a pleaſant little village, ſit. half a mile to the left of *Donnybrook*, and 2½ miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

SYNGFIELD, ſit. near *Birr*, prov. Leinſter.

T A

TA, (or *lough Ta)* a *lake*, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: it receives into it two or three ſmart rivulets, but having no outlet, the waters accumulate and gradually overflow the adjacent grounds; 'till the peaſantry once in three or four years let them off, by making a cut thro' the high-ſand-bank that parts the lake from the ſea, which very ſoon fills up again.

TABLEMOUNTAIN, *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Talbotſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

TABONE, an antient name for the bor. of *St. Johnſtown*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

TACUMSHIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Wexford, pro. Leinſter.

TAGHADOE, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; here is a church and round tower.

TAGHBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Conn.

TAGHKEEN, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam. ſit. in bar. Kilmain, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TAGHMACONNEL, a rectory in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TAGHMON, a bor. poſt and fair town, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter, above 70 miles from Dublin; it returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Hore* family. Lat. 52 : 17 long. 6 : 58. Fairs held 1 Feb. and 21 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, and diſtant about 5 miles W. of Wexford. Saint *Munnu* founded an abbey here; he died 25th Oct. 634. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar, Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

TACHSINNOD, a rectory in dioc. Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

TAGHSINNY, a village, ſit. in bar. Shrowle, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter: it is a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh.

TAILTEAN, *ſee Tilletehan.*

TALBOTSTOWN, a bar. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; having a village in it of ſame name: Lat. 52 : 54. long. 6 : 59.

TALENSBRIDGE, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TALLAGH, (or *Tallaght)* a large village, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; about 5 miles from Dublin, and 2½ miles beyond *Cromlin*. It lies in a fine open country, enjoys a good air, and is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. Here is the antient reſidence of the archbiſhops of Dublin, and an old church, in which divine ſervice is performed. An abbey was founded here in an early age, by St. *Mœlruan*. Fairs held 1 Tueſday in March, 7 July, 16 Sept. and 9 Nov. Near this latter place, is a high hill call'd *Tallagh-hill*, reckon'd 3 ms. over, it affords a moſt beautiful proſpect; to the one ſide you view a fine well-improved country, with variety of old caſtles, and new ſeats; before you the fine city of *Dublin*; farther, a large harbour covered with ſhipping, beyond that again, a proſpect of the open ſea; and forward to the left, a neck of land or iſthmus, terminated by the *hill* of *Hoath.*

TALLANSTOWN, (or *Tullanſtown)* a vicarage in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, about 39 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond it are the ruins of a church.

TALLOW, (ſometimes written *Tallagh)* a borough, poſt and fair town, in bar. Coſhbridge, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, 104 miles from Dublin; it was erected into a borough at the requeſt of the firſt earl of Cork, its charter bears date 10 James I. by which the liberties of the borough were extended one mile and an half beyond the church every way; the juriſdiction of the ſovereign and burgeſſes is gone into diſuſe, but the town returns two members to parliament, the electors are deemed potwollopers, but the duke of Devonſhire has a principal influence.—This town was never encompaſſed with a wall, nor was it a place of any defence; but in the rebllion of 1641, an intrenchment was caſt up round it, having four gates or entrances, all made at the expence of the ſaid Earl, who maintained in it a garriſon of 100 foot ſoldiers.—Fairs held 1 Mar. day after Trinity Sunday, 10 Oct. and 8 Dec. Here is a barrack; and near Tallow are the ruins of *Liſfinie Caſtle*. This is a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore. Lat. 51 : 56. long. 8 : 16.

TALLOWBRIDGE, a village ſit. in bar. Coſhbridge, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

TALLWATER, a *river*, ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

TALLYHOE, ſitu. near Loughbrickland, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

TAMLAGCHURCH, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, 103 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TAMLAGHTARA, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Kenoght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

TAMLAGHTOCRELY, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

TAMORA, ſit. about 5 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

TANDERAGEE, a poſt and fair town, in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, 61 miles from Dublin; it is well ſtocked with manufactures in the linen branch; the *Newry Canal* is brought within a mile of this place, and contributes greatly to its convenince. Fairs held 5 July and Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TANKARDSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Alſo a ſeat, ſit. 2 miles beyond *Ardbraccan*, in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter: near it are the ruins of a caſtle, and alſo the church of *Donough-patrick*.

TANRAGOES, a river, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

TANSYFORT, ſit. near *Boyle*, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TAPTOE, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; here are the remains of an antient round tower.

TARA, an inconſiderable place, ſit. in co. Down. prov. Ulſter. Alſo a mountain, called *Tara-hill*, ſit. in bar Gorey, co. Wexf. pro. Lein.

TARA-BAY, ſee *Quintin-bay*.

TARAGH, a village in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, it is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath; about 19 miles from Dublin. Here is the celebrated *Hill* of Taragh, where it is ſuppoſed there was antiently a magnificent royal palace, the reſidence of the kings of Ireland, where triennial parliaments were held, in which all the nobility, gentry, and prieſts, &c. aſſembled, and here laws were enacted or repealed, and the general advantage of the nation was conſulted. It it certain ſome writers have diſputed that any building of lime and ſtone was ever erected on this ſpot, at the time we ſpeak of; but the fact is as poſitively inſiſted on by many others. This place is otherwiſe called *Teamor* from *Teagh-mor*, or the great houſe; or *Teagh-mor-ragh*, the great houſe of the king, and much celebrated in the antient Iriſh hiſtory; certain it is, that this hill was the *Naaſteighan* whereon the ſtates aſſembled, for ſeveral ages; that is from the beginning of the firſt to the middle of the 6th century; from which period we hear no more of the general convention of the ſtates, but each province was governed by their own local ordinances. About 2 miles beyond Taragh hill are the ruins of the old church of *Doudſtown*.

TARBERT, ſit. in bar Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry. prov. Munſter, 124 miles from Dublin: it is a poſt, market and fair town, where there is a handſome ſeat, oppoſite the demeſne houſe of which, is a ſmall iſland, within which is a ſafe and commodious road and harbour for ſhips, either bound up the *Shannon* for *Limerick*, or where they may wait for wind and weather to convey them to ſea. This village has a *charter-ſchool*, towards building of which the late Right Revd. Dr. *James Leſlie*, biſhop of Limerick gave 200l. together with a certain quantity of land. Towards the end of lord *Chicheſter*'s government in this kingdom, and during the reign of king *James* I. the ſegniory of *Tarbert*, was granted to *Patrick Croſbie*, Eſq; on condition of his keeping in it ſeveral *Iriſh* families, who were tranſplanted hither from the king's co. Mr. *Croſbie's* ſon *Pierce*, ſold this eſtate to Alderman *Dominick Roche* of *Limerick*, from whoſe family it was purchaſed by Lord *Clare*, who forfeited it by his attachment to king *James* II. and upon the revolution it came to the family of *Leſley*.— Fairs held Eaſter-monday, 22 June, 12 Auguſt, and 11 Dec.

TARBERT-HOUSE, the handſome ſeat of Mr. *Leſley*, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

TARBERT-ISLAND, ſit near the bar. Ballinahinch, off the coaſt of co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This iſland, or point, forms a deep harbour, where a number of ſhips generally lie, it being conſidered the beſt anchorage thereabouts.

TARMANCARRA, ſee *Tarmoncarra*.

TARMONBARRY, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TARMONBARRY-BRIDGE, a village, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin.

TARMONCARRA, ſit. in the peninſula of the Mallet and Half-bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Some old walls of a church appear here, nearly buried in the ſands; they are ſaid to have belonged to a nunnery, of which we can learn no account.

TARMON-CASTLE, ſit in bar. Lurge, co. Fermannagh, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 54 : 27. lon. 8 : 21.

TARMON-HILL, *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TARTARAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh,

ſit.

among the female poor of Taghmon, Coolstuffe and Horetown by whom it is manufactured into cloth the number of peices of 50 yards each, made in the year 1831 was, 210 — part of this quantity is sold to the poor, who receive the rest of their wages in money. The amount of an^{l}. subscriptions amount only to £15:1:6. The meetings of the Ladies Comm^{ee} are held ~~every~~ the first Thursday in the month in the Sessions Room at Taghmon. The town consists of 2 streets and contains a Police Barack, it is situated in the centre of an agricultural district and derives its consideration solely from the numerous cattle fairs, which are held here.

TALLOWBRIDGE, a village sit. in bar. Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster.

TALLWATER, a river, sit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

TALLYHOE, situ. near Loughbrickland, co. Down, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGHCHURCH, sit. in bar. Loughinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, 109 miles from Dublin. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TAMLAGHTARD, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Kenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

TAMLAGHTOCRILLY, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, sit. in bar. Loughinsholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], sit. about 5 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster.

TANDERAGEE, a post and fair town, in bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, 62 miles from Dublin. It is well stocked with manufacturers in the linen branch; the Newry Canal is brought within a mile of this place, and contributes greatly to its convenience. Fairs held 5 July and 5 Nov. It is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh.

TANKARDSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, sit. in bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Also a seat, sit. 2 miles beyond [illegible], in co. Meath, prov. Leinster: near it are the ruins of a castle, and also the church of *Donaghpatrick*.

[illegible], a river, sit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulster.

[illegible], sit. near *Boile*, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], sit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; here are the remains of an ancient round tower.

TARA, an inconsiderable place, sit. in co. Down, prov. Ulster. Also a mountain called *Tara-hill*, sit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

TARA-HILL, see [illegible].

TARAGH, a village, in bar. Skreen, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, about 19 miles from Dublin. Here is the celebrated *Hill of Taragh*, where it is supposed there was anciently a magnificent royal palace, the residence of the kings of Ireland, where triennial parliaments were held, in which all the nobility, gentry, and priests, &c. assembled, and here laws were enacted or repealed, and the general assembly of the nation was consulted. It is certain some antiquarians are of opinion that any building of stone and lime was [illegible] erected on this spot, or the ancient times spoke of; but the fact is as positively insisted on by many others. This place is otherwise called *Teamor* from *Teagh-mor*, or the great house; or *Teagh-mor-ragh*, the great house of the king, and much celebrated in our ancient Irish history; whereon the states assembled, for several ages, [illegible] the first to the middle of the 6th century; from which period the states [illegible] were generally [illegible] their own [illegible]. About [illegible] a *Dominican* [illegible].

TARBERT, [illegible] co. [illegible], prov. Munster, [illegible] miles from Dublin. It [illegible] a [illegible] opposite the [illegible] house of [illegible] and commodious road was [illegible] for [illegible] either bound [illegible] convey them to [illegible] village has a [illegible] school, towards [illegible] Revd. Dr. *James Lyon*, bishop of Limerick gave 20l. together with a certain quantity of land. Towards the end of lord *Chichester's* government in this kingdom, and during the reign of king *James* I. the seignory of *Tarbert*, was granted to *Patrick Crosbie*, Esq. on condition of his keeping in it several *Irish* families, who were transplanted hither from the king's co. Mr. *Crosbie's* son *Pierce*, sold this estate to Alderman *Dominick Roch* of *Limerick*, from whose family it was purchased by Lord *Clare*, who forfeited it by his attachment to King *James* II. and upon the revolution it came to the family of *Leslie*. Fairs held Easter-monday, 22 June, 12 August, and 11 Dec.

TARBERT-HOUSE, the handsome seat of Mr. *Leslie*, sit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munster.

TARBERT-ISLAND, sit. near the bay of Ballinakill, off the coast of co. Galway, prov. Connaught. This island, or point, forms a deep harbour, where a number of ships generally lie, it being considered the best anchorage [illegible].

TARMONBARRY, see *Termonbarry*.

TARMONCARRY, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, sit. in bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

[illegible], a village, sit. in co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, [illegible] miles from Dublin.

[illegible], sit. in the peninsula of the Mullet and bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught. Some old walls of a church [illegible] here [illegible] the lands [illegible] are said to have belonged to a monastery, of which we can learn no [illegible].

[illegible], sit. in bar. Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. [illegible]

[illegible], sit. in bar. [illegible], co. Clare, prov. Munster.

TARTARAGHAN, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh,

sit.

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ſit. in bar. Oneilland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

TASCOFFIN, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

TASHINY, ſit. in co. Longford, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 27 Mar. 28 May, 9 July and 26 Sept.

TASSAGARD, ſee *Saggard.*

TAUGHBOYNE, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. The church was originally founded by St. *Baithen.*

TAUNAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TAWNEY, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it is ſituated 1 mile beyond Miltown, and commonly called *Church-town.*

TAY *river*, ſit. in bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

TEACH-SAXON, ſee *Templegale.*

TEACH-SCHOTIN, a *mountain*, ſitu. in bar. Slewmargy, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; near which was a monaſtery built by St. *Schotin*, in the 6th century, whoſe feaſt is obſerved on the 2d of Jan.

TECROGHAN, ſee *Tyrcroghan-Caſtle.*

TEAMOR, ſee *Taragh.*

TEDOUNT, ſit. in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 2 Mon. *o. ſ.* Jan. Mond. before *Shrove-tueſ.* 31 Mar. 24 June, and 28 Sept.

TEFFIA, a diſtrict ſit. to the N. of the co. Longford, prov. Leinſter, called *North Teffia*, the chiefs of which were formerly denominated *Hy Ferghaël*, or the prince of the men of *Ghaël*, by corruption *O'Feral.* The deſcendants of this antient family were in poſſeſſion of the N. W. and S. parts of the co. Longford, on the commencement of the laſt century, but were diſpoſſeſſed of the eaſtern parts by the Engliſh ſettlers, the *Tuites* and *Delameres.*

TEGHADOW, ſee *Taghadoe.*

TEGHMOLIN, ſee *St. Mullan.*

TEHALLAN, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, 4 miles S. of Glaſlough. St. *Killian* was biſhop of this place, which was deſtroyed by fire in 671.

TEINAGH, a village, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. It is a rectory in dioc. Clonfert.

TELEN-HARBOUR, ſit. about 6 miles from *Killybegs*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. A conſiderable white fiſhery is carried on here during the ſummer months.

TELEN-HEAD, called alſo *Cape-Horn*, a noted promontory, in the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. Lat. 55 : 00 N. long. 8 : 35 W.

TELTOWN, (antiently called *Teachtelle*) a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. The church here was founded by St. *Teallan.*

TEMPLEBODANE, a rectory in dioc. Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEBOY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. *Tyrcragh*, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLEBREDIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſt.

TEMPLEBREEDY, a vicarage in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEBRIAN, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.—Here is a ſeat about 1 mile N. of Cloghnakilty, on the lands of which are the remains of an antient heathen temple. Not far from the church of Templebrian, is a ſtone circle with a central pyramidal pillar, and not far from it are two other pyramids.

TEMPLECAIRNE, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulſter.

TEMPLECORRAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulſter.

TEMPLECROAN, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

TEMPLEDERRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Upper-Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEDISERT, ſee *Shraduff.*

TEMPLE-ERRY, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit in bar. Skerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

TEMPLEGALE, (otherwiſe called *Teach-Saxon*) ſit. 2 miles W. of Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The antient church of this place was burnt by lightning in 1177. A friary of ſmall extent was founded here in the reign of king Henry 7th. by one of the family of *Burgh*, for franciſcans of the 3d order. It was afterwards granted to the corporation of Athenry.

TEMPLE-GAURIN, the ruins of a chapel, ſit. on a little hill, at the N. end of a ſmall lake, called *Derickelagh*, near Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

TEMPLEHARRY, a rectory in dioc. Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLEHAY, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iſſa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-HOUSE, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 24 May, 30 July, and 7 Nov.

TEMPLEICALLY *Church*, now in ruins, ſit. near Killaloe, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEJEHALLY, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEMALY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-MARTIN, ſit. in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 29 Sept. 9 and 22 Nov.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinnalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-MICHAEL, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter, in which are the ruins of a church and a caſtle, which ſeems to have been demoliſhed by powder, as does another building. a little more to the S. ſituated on a high point now called *Rhincrew*, but in ſome old MSS. *Kilcrew*; which place is ſaid by tradition, to have been a houſe of the *Knights Templars*. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Ardagh, ſit. in bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Slewardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLEMORE. a poſt town, ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 93 miles from Dublin. It is a vicarage in dioc of Caſhel. Here is a handſome ſeat of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. A mile and an half beyond Templemore, are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held 17 May, 28 June, 3 Sep. 21 Oct. and 7 Dec. Alſo, *for Wool*, on 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 30th and 31ſt July. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Iniſhowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

TEMPLEMURRY, a vicarage in dioc. of Killala, ſit. in bar. Tirawly, co Mayo, prov. Connought.

TEMPLENECARRIGY, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLENEILAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLENOE, a pariſh, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, the church of which (now in ruins) is ſaid to have been built by the *O'Sullivans*, who have a tradition of their coming into theſe parts ſeveral centuries ago, from a place called *Knockgraffin*, in the co. Tipperary: This pariſh is about 6 miles in length, extending along the river *Kenmare*, and runs a great way in breadth up the mountains. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEOGE, an agreeable little village, ſit. 3 miles from Dublin, in co. Dublin, prov. of Leinſter. Here is a handſome ſeat of Mr. *Domville*, and the ruins of an old church, and antient burial place.

TEMPLEOMALIS, a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEORAN, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moygoiſh, co. Weſtm. prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnalongurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-PATRICK, ſit. in bar. Belfaſt, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter, 87 miles from Dublin; near it is *Caſtleupton*, the handſome ſeat of Lord *Templeton*. Fairs held 10 July, 3 Tueſday O. S. in Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Connor. There is alſo a place called *Templepatrick*, ſit. in co. Down, pro. Ulſter, about one mile S. of Donaghadee, remarkable for a ſpring well of very limpid water, frequented by people afflicted with *head-achs*.—This latter place is otherwiſe called *Cragutboy*. Here are ruins of a church.

TEMPLEPETER, a vicarage in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſt.

TEMPLEPORT, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, a vicarage in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEROBIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in *Great-iſland*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLERONE, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-ROW, an antient ruin, ſit. a few miles beyond *Swineford*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. About a mile beyond it are the ruins of Ballylaghlan-caſtle.

TEMPLESCOBBIN, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLESHANBOUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLESHANNON, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, pro. Lein.

TEMPLE-THIRTY, a pariſh in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLETOGHER, a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Half-Ballimoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TEMPLETOHY, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Ikerin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLE-TOWN, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter: Fairs held 2 Thurſday O. S. May, 26 July, 19 Sept. and 8 Nov. A charter-ſchool was opened here, in 1737, for 40 children; towards the building of which, the late *Tho. Acton*, Eſq; gave 100l. It was alſo endowed with 40 acres of land, rent free, for ever, by the late Hon. *John Temple*.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, pro. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TEMPLETRINE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPLEUSQUE, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TEMPO, ſit. in bar. Tyreſkenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulſter, 85 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 29 Jan. 28 May, and 6 Nov.

Templeroane. RJ united with Doneraile both in the Protestant & R-C. Union At Shanballymore is a neat R.C. chapel in connection with wh. a School is about to be erected.

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Tercrath. a p. B7 of Shelburne Co. of Wexford. Province of Leinster; traversed by the road from Enniscorthy by Ballin law Ferry, to Waterford. 3½ miles from New Ross. a R.y, united to the V. of St. Mary's New Ross. The ruins of the church and of a considerable village, which wer laid down on all maps, have now given way to the labor of the plough. The R.C. have a small chapel dependent on that at Cushinstown, with a school connected therewi partly supported by subscription. The soil of this parish is light & under tillage & like Carnagh the husbandry u decidedly improving. Here are the Ruins of an ancie Castle, of which a lofty square tower alone remains, resembling those of Norman Construction. The Lambents of Carnagh & Tercrath are descendents of the Lamporte family who were among the first Angl Norman Adventurers.

Tenelick, the ſeat of Lord *Annaly*, ſit. near Colehill, co. Longford, prov. Leinſter.

Ten-mile-bush, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; near 12 miles from Dublin.

Ten-mile-house, a place ſo called, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, above 11 miles from Dublin.

Terela, a ſmall village on the ſide of Dundrum bay, in bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; the lands about which are ſo rich and fertile, by the manure of marle and ſea-ſhells, of which there is great plenty in the neighbourhood, that they ſet from 15 to 20 ſhillings per acre. The ſhells lie within two feet of the ſurface of the earth, and ought to remain ſpread on the land for 3 years before they are plowed in, and then it will produce all ſorts of grain for 10 years at leaſt, after which it yields the fineſt graſs. On the ſhores here, and near the low-water mark, are found a great quantity of beautiful ſhells. This is a rectory in dioc. of Down.

Terfeckan, ſee *Termonfeckin*.

Termonamongan, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Termonany, a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Termonfeckin, (otherwiſe written *Terfeckan*) a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, three miles and an half from Drogheda. This village is ſeated on a ſmall but pleaſant river near the ſea.—Here was formerly the reſidence of the great primate *Uſher*. A monaſtery was founded here in 665: alſo an abbey for regular canoneſſes, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary; the remains of the Primate's palace was a few years ago totally deſtroyed. There are the ruins of ſeveral ſmall caſtles in this neighbourhood: thoſe of *Glaſſpiſtol* ſtand about 2 miles diſtant; and a little farther eaſtward is a fine fiſhery, the charter of which, 'tis ſaid, was held by the fiſhermen waiting with their fiſh in the town of *Termonfeckin*, till the lord of the caſtle was ſerved.

Termonmaguirk, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulſter. Terrerath, bar Shelburne, C of Wexford.

Terrenure, an agreeable ſeat, ſit. 2 miles from Dublin, and within half a mile of Rathfarnham, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Terrill's-Castle, ſit. near *Cellbridge*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; near it on the river Liffey, are mills called *Terrill's-mills*.

Terrill's-mills, ſee *Terrill's-caſtle*.

Terrill's-pass, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, 40 miles from Dublin: here are the ruins of a caſtle. Fairs held 17 May and Dec.

Terryglass, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Low. Ormond, co. Tipperary, pro. Mun.

Terryhogan, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſt.

Tessararagh, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Conn.

Tessauran, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Garrycaſtle, King's co. prov. Leinſt.

The breaks *of* **Scorney**, a ridge of mountains, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

The Cow, a *rock*, ſit. off *Magee-iſland*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

The Daughtons, ſee *Daughtons*.

The Downs, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

The Head, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

The Kish, a bank, ſit. at the mouth of Dublin bay, prov. Leinſter.

The Rosses, iſlands ſo called, ſit. off the Weſtern coaſt of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, where a conſiderable *herring* fiſhery is carried on every year; they lie oppoſite to *Dunglo*, and near the north iſle of *Arran*.

The Touch, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

The Touns, a great ſand-bank, ſit. before the mouth of Lough-Foyle, near Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, which however does not obſtruct navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms of water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the Lough, there are very great ſands on the left-hand, from one end to the other, which are ſome miles broad off the land; and on the right-hand are little ſands or ſhelves lying cloſe to the land; between theſe there is a broad channel, in moſt parts 3 and 4 fathoms deep; and in that arm whereon *Londonderry* ſtands, it is 10 or 12, and before the town 4 and 5; ſo that this is juſtly eſteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

Thomas-Street, ſit. in bar. Athlone, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 69 miles from Dublin; within a mile and half of which, are the ruins of a church.

Thomastown, a borough, poſt, and fair town, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, about 58 miles from Dublin; it is otherwiſe called in Iriſh, *Bally-mac-Andan*, i. e. the town of Anthony: near it are the ruins of *Jerpoint-Abbey*, where a ſynod was held in the year 1152, when *John Papero*, the Pope's legate, made one of the number of biſhops that were convened there, at that time, to ſettle the affairs of the church. About the year 1180, a caſtle was erected here by *Thomas Fitzanthony*. The church is part of an old abbey, in the ruins of which is a monſtrous tomb-ſtone, which they ſay, covers the body of a giant; and tradition will have it, that one of the Iriſh kings lay buried here, ſeveral ages before this kingdom ſubmitted to the Engliſh. There is a very fine bridge here over the river Newre, and from hence to Waterford the ſtream is navigable for ſmall veſſels. This is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory. Fairs are held annually on 25 May. Lat. 52 : 26. Long. 7 : 28. It returns 2 members to parliament, patron, Lord *Clifden*.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, near 82 miles from Dublin, where is an antient but handſome edifice, with good improvements, the ſeat of Lord *Landaff*; it was once eſteemed the fineſt ſeat in this kingdom. Alſo a rectory in dioc. Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a place in bar. Louth, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Thomond, an antient diſtrict, containing the preſent co. Clare, prov. Munſter; the principal chiefs of which, were called *Mc.Cas*, or *Magh Gaes*; a ſon of *Olliol Olum*, or *Olim*, about the beginning of the third century, was elected chief of this diſtrict, on which he took the name of *Cormac Cas*, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his military abilities. From him the ſucceeding chiefs of *Dal-Cas* (another name for this place) endeavoured to derive their origin. However this may be, it appears from the Iriſh annals, that the chiefs of the ſubordinate diſtricts, were frequently choſen kings of *Dalcas*, until the ſovereignty came into the hands of *Brien Boromh*, hereditary chief of *Hy Loch-Lean*, now *Burrin*, whoſe deſcendants enjoyed that dignity, until the arrival of the Engliſh, when the *De-Clares* obtained a grant of the entire county, which from them has ſince obtained the denomination of *Clare*. *Dalcas* was originally inhabited by a colony, of the ſecond migration of the *Fir Bolgœ*, called *Momonii*, whence it obtained the name of *Tuath Mumham*, or North Munſter, by corruption, *Thomond*.

Thornhill, ſit. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Thornstown, ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Thornyhill, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Three Castle Head, ſit. off the S. coaſt of co. Cork, prov. Munſter; ſo called from three ſquare caſtles on it. It lies near *Mizen-head*, which is the extreme point of that county, and is otherwiſe called *Sheep's-head-point*.

Three Castles, ſit. near Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Three-Mile Water, ſit. in Carrickfergus bay, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Three-Sisters, three remarkable hills, ſo called by ſailors, they are ſit. on the iſthmus between *Smerewick* and *Ferritor's creek*, in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

Thurles, a poſt town ſit. in bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 70 miles from Dublin. It has a great market, the 1ſt. Tueſday in each month, and gave title of Earl to the *Ormond* family. It is ſit. on the river *Suir*, which divides the town nearly into two equal parts. A monaſtery was founded here by the *Butler* family, in A. D. 1300, for Carmelites or White-friars: a tower is ſtill remaining on the E. ſide of the river, and a part of the croſs ayſle leading to the N. There was alſo a caſtle erected here belonging to the Knights Templars, or Knights of St. *John* of Jeruſalem. Fairs held on Eaſter-monday, 21 Aug. and Dec. This is a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel; Lat. 52 : 55, long. 8 : 9. About 5 miles beyond Thurles, are the ruins of *Ballybeg-Caſtle*; and within 3 miles of Thurles are the large ruins of the famous abbey of *Holy-Croſs*.

Tiaquin, a barony in co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Tibrach, ſit. on the N. ſide of the river *Suir*, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, about 2 miles E. of *Carrick-mac-girfith*. In antient times this town was well inhabited, and in high repute, particularly on the arrival of the Engliſh. A great ſtone is now ſtanding there, which is a boundary between the co. Kilkenny and Tipperary.

Tickmacrevan, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Tidavnet, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſt.

Tidenstown, ſit. near Iniſtioge, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Tiellen-Head, a *cape*, ſit. in bar. Bovlagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Tierhoger, ſit. near *Lea Caſtle*, in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; here is an antient burial-place, and the ruins of a church.

Tierkelly, ſit. 2 miles N. E. of *Rathfryland*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, where there is a very good chalybeate ſpring.

Tiernigoose, a ſeat in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, near the river *Fleſk*.

Tiffernan, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Corkerry, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Tihallen, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

Tikillen, a vicarage in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Tilleteaghan, (or *Tailtean*) a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, where the Druids ſacrificed in honour of the marriage of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and *Heaven* and *Earth*, on the 1ſt of Aug. being the fifth revolution of the Moon from the vernal equinox. At this time the ſtates aſſembled, and young people were given in marraige according to the cuſtom of the Eaſtern nations.—Games were alſo inſtituted, reſembling the olympic games of the Greeks, and held 15 days before

26 SE60

Timolin situated in Bar.y of East Narragh
& on the little river Griese

At Ballytore, which is a picturesque village in this parish, chiefly inhabited by the Society of Friends, is a meeting House belonging to them: there is also a Dispensa Savings Bank and a Lancastrian Scho sup.d partly by sub.n & partly by the Children's Frie The parish contains Clayslate, Sandstone and rounded limestone, the last of which is bu for manure The parish is chiefly in tillage fuel is rather scarce: there is one bog about 2 miles at Narraghmo A School was established in 1726 by Abraham Shackleton from Yorkshire, in which Garret, Edmund and Richard Bur were educated, Edm.d kept up a close intimacy with the family till his death This School has been uninterruptedly kept up by the family of the original founder, without endowment or any forei aid and is the place from which man of the resident gentry of the neighbourho received their education prior to entering College. At Ballytore was born Mary Leadbitter, daughter of Richard Shackleton & grand daughter of the founder of the School of Ballytore she wrote a volume of Poems & Dialogues, a 2nd Edition of the latter with notes by Maria Edgewort was published some time ago.

before and 15 days after the 1ſt of Aug. This feſtival was frequently denominated *Lughaid Naoiſtean*, or the matrimonial aſſembly.

Timahoe, or *Teach Mochoe*, ſit. in bar. Cullinagh, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter; above 42 miles from Dublin: It is a curacy in dioc. of Leighlin. Within a mile of this place, are 3 old forts. At Timahoe are the ruins of a very old church, built by St. *Mochoe*, and a fine round tower. The antient abbey of Timahoe, was burnt in 1142. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Loftus. In 1642 *Monk* defeated the Iriſh rebels near this place. Fairs held 5 April, 2 July, and 18 Oct. Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Claine, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Timmin, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it lies between Cromlin and Tallagh; on theſe lands ſtand the remains of an antient caſtle, ſit. on a riſing ground.

Timoge, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Stradbally, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

Timoleague, ſit. in bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; 4 miles Eaſt of Cloghnakilty. Lat. 51:27. Long. 8:57. 'Tis otherwiſe called *Tee Mologa*, i. e. the reſidence of St. Molaga; and lies on an arm of the ocean. From Courtmacſherry (the harbour's mouth) to Timoleague is 2 miles. This harbour formerly navigable, is now quite obſtructed with ſand. A ſmall river diſcharges itſelf here, called the *Arigideen*; it runs at the foot of an hill covered with an oak wood, for a mile before it reaches the town, in a ſerpentine form. At its entrance into the town, it waſhes the walls of an antient caſtle, built by the *O'Shaghneſſys*; next it waſhes the verge of the church-yard, and then glides by the walls of an antient abbey of Franciſcans, founded by the *Macartys*, in the beginning of the 14th century, temp. Edw. II. In this abbey Edmund de Courcey, bp. of Roſs was buried, in March 1518, who was a great favourite of king Henry VII. Timoleague was formerly a place of ſome note, being much reſorted to by the Spaniards, who imported large quantities of wine here; and it is ſaid there were formerly no leſs than 14 taverns that ſold ſack in the town. It is ſit. between the caſtle and the abbey, under an hill which ſhelters it from W. and Northerly winds. This caſtle was built by the *Barretts*. Here is a regular ſtreet, one ſide of which was new built by the late Lord *Barrymore*, for the accommodation of linen-weavers, but the deſign happened to fail. Here is a market-houſe and bleach-yard, but no regular market. Near it is a well dedicated to the V. M. much frequented on the 8 Sept. The feſtival day of St. *Molaga*, (according to *Colgan*) is on the 20 Jan. he being the antient patron of this place. Fairs held 28 Mar. 5 July, 21 Aug. and 7 Dec. This is a rectory in dioc. of Roſs.

Timolin, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; near 30 miles from Dublin.—Near it are the ruins of an old caſtle and church. Fairs held Eaſter-mond. and 28 June. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin. A monaſtery for regular canons was founded here in a very early age: alſo a nunnery of the order of *Aroacia*.

Timony, ſit. near Roſcrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Timoole, a vicarage in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Tinehaly, a poſt and fair town, in bar. Ballynacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 1ſt Wed. Jan. 7 Feb. 2 Wed. O. S. March, 8 May, laſt Wed. June, 7 Aug. and 7 Nov.

Tinehinch, a bar. in Queen's co. prov. Leinſter, in which is a village of ſame name, where fairs are held 29 Oct. Alſo a place in co. Carlow, prov. of Leinſter; fairs held 1 May and 29 Sept.

Tinnecross, ſit. near *Tullamore*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Tintern, ſit. in bar. Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter; 85 miles from Dublin. It is a curacy in dioc. of Ferns. Here was an antient abbey, founded in the year 1200, by *William Mareſcal*, or Marſhal Earl of *Pembroke*, on occaſion of a vow he had made when in danger of being ſhipwrecked. It was built on the ſea ſhore, endowed and ſupplied with monks of the Ciſtertian order, from *Tintern*, in Monmouthſhire in Wales. Here is a ſeat of the *Colclough* family. Fairs held 24 Mar. 12 May and 21 Sept.

Tipperaghny, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Tipperary, a *county*, in the prov. of Munſter; bounded by the King's co. on the N. the Queen's co. and Kilkenny on the E. Waterford on the S. and Galway, Clare and Limerick on the W. It is one of the fineſt counties in Ireland; but is occupied chiefly in feeding ſheep, and rather thinly inhabited. It was a palatinate under the juriſdiction of the Duke of Ormond, which was ſuppreſſed in the reign of King George I. after that nobleman's attainder. It is furniſhed with the greateſt and beſt flocks of any co. in the kingdom. It ſtretches northward 52 miles, and meaſures from E. to W. 31 miles, and contains 554,950 acres, comprehending 12 baronies, viz. Iffa and Offa, Clanwilliam, Middlethird, Slewardagh and Compſey, Kilnemanna, Killnalongurty, Eliogurty, Ikerin, Ileagh, Owney and Arra, upper Ormond and lower Ormond, and it returns 8 members to parliament. This county contains about 169,000 inhabitants. Among the antient families of this co. are the Mc. Egans, O'Kennedys, O'Briens, O'Dwyers, Butlers, Purcells and Mathews.—Part of Tipperary was called Holy-croſs, and the

the Northern part, which is mountainous, was called Ormond. In it lie 12 mountains in an heap, called *Phelenge Modena*. Chief town, *Clonmel*.

TIPPERARY *town*, ſit. in bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; near 87 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 5 April, July, 10 Oct. and Dec. A monaſtery was founded here in the reign of King Henry III. for Eremites, following the rule of St. *Auguſtin*. This town was burnt by *Breyn O'Breyn*, in the firſt week of Aug. 1329. This is a rectory in dioc. of Emly, and a poſt town.

TIRAGHRILL, a bar. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TIRAWLY, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; in this diſtrict the wood *Foclut* ſtood, celebrated for being the ſcene of the viſion of St. *Patrick*, before he undertook the miſſion of Ireland. It was antiently called *Hy-Firmalgaid*, and contained the N. part of the antient *Hy-Moruiſg*, the *Auterij* of *Ptolemy*.

TIRCONAL, i. e. the land or wood of *Connal*, the word literally ſignifies the country of the chief tribe, and comprehended the preſent county of *Donegal*.

TIRDAGLASS, ſit. in bar. lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter. Here St. *Colman* founded an abbey, which was twice deſtroyed, viz. in 1112 and 1162. The town was alſo burned in 1140.

TIRENASCRAGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Clonfert, ſit in bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TIRMALGAID, an antient diſtrict, comprehending the barony of Tirawly, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TISSASSON, a rectory in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in the liberties of Kinſale, co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

TITESKIN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TIVOHINE, a rectory in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TI-VOURNEY-GERAAN, ſee *Tyvourney-gerran*.

TLACHGO, a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, where the Druids in time of paganiſm, ſacrificed on tombs of their antient heroes to the Earth or univerſal Nature, on the eve of the 1ſt. of Nov.—the ſanctuary here ſpoken of, is ſtill remaining, being the Tumulus at *New-Grange*, near Drogheda.

TLACHGO-BAN, or *Cairn ban*, that is the white cairn, or temple of Veſta, ſituated near Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; being 180 yards in circumference, and 10 in altitude. Another on the ſummit of *Sliabh Croabh*, on the top of which are 22 ſmaller Cairns from 5, 4, and 3 feet high. Alſo one at Warring's-town, in ſame co. which was opened in 1614, diſcovering a dome in the centre of which, under a tabernacle was placed a handſome urn of a brown colour, containing burnt bones.

TOBARBUNNY, or *Toberbunny*, ſit. in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, within a few miles of the metropolis.

TOBARCORRY, or *Tobbercorry*, and ſometimes writter *Tubbercorr*; a village ſit. in bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught, diſtant 103 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a church and a caſtle. Fairs held 22d. of May, 27 June, 4 Oct. and 29 Nov.

TOBARCURÆN, ſee *Tubbercorker*.

TOBARDONY, or *Tubberdonny*, and ſometimes *Tubberidany*, a village ſit. in bar. Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 102 miles from Dublin; three miles from which, at the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a caſtle.—Near Tobardony are the ruins of the antient abbey of Kilmacdough, which formerly gave title to a biſhop. Fairs held 12 July and 20 Sept.

TOBARFUDDER, a village ſit. in bar. Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TOBARMORE, or *Tubbermore*, ſituate in bar. Loughlinſholen, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter, above 90 miles from Dublin. Fairs held 17 Jan. 13 Feb. 28 Mar. 31 May, 5 July and 20 Oct.

TOBARSCANNOVAN, a village, ſit. in bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TOBER, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Fairs held 18 Sept.

TOBERCORMAC, or the *well of Cormac*, a place in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, where a monaſtery was founded in 1488.

TOBERDALY, ſit. near Philipſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

TOE-HEAD, a high promontory in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, ſtanding a little to the W. of Caſtlehaven: Due S. of which in the ocean are the high ſteep rocks, called the *Stags*, which however being always to be ſeen, are eaſily avoided.

TOEM, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Kilnamanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TOEMONIA, called in Iriſh *Touathmona*, ſit. near Tulſk, in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery for Dominican friars was founded here by *O'Connor*.—No veſtige of a village remains here, nor is there any appearance of other erections, ſave only the walls of a very antient caſtle that did belong to O'Connor.

TOGHER, a village ſit. in bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. Alſo in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TOGHER CASTLE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; in a wild tract, one mile farther S. of which, is the head of the river *Bandon*.

TOLLOGHORTON, a pariſh in the dioc. of Liſmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

TOLLYNADELLY, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; Fairs held 1 Wed. aft. Trinity, and 21 Nov.

TOMAGH, ſit. in bar. Clonliſk, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

TOMB, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TOMBEOLA, ſit. at the head of Round-ſtone bay, in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. A monaſtery for Dominican friars was founded here about the year 1427, by the *O'Flahertys*, dynaſts of *Eir Conaught*, in which elevated ſtation they continued 'till the arrival of *Oliver Cromwell*. In the beginning of queen Eliz.'s reign this building was wholly demoliſhed, and even the ſtones (thoſe of the church walls not excepted) were made uſe of to build a caſtle in the neighbourhood. The few ruinous remains are ſcarcely viſible, and very imperfectly mark the traces of this antient village.

TOMDEELY, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munſt.

TOMES, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; to the W. end of *Killarney-lake*. It was the ſeat of *O'Sullivan More*.

TOMFINLOUGH, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, pro. Mun.

TOMGRANY, or *Toomgrany*, a village ſit. in bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe. Fairs held Thu. of Trinity and 10 Oct. An abbey was founded here in an early age.

TOMHAGGARD, ſit. in bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held 26 July. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns.

TOMREGAN, a rectory in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſt.

TONTINE-COVE, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TOOMAVARA, ſit. in bar. upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter, 69 miles from Dublin. Fairs held on Whit-monday and 4 Nov. Within a ½ mile of this place are the ruins of *Knockane-caſtle*, and on the oppoſite ſide are thoſe of *Blane-caſtle*, at the foot of a high hill. At *Toomavara* are the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. This is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe, and otherwiſe written *Toomevara*; but ſhould properly be called *Twamywharra*, i. e. the burial place of *O'Mara*; and tho' but a ſmall village, yet ſhews by the veſtiges of antient buildings, that it was formerly a place of ſome conſequence.

TOOMBS, a range of rocks, ſo called by the Iriſh, but by the Scotch "*the Cloghan*." They are ſit. in the bay of Carrickfergus, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; they run out into the ſea for about 3 or 400 yards from the N. ſide of it, and are covered at high water. They appear at low water like a parcel of cabbins.

TOOME, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a place in bar. Kilnemanna, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; where was a priory of canons regular.

TOOMEBRIDGE, a village ſit. in bar. Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 28 Mar. and 4 Dec.

TOOMEVARA, ſee *Toomavara*.

TOOMGRANEY, ſee *Tomgrany*.

TOOMISH *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

TOONE *river*, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TOONMORE, ſee *Gibbon's-grove*.

TOOREEN, a ſeat in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; where was a caſtle, the proprietors of which were the *Roaches*; but they forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. The houſe is ſit. on the W. of *Liſmore-river*, leading to which is a long and beautiful avenue of large elms; and here alſo are large tracts of orcharding, which afford conſiderable quantities of cyder. The *Red-ſtreak* of Herefordſhire thrives exceedingly well in the ſoil hereabouts. It is ſaid that the firſt *cyder* made in this country was at *Affane*, by one *Greatrakes*, who came over upon the ſettlement of Munſter.

TORC *mountain*, or *Turk-mountain*, ſit. in bar. Muſkerry, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

TORFECKAN, ſee *Termonfeckin*.

TORRE-ISLAND, ſee *Tory-iſland*.

TORY-ISLAND, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It is ſometimes written *Torre-iſland*, and is extremely fertile. It lies about 8 miles from the main-land. There was an abbey here over which *St. Ernan* preſided in 650.

Lamelar Augite is fo
imbedded in greens
basalt in flattened pris
large bowlders.

TOUGH, a rectory in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Mun.

TOWNAVILLY, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter, above 114 miles from Dublin. Within a mile of which is *Lough Eſk*, where there is a very handſome ſeat.

TOWNLY-HALL, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TOWN-MICHEL, ſit. in co. Cork, pro. Munſter: here are the ruins of the ſpacious abbey of Mourne, in a valley; and of a ſmall caſtle on the brow of a hill. There are ſome venerable oaks, which ſtretch their long arms acroſs the road, and from thence wind down a romantic glen, in view of a good houſe.

TRABOLGAN, an antient ſeat ſit. to the S. of Cork harbour, in co. Cork, prov. Munſt.

TRACTON, a curacy in dioc. of Cork, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

TRACTON-ABBEY, ſit. in bar. Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 2 miles S. of Carigaline. It was founded anno 1224, for Ciſtertian monks, by by the *Mac Cartys*. This foundation was confirmed by Edw. IIId. The abbots of it formerly ſat in parliament. This abbey was granted by queen Eliz. to *Henry Guilford*, gent. and Sir *James Craig*, 20 March, 1568, on their paying beforehand the ſum of 7*l.* 15*s.* Sir *James Craig* aſſigned it to the earl of *Cork*, who paſſed a patent for this abbey 23 March, 7th Jas. Iſt. and was by him given to his ſon *Francis*, lord *Shannon*. It is now quite demoliſhed, and a handſome ſeat made there. It gave title of *baron* to the late *James Dennis*, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. The monks who inhabited this abbey came from Wales, and the houſe was called "*de Alba Tractu.*" Fairs held 5 Aug.

Tra-kieran-cove, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Tralee, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, 144 miles from Dublin. It was antiently written *Traleigh*, i. e. the ſtrand of the river *Leigh*, which is a ſmall rivulet that empties itſelf at the bottom of *Tralee-bay*, on the bank of which river this town is ſituated. It is the ſhire town of the co. Kerry, ever ſince the attainder of *Gerald*, earl of *Deſmond*, and was, during the exiſtence of that earl's palatinate, the place where he chiefly reſided and exerciſed his juriſdiction. It was incorporated in 1612, by letters patent of king James Iſt. and is governed by a provoſt, burgeſſes, common-council, a town-clerk, &c. The provoſt is clerk of the market, juſtice of the peace and quorum throughout the whole co. during his year, with power to hold a tholſel-court every thurſday, and a court of pied-powder. In the midſt of the town is a ſquare, environed on the N. ſide with the co. court-houſe and the goal, and on the other ſide with houſes and ſhops. Thro' the middle of the town runs a rivulet, over which are ſome ſmall ſtone bridges. There were in it formerly 4 caſtles, all which, except one, have been taken down; the remaining caſtle was the chief ſeat of the earls of *Deſmond*, and afterwards was granted with a large eſtate, by queen Eliz. to Sir *Edw. Denny*. In this caſtle was committed the inhuman murder of Sir *Henry D'Anvers*, with the juſtices *Meade* and *Chartres*, who were ſlain with all their ſervants, while they were aſleep in their beds, by Sir *John* of *Deſmond*, the earl's brother, in the year 1579; which piece of barbarity paved the way for the deſtruction of the Deſmond family ſoon after: the pretence for this cruelty was, Sir *Henry D'Anvers* holding ſeſſion of goal delivery in Deſmond's palatinate. Adjacent to the caſtle are good gardens, and a bowling-green. A monaſtery for Dominican friars was founded here, under the invocation of the holy croſs, in 1260, or according to ſome in 1243, by *John*, ſon of *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who, with his ſon *Maurice*, was ſlain at *Callen* by *MacCarty More*: they are both interred in the N. part of this friary, which had formerly a good ſteeple, but nothing now remains except ſome of the vaults. The pariſh church is well built, with good ſeats and handſome galleries. This town is ſit. above a mile from the ſea, to which diſtance a veſſel of 50 or 60 tons may come, and at high-water ſmall boats row up to it; but it has little intercourſe with other places by ſea, the bay being open, ſhallow, and unſafe for ſhipping. In this bay conſiderable quantities of herrings are taken. There is a chalybeate ſpa about 2 miles from Tralee, ſit. on the N. ſide of the bay, of an excellent quality, and in a fine air. This place ſends two members to parliament, patronage in the *Denny* family. The town was deſtroyed in the wars of 1641, and again in the time of James IId. It held out a long ſiege againſt the Iriſh in 1642. Fairs held 4 and 5 Aug. 9 and 10 Oct. 7 and 8 Nov. Lat. 52 : 10, N. lon. 9 : 40, W.

Tralee-bay, ſit. in bar. Truaghnacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter: you enter it by giving the *Hogs-iſlands* a birth, and ſailing E. by N. It is not much frequented by ſhips, being dry at low water; however ſmall veſſels lie ſafe aground in it. The channel is towards the middle of the bay: the entrance is between two ſmall iſlands, called the *Sampier-iſles*. Almoſt all the maps of Ireland, and ſea-charts, place *Fenit-iſland*, which they call *Fenor*, in the middle of this bay, whereas it lies cloſe to the ſhore on the N. ſide, between which and the main there is a ſmall creek for ſhips, which muſt be entered from the North; but the paſſage is ſo narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot. On one ſide of this bay, near a delightful ſtrand, very commodious for air and exerciſe, there is an excellent chalybeate ſpring. The ſoil about it is gravelly, and ſomewhat inclining to turf on the E. ſide. The well is near a foot deep, and about 3 feet in diameter, flowing out of a ſmall bank of yellow clay, mixed with gravel.

Tralong, ſit. about one mile W. of *Roſs*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: on theſe lands are one of thoſe ſubterraneous paſſages, which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of Eaſt and Weſt *Pouladuff*.

Tramore, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 3 May, 25 July, 1 Oct. and Nov. This place ſtands in a broad, open and dangerous bay of St. George's channel, which is often taken for Waterford harbour, to the loſs of many; as the wind blowing hard from S.S.W. or S.E. tumbles in a great rolling ſea, which renders it almoſt impoſſible for imbaying ſhips to weather the heads, and the ground being generally foul and rocky, cables are frequently cut: in this extremity ſuch

as

as cannot make *Rineſhark-harbour*, (for which the Eaſtern ſhore of the bay is to be kept cloſe on board) ought, if poſſible, run on ſhore to the N. W. in the bottom of the bay, where, on a looſe ſtoney beach, the water flows to a great height, by which means men and goods have been ſaved. *Tramore* is much frequented as a very pleaſant ſummer bathing place, and is conſidered as the Baiœ of the Eaſtern coaſt of Ireland. It has been much improved by its preſent proprietor, *Barth. Rivers*, eſq; who has erected a handſome market-houſe and aſſembly-room there.

TRANSTOWN, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt. Fairs held 3 April and 25 Sept.

TREMONT, ſit. in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

TREVET, ſit. about 3 miles E. of *Taragh*, in bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. This antient town was rebuilt by *Hugh de Lacey*, who planted a colony here of his Engliſh followers. It became a place of conſiderable note, but is ſince fallen to decay. Here was a conſiderable monaſtery, which, in 1145, was deſtroyed by fire. The Engliſh erected a large church here, in honor of St. *Patrick*: it is now in ruins, but many fragments of beautiful tombs and monuments ſtill remain. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath.

TRIENAGH-BAY, ſit. in bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

TRIERTY-LOUGH, a *lake* ſit. in bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

TRIESTY-MOUNTAINS, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

TRILLIC, ſit. in co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter, 88 miles from Dublin: about 3 miles from it are the ruins of a church. Fairs held 14 May, 4 Sept. 1 Tueſd. Oct. and 14 Nov.

TRIM, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, above 22 miles from Dublin. It is the ſhire town of the co. ſeated on the river *Boyne*, and is noted for ſeveral parliaments having been held therein, and alſo for a large antient caſtle, now in ruins, built by *W. Peppard*, and ſaid to have been the reſidence of king *John*. Here are alſo the ruins of a church. The aſſizes are held here for the co. Meath, and the goal is a ſtrong, good building. A fine row of trees, on both ſides of the road, reaches from this town to the ſeat of lord *Trimleſtown*, which is about 1½ mile diſtant. At Trim is a barrack for a troop of horſe, and a charter-ſchool for 40 children, endowed by the late earl of *Mornington*. This town is governed by a ſovereign, recorder and town-clerk, and returns two members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Mornington*. It was a place of ſtrength and conſequence, ſurrounded by walls, and had many religious foundations in it. Mr. Beauford calls it *Brughna Boyne*, and ſays it was a cemetery of the antient kings of Ireland. In 432, St. Patrick founded here an abbey for canons regular, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built on a piece of ground given by *Fethlemid*, ſon of *Laoghaire*, and grandſon of *Niall*. St. Patrick made his nephew, St. *Loman*, biſhop here, whoſe feſtival is held on 17 Feb. In 1538, an image of the Virgin Mary, which had been preſerved for many centuries in this abbey, was publicly burned. The ſteeple of the abbey, called the yellow ſteeple, was a lofty, handſome ſquare tower; one half of it was demoliſhed by *Cromwell*, againſt whom it held out a conſiderable time as a garriſon. The Grey friary here was dedicated to St. *Bonaventure*, and generally called the obſervantine friary of Trim. It was, according to ſome authors, founded by king *John*, but others ſay by the family of *Plunket*. The Dominican friary, ſit. near the gate leading to Athboy, was founded in honor of the Virgin Mary, by *Geoffry de Geneville*, lord of *Meath*. The priory of croſs-bearers was dedicated to St. John the *Baptiſt*: one of the biſhops of Meath was ſaid to have been the founder, and his ſucceſſors in that ſee were great benefactors to this priory, which was a truly magnificent building; and it is probable that the parliaments of Trim were held in the great hall of this houſe. The church here is called the *Greek-church*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Meath. Fairs held at Trim 27 March, 8 May, Wedn. after Trinity-ſund. 1 Oct. and 16 Nov. Lat. 53 : 32, lon. 7 : 0

TRIMLESTOWN, a chapelry in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. Here is the handſome ſeat of lord *Trimleſtown*, about 2 miles diſtant from Trim.

TRINITY-PARISH, ſit. in co. Waterford, pro. Munſter, it is part of the corps of the deanery.

TRISTERNAGH, a handſome ſeat within about 2 miles of Ballinalack, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, over lower *lough Erne*. Near it are the ruins of a monaſtery, which was built in the form of a croſs, having in the centre a tower or ſteeple, raiſed on the four innermoſt corners of the croſs. This abbey was founded, as Sir *H. Piers* tells us, by Sir *Geoffry Conſtantine*, about the time of *Henry* IId.

TRORY, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſt.

TROUGH, a barony in co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a village ſit. between four and five miles from Limerick, in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; where are the ruins of a church and caſtle.

TRUBLY, a rectory in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

TRUAGHNACMY, a bar. containing 19 pariſhes, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov Munſter.

TRYADD, ſit. in co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 5 July.

TRYVET, ſee *Trevet*.

Tuam, a borough, poſt and fair town in bar. Downamore co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 93 miles W. of Dublin. It is the ſeat of the Abps. of Tuam, and is a vicarage within their dioceſe. In the year 487, an abbey was founded here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which, in the beginning of the 6th century, was made a cathedral by St. *Jarlath*; and a city was afterwards built here in honor of this exemplary biſhop, whoſe remains were preſerved in a chapel called *Temple-na-ferin*, or the church of the ſhrine. After the death of this ſaint, we find expreſs mention made of three perſons who were abbots of Tuam, viz. *Cellach*, ſon of *Eochad*, who died in the year 808; *Nuadet-Hua-Bolchain*, abbot and anchorite, who died 3 Oct. 877, and *Conagh*, ſon of *Kieran*, abbot of *Tuam* and prior of *Clonfert*, who died in 879. The priory of St. *John* the *Baptiſt* was founded here about the year 1140, by *Tirdelave O'Connor*, king of Ireland. It is not certain to what order this houſe belonged, but it was granted to *Richard*, earl of *Clanricarde*. The abbey of the holy Trinity was founded here either in the reign of king *John*, or of *Hen. IIId.* for premonſtre canons. Tuam and all its churches were deſtroyed by fire in the year 1244. Something better than a mile beyond *Tuam* is a round tower, and half a mile from it the ruins of a church. Within 1½ mile of this town is *Bermingham*, a ſeat of the earl of *Louth*; and 4½ miles beyond Tuam are the ruins of a caſtle. *Tuam* gives title of viſcount to the family of *Wenman*; Sir *Richard Wenman*, bart. being created *Viſcount Wenman* of *Tuam*, by letters patent dated at *Canterbury*, 30 July, 1628, the 3d of *Charles Iſt*. This town returns two members to parliament; patronage in the *Bingham* family. Fairs held 4 July and 15 Dec. The biſhoprick of Tuam is conſiderably the largeſt in the kingdom: it was rated in the king's books at 50*l.* per annum, but is worth 4000*l.* With this ſee the biſhoprick of *Ardagh* is held in commendam.

Tubber, a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Talbot'ſtown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſt.

Tubber-cor, ſee *Tobarcorry*.

Tubbercorker, ſit. near *Lackagh*, in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Here is a reputed holy well, and ſome remains of an old church in ruins. It is otherwiſe written *Tobbercurcan*.

Tubberdaly, a ſeat within about 2 miles of *Croghan-hill*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Tubberdonny, or *Tubberidony*, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 102 miles from Dublin; 3 miles from which on the foot of a hill, are the ruins of a caſtle. Near Tubberdonny are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Kilmacdough*, which formerly gave title to a biſhop. Fairs held 12 July and 20 Sept.

Tubberhany, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov Munſter; fairs held 2 Oct.

Tubbermore, ſee *Tobarmore*.

Tubbermurry, ſit. in co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; fairs held 4 Apr. 26 Aug. and 19 Sep.

Tubberpadder, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 9 July and 10 Oct.

Tubberpound, ſit. in King's co. prov. Leinſter, 51 miles from Dublin.

Tubberseanavan, ſit. in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 17 May, 30 June, 18 Sep. and 31 Oct.

Tuberbrackin, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held Whit-mond. & 23 Oct.

Tubrid, an improved ſeat in co. Kerry, pro. Munſter, one mile E. of *Ardfert*. This place takes its name from a celebrated well which is near it.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Tubridbrittain, a vicarage in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, pro. Lein.

Tuitstown, ſit. in bar. Fore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Tulladonnell, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Tullagh, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Roſs, ſit. in bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Tullaghagh, or *Tullahow*, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Tullaghan-bay, ſit. in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Tullaghenogue, a curacy in dioc. of Meath, ſit. in bar. Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Tullaghleash, a vicarage in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Tullaghmain, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Shellilogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Mun.

Tullaghnaneeve, ſee *Saintfield*.

Tullaghniskin, a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Tullaghobigly, a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Tullaghonoho, a barony in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

Tullaghorton, a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Tullahane, ſit. in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; fairs held Whitſun-mond. 4 Auguſt, and Thurſday before 12 Nov.

Tullahaw, ſee *Tullaghagh*.

Tullamore, a market and poſt town in bar. Ballycowen, King's co. prov. Leinſter, 46 miles from

from Dublin. It is but a ſmall place, yet gives title of baron to a branch of the family of *Moore*, and is a chapelry in dioc. of Meath. The river *Tullamore* divides the town into two nearly equal parts. Here is a barrack, and near a mile beyond the town are the ruins of a caſtle; a mile farther is *Charleville*, formerly the ſeat of the earl of *Charleville*; oppoſite to it is *Merryfield*, the ſeat of Mr. *Crofton*, ſit. on the banks of a ſmall but fine river. Fairs held 10 May, July, and 21 Oct.—There is alſo a place of ſame name in co. *Antrim*, prov. Ulſter. Fairs held 17 Nov.—And another in co. *Down*, prov. Ulſter, otherwiſe called *Bryansford*, ſit. above two miles N. W. of *New-caſtle*; a mile E. of which, in the road to *Dundrum*, are the ruins of an old church, at a place called *Mahera*, near which formerly ſtood a high round tower.

TULLANSTOWN, ſit. in co. Louth, prov. Leinſter, 39 miles from Dublin, otherwiſe called *Tallanſtown*.

TULLIGARRON, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, about 3 miles N. E. of *Tralee*; near which place *Saunders*, the pope's nuncio, who was ſent over in the year 1579, to forward an oppoſition to queen *Eliz.'s* government, died miſerably of an ague and flux, brought on him by want and famine, in the wood of *Clonliſh*, in 1582.

TULLIHALLEN, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TULLILEASE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſt. Fairs held 1 March, 29 Apr. June, and 24 Oct.

TULLINALLY, ſit. in bar. Fore, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

TULLIVIN, ſit. in co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 7 Mar. 4 May, 5 July, 26 Auguſt and 11 Dec.

TULLO, ſit. in bar. Tullogh, co. Clare, prov. Munſter, 102 miles from Dublin; ½ a mile on one ſide of which ſtands the caſtle of *Liſfin*. This place is ſometimes written *Tulla*, and likewiſe *Tullagh*; fairs held 13 May, 4 Sept. and 1 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Killaloe.

TULLOGHALLEN, a curacy in dioc. of Armagh, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

TULLOGHMELAN, a rectory in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TULLOHERRIN, ſee *Tullowherin*.

TULLOW, a poſt town in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter, 38 miles from Dublin, ſit. on the river Slaney. Here is a ſmall church, which is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, and a pretty market houſe. Over the river is a bridge of 6 arches, at the foot of which are the ruins of an Auguſtine monaſtery, which was granted, in the reign of queen Eliz. to *Thomas*, earl of *Ormond*. This place is remarkable for making the beſt *garters*. The caſtle is converted into a barrack: it was a ſtrong place in the time of *Cromwell*, who took it with a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh. Fairs held 21 April, 10 July, 29 Oct. and 21 Nov.—There is a place of ſame name in co. *Limerick*, prov. Munſter; fairs held 27 and 28 April, 16 and 17 July, 13 Septem. and 5 Nov.

TULLOWBEG, a chapelry in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ravilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

TULLOWCRYN, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

TULLOWHERIN, or *Tulloherrin*, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Here is one of the antient round towers.

TULLOWMAGRIMAH, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlogh, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

TULLOWMOY, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Ballyadams, Queen's co. prov. Lein.

TULLOWROAN, a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. Lein.

TULLY, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 27 July and 21 Dec. It is a curacy in dioc. of Kildare.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Raphoe, ſit. in bar. Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a curacy in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a village in bar. Kilcourſy, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

TULLYBRACKY, a rectory in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

TULLYCARBET, ſee *Tullycorbet*.

TULLYCLEA, a *river* ſit. in bar. Tyreſkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

TULLYCORBET, or *Tullycarbet*, a rectory in dioc. of Clogher, ſit. in bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter. Here is a pariſh church, diſtant about 56 miles from Dublin.

TULLYHOG, a village ſit. in bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

TULLYLISH, a vicarage in dioc. of Dromore, ſit. in bar. lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſt.

TULLYMORE-PARK, a fine ſequeſtered ſeat near *Bryansford*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; ſurrounded by moſt extenſive plantations, particularly ſome of the fineſt groves of larch trees in the kingdom, planted by lord *Clanbraſſil*: here is alſo a moſt romantic river, exhibiting a ſucceſſion of the moſt pictureſque caſcades.

TULLYNAKILL, a vicarage in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Caſtlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

TULLYODONALD, ſit. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter; Fairs held 1 Feb. 17 May, 21 June, 1 Aug. 3 Nov. and 2 Dec.

TULLYQUIOLLY, ſit. about 6 miles from Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

TULLYRUSK, a vicarage in dioc. of Connor, ſit. in bar. Maſſareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

TULLYVALLEN, ſit. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 7 May and 6 Nov.

TULRAHAN, ſit. in co. Mayo, prov. Conn. Fairs held 31 Jan. 15 May, 18 Oct. and Dec.

TULSK, a borough and market town in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 75 miles from Dublin. It ſends 2 members to parliament, tho' it contains but about a dozen thatched cabbins. A mile beyond it are the ruins of a once beautiful church, and from one to two miles from it are the ruins of 3 caſtles. *O'Connor* erected a caſtle at *Tulſk*, in 1406, and a monaſtery for Dominican friars is ſaid to have been built here in the 15th century, by *Mc.Duil* or *O'Dowell*; but it is more probable that the founder was *Phelim*, ſon of *PhelimCleary O'Connor*, who, in 1448, was ſlain by the wound of a ſpear in *Kilcula*, and interred in this friary, the very ſame year in which he had given a quarter of land to erect the monaſtery, which, tho' in ruins, is ſtill pretty entire. Near this town are numbers of ruined edifices: caſtles and churches, forts and towers lie in a promiſcuous heap, levelled to the duſt. The patronage of this borough is in the *Caulfield* family. Fairs held Eaſter-monday, Friday before Whit-ſunday, 20 Aug. and 1 Monday O. S. Nov. Lat 53 : 44 lon. 8 : 42.

TUMNA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſit. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TUMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſit. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TUNS, *rocks* ſo called, ſit. off the coaſt of bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TUNYQUIN, ſit. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 77 miles from Dublin: it is pleaſantly ſeated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle.

TUOSITA, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſit. in bar. Glanerough, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

TURK-MOUNTAIN, ſee *Tork-mountain*.

TURLACHMORE, ſee *Turloughmore*.

TURLAMORE, ſit. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, where races are held 8 June, and fairs 29 Sept. and 12 Dec.

TURLOGH, ſit. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught: it is a ſeat of the *Fitzgerald* family: here is a round tower of a very great height, not above 9 or at moſt 10 feet diameter on the inſide; the entrance within is about 4 feet from the ground, which is very uncommon, and yet the ſoil about it has not apparently gained any acceſſion of elevation; there is no veſtige of an aſcent, either on the inſide or outſide. Fairs held 9 May, 13 June, 24 Auguſt, and 8 Dec. There is a quarry here of beautiful marble, as black as jet, and free from any mixture of white or grey, but as yet very little worked. *Turlogh* is a rectory in dioc. of Tuam.

TURLOUGHMORE, ſit. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, fairs held 1 Aug. and 18 Sept. It is otherwiſe written *Turlachmore*. Here the rivers *Clare* and *Moyne* unite their waters under ground, alternately appearing and retiring from view. In winter they form a lake here, which, in ſummer, becomes a beautiful and ſound ſheep-walk, upwards of 6 miles in length and two in breadth.

TURVEY, a handſome ſeat in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 9 miles from the metropolis.

TUSCAN-PASS, a paſs between the co.'s Down and Armagh, in prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called *Tuſkin's-paſs*. Fairs held Eaſter-monday and 8 Nov. Formerly there were three encumbered paſſes thro' bogs, woods and moraſſy grounds, affording a bad and dangerous communication between theſe counties; they were called *Scarvagh-paſs*, *Pointz's*, alias *Fenwick's-paſs*, and *Lamb's*, or *Tuſcan-paſs*, in Iriſh, *Paſs Turriſhane*. The firſt of theſe paſſes is Northward of *Fenwick's-paſs*, upwards of 2½ miles, and Northwards of *Newry*, 8. The ſecond is Northward of *Tuſcan's-paſs*, about 2½ miles, and the third is Northward of *Newry*, upwards of three miles. A caſtle was formerly erected on each of theſe paſſes, and the ſtumps of thoſe of *Pointz's* and *Tuſcan's-paſs* ſtill remain, but that at *Scarvagh-paſs* is utterly deſtroyed. Almoſt midway between *Scarvagh-paſs* and *Fenwick's-paſs*, is a ſmall lake called *Lough Shark*, from an abundance of pike, often known by the name of *Shark*, found in it, and another called *Lough Dian*, of ſmaller dimenſions than the former, both of which lie near the bank of the new Newry canal.

TUSKAR-ISLAND, ſit. near bar. Forth, off the coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TUSKER-ROCKS, ſit. in St. George's-channel, near the coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 52 : 11, lon. 6 : 45.

TWELVE-PINS, *mountains*, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TWIGH, ſit. in bar. Clunlonan, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 July, and 18 Oct.—Alſo a village ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TWO-MILE-WATER, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 26 miles from Dublin.

TWO-POT-HOUSE, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 117 miles from Dublin.

TYBRACK-CASTLE, ſit. within 2 miles of *Carrick-on-Suir*, prov. Munſter. It was built by king *John*, about the year 1180, and is ſometimes written *Tybroghny*.

TYBROGHNY-CASTLE, ſee *Tybrack caſtle*.

TYLAGH, ſee *Tallagh*.

TYNAGH, [illegible] naught, 33 miles from Dubl[illegible] of which [illegible] the midst of a fine [illegible] Ascension-day [illegible] About [illegible] now in ruins, was built [illegible] ancestor to the [illegible]

TYNAN, [illegible] prov. Ulster, [illegible] within a mile of [illegible] amidst a good [illegible]

TYNE, [illegible]

TYRAWLY, [illegible] naught, which [illegible] of O'More.

TYRCONNEL, the [illegible] Donegal, [illegible] to the family of [illegible]

TYRCONNEL, [illegible] prov. Leinster [illegible] of the [illegible] is said [illegible] there is [illegible] very [illegible]

TYRELL'S-PASS, [illegible] Westmeath, [illegible]

TYRONE, [illegible] Connaught [illegible] these Dogs, [illegible] in which [illegible]

TYRRELLSPASS, [illegible] prov. Lein[illegible]

[illegible] Neagh and [illegible] O'Neil, [illegible]

TULLYVALLEN, ſt. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; fairs held 7 May and 6 Nov.

TULRAHAN, ſt. in co. Mayo, prov. Conn. Fairs held 31 Jan. 15 May, 18 Oct. and Dec.

TULSK, a borough and market-town in bar. Roſcommon, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 75 miles from Dublin. It ſends 2 members to parliament, tho' it contains but about a dozen thatched cabbins. A mile beyond it are the ruins of a once beautiful church, and from one to two miles from it are the ruins of 3 caſtles. O'Conor erected a caſtle at Tulſk, in 1406; and a monaſtery for Dominican friars is ſaid to have been built here in the 15th century, by Mc Dowel or O'Dowel; but it is more probable that the founder was Phelim, ſon of Phelim Cleary O'Conor, who, in 1448, was ſlain by the ſtroke of a ſpear in Kilcolo, and interred in this friary, the very ſame year in which he had given a quarter of land to erect the monaſtery; which, tho' in ruins, is ſtill pretty entire. Near this town are numbers of ruined edifices; caſtles and churches, forts and towers lie in a promiſcuous heap, levelled to the duſt. The patronage of this borough is in the Caulfeild family. Fairs held Eaſter-monday, Friday before Whit-ſunday, 20 Aug. and 1 Monday O.S. Nov. Lat. 53 : 44 lon. 8 : 48.

TUMNA, a vicarage in dioc. of Elphin, ſt. in bar. Boyle, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

TUMORE, a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſt. in bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Achonry, ſt. in bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught.

TUNS, rock ſo called, ſt. off the coaſt of bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TURROCK, ſt. in co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught, 77 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle.

TUOSIST, a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert, ſt. in bar. Glanerough, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

[illegible] CASTLE, ſee [illegible].

TURLAGHMORE, ſee Turloughmore.

[illegible], ſt. in co. Clare, prov. Munſter, where races are held 8 June, and fairs 29 Sept. and 21 Dec.

TURLOGH, ſt. in bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; it is a ſeat of the Fitzgerald family; here is a round tower of a very great height, not above 9 or at moſt 10 feet diameter on the inſide; the entrance within is about 4 feet from the ground, which is very uncommon, and yet the ſoil about it has not apparently gained any acceſſion of elevation; there is no veſtige of an altar either on the inſide or outſide. Fairs held 9 May, 13 June, 21 Auguſt, and 8 Dec. There is a quarry here of beautiful marble, as black as jet, and free from any mixture of white or grey, but as yet very little worked. Turlogh is a vicarage in dioc. of Tuam.

TURLOUGHMORE, ſt. in bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Aug. and 18 Sept. It is otherwiſe written Turlochmore. Here the rivers Clare and Moyne unite their waters under ground, alternately appearing and retiring from view. In winter they form a lake here, which, in ſummer, becomes a beautiful and ſound ſheep-walk, upwards of 6 miles in length and two in breadth.

TURVEY, a handſome ſeat in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, 9 miles from the metropolis.

[illegible]-PASS, a paſs between the co.'s Down and Armagh, in prov. Ulſter; otherwiſe called [illegible]-paſs. Fairs held Eaſter monday and 8 Nov. Formerly there were three encumbered paſſes thro' bogs, woods and moraſſy grounds, affording a bad and dangerous communication between these counties; they were called Scarvagh-paſs, Poyntz-paſs (called Fenwick's-paſs) and Lowry's, or [illegible]-paſs, in Iriſh, Paſs [illegible]. The firſt of these paſſes is Northward of Fenwick's-paſs, upwards of 2½ miles, and Northwards of Newry, 8. The ſecond is Northward of Poyntz's-paſs, about 2 miles, and the third is Northward of Newry, upwards of three miles. A caſtle was formerly erected on each of these paſſes; and the ſtumps of that at Poyntz's and [illegible]'s-paſs ſtill remain, but that at Scarvagh-paſs is utterly deſtroyed. Almoſt midway between Scarvagh-paſs and Fenwick's-paſs, is a ſmall lake called Lough Shark, from an abundance of pike, often known by the name of Shark, found in it; and another called Lough Dian, of ſmaller dimenſions than the former, both of which lie near the banks of the new Newry canal.

TUSKAR-ISLAND, ſt. near bar. Forth, off the coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

TUSKER-ROCK, ſt. in St George's channel, near the coaſt of co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter. Lat. 52 : 11. long. 6 : 25.

TWELVE-PINS MOUNTAINS, ſt. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

TWION, ſt. in bar. [illegible], co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, ſt. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; fairs held 25 July, and 18 Oct. —Alſo a village ſt. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

TWO-MILE-WATER, ſt. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 20 miles from Dublin.

TWO-POT-HOUSE, ſt. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 111 miles from Dublin.

[illegible]-CASTLE, ſt. within 2 miles of Carrick on Suir, prov. Munſter. It was built by king John, about the year 1185, and is ſometimes written Tibraghne.

TYBROUGHNY-CASTLE, ſee [illegible] caſtle.

TYLAGH, ſee Tullagh.

Tynagh, ſituat. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, 78 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of *Palace-caſtle*, ſeated in the midſt of a fine grove of trees. Fairs held Aſcenſion-day, 2 days; 31 Aug. and 11 and 12 Dec. About a mile from Tynagh is *Caſtle de Burgho* or *Caſtle Burke*; the caſtle, which is now in ruins, was built by *Tibot Burke*, eſq; anceſtor to the preſent proprietor.

Tynan, ſit. in bar. Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter, about 65 miles from Dublin; within a mile of which are the ruins of a caſtle, amidſt a good plantation of trees. Tynan is a rectory in dioc. of Armagh, and a poſt-town.

Tyone, ſit. in co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter; fairs held 1 Aug. and 9 Sept.

Tyranny, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. Ulſt.

Tyrawly, a bar. in co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, which gave title of baron to the family of *O'Hara*.

Tyrconnel, the antient name of the co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter. It gave title of *viſcount* to the family of *Brownlow*.

Tyrcroghan-castle, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. It was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the *Fitzgeralds* of *Tyrcroughan*. This building was conſiderably larger a few years ſince: it is ſaid that it has been deſtroyed to apply the ſtones to the repair of the turnpike-roads, tho' there is a quarry near the place. It is ſurrounded by a rampart and baſtion of earth, and a very deep dyke. It ſtands 1½ mile beyond *Clonard-bridge*. Here are alſo the ruins of an abbey.

Tyrell's-pass, ſit. in bar. Fertullagh, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, otherwiſe called *Killevally*. Fairs held 12 June and 23 Oct.

Tyreragh, a barony in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. This barony, tho' level along the coaſt, is interſected by large bogs, and the Southern part of it is bounded by the *Ox-mountain*, *Sliebh Dham*, and a great range of deſolate hills, that extend a good way into the bar. of *Leney*, in which alſo there is a great ſcope of bog.

Tyreskenedy, a barony in co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

Tyrhugh, a bar. in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſt.

Tyrone, a county in the prov. of Ulſter; bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the S. by the co. of Monaghan, on the E. by Lough Neagh and part of Armagh, and on the W. and S. W. by Donegal and part of Fermanagh. Immediately S. of Londonderry it extends 33 miles from N. to S. and 43 from E. to W. It contains 35 pariſhes, 4 baronies, 467,700 acres, 4 boroughs, and returns ten members to parliament. Chief town, *Omagh*. Its baronies are *Dungannon*, *Strabane*, *Omagh* and *Clogher*; the latter is otherwiſe called *upper Dungannon*. The antient families of this co. are thoſe of *O'Neill*, *O'Hagan*, *Caulfield*, *Hamilton* and *Chicheſter*. In this co. is *Lough Neagh*, the largeſt lake in Ireland, overſpreading near 100,000 acres of land; and tho' not diverſified and adorned with iſlands and woods like *Lough Earne*, yet is much ſuperior when conſidered as a ſheet of water. It communicates its benefits to five ſeveral co.'s, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim and Down. This co. formerly gave title of earl to the family of *O'Neil*, after whoſe attainder the family of *Power* had that title; the heireſs of that family being married into that of *Bereſford*, they now enjoy the ſame. It is a large co. and tho' a great part of it be rough and mountainous, yet for richneſs of ſoil and good paſture, it is not inferior to many counties in the kingdom. The bleach-greens in it are principally ſituated in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, Cookſtown and Stewartſtown: from Caſtlecaulfield to Strabane, in the N. W. part of the county, there are but few bleach-greens. The linen manufacture here is eſtimated at 257,444*l.* yearly, the principal part of which conſiſts of ſeven-eight wides, of the denomination formerly of *Moneymores*, but may now be called coarſe and fine *Tyrones*, of an inferior quality to the ſeven-eight wides called *Coleraines*. About the beginning of the 5th. century, a colony from the diſtrict of *HyFalgia*, in the King's co. prov. Leinſter, diſtinguiſhed afterwards by the name of the kingdom of *Offaly*, ſettled in the N. of Ireland, where, for ſeveral ages, it was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Hy-Faillia*, and *Tir-hy-n-Fail*, by corruption *Tironel* and *Tirone*, i. e. the land of the diſtrict of *Fail*; a circumſtance that gave riſe to the N. and S. *Hy-Falia*, ſo much ſpoken of by the Iriſh hiſtorians of the middle ages. In this county are ſome very fine collieries, but the want of a more perfect inland water-carriage contracts the operation of the many benefits which the ſituation of theſe collieries preſents.

Tyvourney-gerran, a village ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is otherwiſe called *Mary Gerrane's-houſe*, and is the moſt Weſtern point of all Europe, whence it is of as much celebrity in the W. of Ireland, as *John-a-Groots-houſe* in the N. of Scotland.

V A

VALE *of* ANGELS, a name antiently given to the town of *Bangor*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Valentia, a large iſland in bar. Iveragh, on the S. W. coaſt of the co. Kerry, prov. Munſter; it is about 5 miles long, the ſea running between it and the main like a river, which is, in moſt places, about half a mile broad, and of a ſufficient depth for veſſels to ſail thro' at any time of the tide. *Cromwell* had forts erected at both ends of this iſland, which were ſince neglected. Veſſels may enter the harbour at either end, and ſail quite round the iſland. It was, in queen *Ann's* wars, much frequented by *French* privateers, who, by keeping a watch on the iſland, lay very ſecure; for if any ſhip of war came to this place, the centinel gave notice to what end of the harbour ſhe directed her courſe, and then the privateer ſailed directly out at the other, and thereby eſcaped. From *Valentia*, on the oppoſite ſhore, nearly the middle of the harbour, there is a good chalybeate ſpring. This iſland is a fertile tract, and eſteemed the granary of the country: it belonged moſtly to the family of *Anneſley*, to whom it gave title of viſcount, ſir *Francis Anneſley* being created viſc. *Valentia*, 11 March, 1621-2, the 19 of James Iſt. in reverſion after the deceaſe of ſir *Henry Power* of *Berſham* in Denbighſhire, conſtable of the caſtle of Maryborough, knight marſhal of Ireland, governor of Leix, and privy counſellor, who was created viſc. *Valentia* in 1620, of whom ſome account may be ſeen in *Moryſon's* hiſtory of *Ireland*. It gave alſo title of viſc. to *Donald Mac Carty More*. Lat. 51:40, N. lon. 10:30, W. This is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert. The name of this place ſeems to be of Spaniſh original, many of that people having formerly had ſettlements about this part of the kingdom.

Valentia-harbour, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter, now called *Port Magee*, the W. entrance to which is about a league to the N. of *Puffin-iſland*: there is another entrance to the N. E. the mouth of which is called *Beginnis*, from a ſmall iſland ſo called, between which and *Valentia iſland*, is the channel, the other paſſage between *Beginnis* and the N.E. ſhore, being foul ground and full of ſunk rocks. In this ſound is another ſmall iſland, but of no importance to navigators, called *Lamb-iſland*: what is of more conſequence to them is a ſunk rock, lying midway between *Beginnis* and *Valentia*, on account of which the Weſtern ſhore is to be kept on board by ſuch ſhips as enter the harbour on this ſide. Having paſſed the inward point of *Valentia*, the river runs up S. W. thro' which a veſſel of a conſiderable burden may ſail, or anchor in deep water and good holding ground; but the beſt place to moor in is oppoſite to a red clift that is on the S. ſide. This harbour is juſtly eſteemed the beſt in theſe parts, and almoſt the only one beſides *Dingle*, of tolerable ſafety, after a ſhip has paſſed the river Kenmare.

Vastina, a rectory in dioceſe of Meath, ſit. in bar. Moycaſhel, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Velvet's-town, ſituated in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 113 miles from Dublin.

Venderius, a river or bay mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and thought by *Camden* to be the bay of *Carrickfergus*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; but *Rich. Cirenc.* calls it *Viderius*, and thinks it to be the bay of *Strangford*, in ſaid co. The name ſeems to be derived from *Uind e Riü*, or head of the river.

Venisnia-insula, an iſland near the N. cape, mentioned by *Rich. Cirenceſt.* and made by him to be *Tory-iſle*; but it was more probably the N. iſle of *Arran*, being oppoſite to the cape Vennicnium of Ptolemy.

Vennicnium-promontorium, a cape mentioned by Ptolemy, and ſit. in the N. W. of Ireland, at the entrance of Donegal bay, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Ventry, a village ſit. in bar. Corcaguinny, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is a rectory in dioc. of Ardfert.

Ventry-harbour, ſit. in co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. It is quite open, and expoſed to the S. W. winds, but tolerably defended from the N. and E. It is divided from that of *Dingle* by a narrow iſthmus: the Weſtern point is called *Cahier Trant*, where there is an old Daniſh intrenchment, and another at *Rathanane*, a ruined caſtle belonging to the knight of Kerry. The Iriſh have a tradition that this iſthmus was the laſt ground in Ireland that was poſſeſſed by the Danes. Mr. *Smyth* thinks it is not improbable that this tradition may have been founded on the account of a great battle fought at *Ventry*, between the *Iriſh* and the *Danes*, as related by *Hanmer* in his chronicle, p. 24, 25, for which he cites the book of *Hoath*; this harbour is little frequented by ſhipping; however there is a ſufficient depth of water in any part of it for veſſels to anchor in: nor is there any danger in the entrance, there being neither rock nor ſhoal but what is viſible.

Vergivium-mare, that part of the *Atlantic-ocean*, which waſhes the Southern coaſt of Ireland.

Versailles, ſee *Bagnel'ſtown*.

Ville, ſit. in bar. Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

Villierstown, a chapelry in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. *Decies without*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Virginia, ſit. in bar. Caſtleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter; it is a poſt and fair town, diſtant from Dublin above 40 miles, on one ſide of which is a pretty large lake called *Lough Ramor*, in which are ſeveral iſlands, where there are the ruins of ſome caſtles. 2½ miles beyond *Virginia* is *Lurgan church*. Fairs held 9 July and 21 Nov.

Vodie, an antient diſtrict mentioned by Ptolemy, containing the preſent bar. of Carbury, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

Vow-ferry, a village ſit. in bar. Colerain, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

Ullad, the antient name of the prov. of Ulſter. *Ullad* or *Ullagh* originally comprehended all the preſent prov. of Ulſter, but was afterwards confined to the preſent co. of Down: however it is to this day retained in the name of *Ulſter*, or the Northern country; whence we find in the antient poems and chronicles, the inhabitants of this diſtrict denominated *Tuath de Danans*, or northern people.

Ullard, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

Ulloe, a vicarage in dioc. of Emly, ſit. in bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Here are the ruins of the church and caſtle of Ulloe.

Ulster, the moſt northerly *province* in Ireland: It is bounded by the *Deucaledonian ſea* on the N. on the W. by the *Atlantic-ocean*; on the E. by St. *George's-channel* and the *Iriſh-ſea*; and on the S. and S. W. by the province of *Leinſter* and *Connaught*. Its greateſt length is 68 miles, and in breadth from *Malinbay* to the point at the entrance of *Strangford-bay*, is 98 miles. The circumference, including the windings and turnings, about 460 miles, and the area or ſuperficial content 3,143,000 acres. *Ulſter* abounds in lakes and rivers, which ſupply it with a great variety of fine fiſh, beſides what it has from the ſea, by which a great part of it is bounded: the Southern parts are rich, fertile, well cultivated and incloſed; but the greater part of the Northern is open and mountainous. The *farm-houſes* here are the neateſt and beſt built in the kingdom: this prov. alſo includes within itſelf the whole, or by far the greater part of the *linen* manufactory, the beſt branch of trade in the kingdom. It contains the counties Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan and Down, 54 baronies, 332 pariſhes, 58 market towns, 29 boroughs, 1 Archbiſhopric and 5 biſhoprics, and gives title of *earl* to his royal highneſs *prince Frederick*, ſon to his preſent majeſty, Geo. IIId.

Umalia, a diſtrict which comprehended the preſent bar. of Moriſk, in the co. Mayo, and half the bar. of Roſs, in the co. Galway, prov. Connaught, the chiefs of which were the *O'Malies* or *O'Ma'ys*, ſome of whom are ſtill in poſſeſſion of part of their antient patrimony.

Ummurus, a large tract of boggy ground, ſit. in co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter, thro' which the *Grand-canal* paſſes, having a bridge here called *Ummurus-bridge*, about 29 miles diſtant from Dublin.

Umond, a rectory in dioc. of Tuam, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connau.

Upper-conello, ſit. in the S. part of the co. Limerick, prov. Munſter; the chiefs of which diſtrict were the *Mac Eneirys*, who were diſpoſſeſſed of their country by the earls of Deſmond.

Uppercross, a barony in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Upperthird, a barony in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

Uregare, a vicarage in dioc. of Limerick, ſit. in bar. Coſhma, co Limerick, prov. Munſt.

Urglin, a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin, ſit. in bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſt.

Urlingford, ſit. in bar. Gallmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter, above 61 miles from Dublin; a mile beyond which are the ruins of the *church* and *caſtle* of *Fennor*, between which and *Urlingford* a ſmall ſtream runs thro' the centre of a bog, dividing the counties of *Kilkenny* and *Tipperary*, and the provinces of *Leinſter* and *Munſter*. Fairs held 12 May, 15 Aug. and 12 Oct. This is a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory.

Urney, a vicarage in dioc. of Kilmore, ſit. in bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Derry, ſit. in bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Urrin, a *river* in bar. Scarewalſh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Urrisbeg *mountain*, ſit. in bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Urrishead, a *cape* ſituate in bar. Erris, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

Ushet, the Eaſtern part of the iſland of *Raghery*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Usk, ſit. in bar. Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. Fairs held Thurſday before 12 May, 1 Thurſ. and Frid. in Oct. It is a rectory in dioc. of Dublin.

Uskean, a vicarage in dioc. of Killaloe, ſit. in bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Usneagh, a mountain in bar. Rathconrath, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter, on which fires were kindled by the Druids on 1 *May*, in honour of *Beal* or the *Sun*. This was the grand Bealtinne of the Northern parts of Leinſter, where the ſtates aſſembled and held judgment on all criminals worthy of death, and ſuch as were found guilty were burnt between two fires of *beal*: children and cattle alſo were purified on this day, by paſſing them between the fires.

Uverni, an antient city mentioned by Ptolemy; it is not certain where it was ſituated, but appears to have been either the preſent town of Bantry or Kenmare, prov. Munſter.

W A

Waddistown, a rectory in dioc. of Caſhel, ſit. in bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

WALCHESTOWN, ſit. in bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

WALKINSTOWN, ſit. near *Crumlin*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. Near it is *Drumna* or *Drumſna-caſtle*.

WALLSTOWN, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a large building, ſit. near the river *Awbeg*.

WALSHS'CASTLE, ſit. near lake *Strangford*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter; near it is another caſtle called *Caſtle-Audley*.

WALSHS'TOWN, ſit. 1 mile N. E. of Burton, in co Cork, prov. Munſter; here was formerly a caſtle built by the *Barrys*, ſeveral centuries ago. In the wars of 1641 it was fortified and garriſoned, but was taken by the Iriſh in 1645, together with other caſtles which belonged to them.

WALTERSTOWN, ſit. in bar. Kilkenny-weſt, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Kildare, ſit. in bar. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

WARD, a village ſit. in bar. Caſtleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

WARENSTOWN, ſee *Warrenſtown*.

WARINGSFORD, ſit. on a branch of the river *Lagan*, in co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

WARINGS-POINT, ſit. about 1 mile N.W. of *Roſtrevor*, in bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulſter. It is looked upon as the entrance into the river of *Newry*, called alſo the *Narrow-water*, where all coals that come down the canal muſt be ſhipped off for Dublin. On this narrow part of the river ſtands the caſtle of *Narrow-water*, built on a rock (which ſtraitens the channel) where two ferry-boats maintain a communication between this county and that of *Louth*; near it a *Salt-work* has been erected. At this place is 3 fathom water; and from this point the town of Newry are two ſmall leagues, but no depth of water except for ſmall craft.

WARINGSTOWN, ſit. in the bar. of *Lower Iveach*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter; 'tis otherwiſe called *Clanconnel* about 2 miles S. W. of *Magheralin*, and near 14 N. of *Newry*. In this town and the neighbourhood of it, the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage: having been introduced and cheriſhed here by the late *Sam. Waring*, eſq; whoſe family have here an elegant ſeat. In this place and neighbourhood, the linen manufacture has been carried on to great advantage. Here is a well finiſhed church, roofed with Iriſh oak, and remarkable for the workmanſhip of it. *William Waring*, eſq; who firſt ſettled here, gave the ground for this uſe, and obtained an act of parliament for changing the ſcite of the old pariſh church from *Donaghcloney* bridge; after which in the year 1681, he built this church at his own expence. This place was then thin of inhabitants, and much overgrown with woods: near it is a *Daniſh rath*, which was opened about the year 1684, and in it was found a large flat quarry-ſtone, placed upright like a door, which being removed, laid open an entrance into a narrow low paſſage, about 10 feet long, and only wide enough to admit a man to creep in upon his hands and knees. This paſſage led into a ſmall round vault, about 6 feet high and 8 feet wide, placed in the centre of the mount. In the middle of the vault, 4 long ſmall ſtones were fixed in the ground, each about 2½ feet high, ſtanding upright as ſupporters to a flat quarry-ſtone 2½ feet long, and 20 inches broad, placed on them in manner of a table; under which on the ground ſtood a handſome earthen urn, of a dark browniſh colour, as if not thoroughly baked, about ¼ inch thick in its ſides, containing broken pieces of burnt bones, mixed with aſhes and fragments of burned wood.

WARRENSBROOK, a pleaſant ſeat, ſit. to the W. of *Inniſkeen*, on the S. ſide of *Bandon-river*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

WARRENSTOWN, ſit. in co. Meath, prov. Leinſter; fairs held 1 Jan. 26 April, 22 June and 2 Sept.—Alſo a barony in King's co. prov. Leinſter.—Likewiſe a village ſit. in bar. Atherdee, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

WATERFORD *county*, ſit. in prov. Munſter; it is bounded on the W. by the co. Cork, S. by the ocean, and on the N. by the river *Suir*, which parts it from the co.'s of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by its own haven, which ſeparates it from the co. Wexford. It extends from E. to W. 40 miles, and from N. to S. 23 miles, contains about 262,800 acres, 7 baronies, viz. Coſhmore and Coſhbride, Decies within Drum, Decies without Drum, Glanehiry, Upper-third, Middlethird and Gualtiere; it has 74 pariſhes, and at leaſt 110,000 inhabitants, and returns 10 members to parliament; chief town *Waterford*. Its antient families are thoſe of O'Feolan, M'Thomas, Boyle, Walſh, Aylward, Poer, Wyſe, Dalton and Sherlock. A people called the Menapii, inhabited the co.'s of Waterford and Wexford in the time of *Ptolemy*, the geographer, who flouriſhed about A.D. 140. After which Waterford was peopled by the *Deſii*, a very powerful clan, originally planted in Meath, from whom the bar. of *Decies* is denominated. St. *Declan*, one of the precurſors of St. *Patrick*, was deſcended from the family of theſe Deſii, was the firſt who preached to them the Chriſtian religion, and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland on the ſame miſſion. This is a maritime county, well inhabited, but moſtly rough and mountainous.

WATERFORD *city*, ſit. in co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; it is a poſt, market, fair and ſhire-town, diſtant 74 miles S.S.W. from Dublin. It has been alſo called (but corruptly) *Port-Largy*. It ſtands on the S. ſide of the river *Suir*; a broad and rapid river without any bridge, and about 4½ miles from its junction with the *Nore* and *Barrow*, all which united form the harbour. This city is diſtant about 8 miles from the ſea, and is a moſt convenient port for foreign traffic; the harbour runs almoſt 12 miles up the country, nearly in a ſtraight line, all the way deep and clear. Waterford was originally built in 879, but deſtroyed in 981; it was conſiderably enlarged by *Strongbow* in 1171, and ſtill further in the reign of *Hen.* VIIth. who granted conſiderable privileges to the citizens. *Rich.* IId. landed and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690 *James* IId. embarked from hence for *France*, after the battle of the *Boyne*; and king Wm. IIId. reſided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. This city is governed by a mayor, and other magiſtrates, and ſends 2 members to parliament; electors *Freemen* and *Freeholders*. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who has here a fine palace, built of hewn-ſtone with two fronts. To this biſhoprick that of *Liſmore* was united in 1363; the cathedral is extenſive and elegant, beſides which there are three churches, (one of which is extremely beautiful and ſpacious) four Roman Catholic chapels, and places of worſhip for *French* Proteſtants, Preſbyterians, Quakers and Anabaptiſts. The Court-houſe, Exchange, Cuſtom-houſe and barracks, are handſome buildings; and the new Theatre and Aſſembly-rooms are fitted up in a very fine taſte. There are ſeveral charity-ſchools and humane foundations well ſupported; the private dwellings are generally modern, and with the other improvements of the city, keep pace with the increaſe of its trade. The *White glaſs*, and other manufactures of *Waterford* are in a flouriſhing ſtate; and its export of Beef, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Pork, Corn, &c. is conſiderable; to which the extenſive inland navigation it has by means of the *Nore*, *Suir* and *Barrow* greatly contributes; as they alſo do to the import trade, from the demand for foreign commodities in the ſeveral rich countries and flouriſhing towns thro' which theſe rivers flow. The trade it carries on with *Newfoundland*, and of which it enjoys the principal ſhare, is of the utmoſt importance, as upwards of 70 ſail of ſhipping are employed in the ſupply of the banks with proviſions, &c. and return from thence and the *Weſt-Indies* with *fiſh*, *rum*, *ſugar* and *cotton*, &c. Some idea of the proviſion trade here may be formed by the vaſt number of large hogs killed, which amounts to upwards of 3000 per week, for many weeks together; and of butter there have been exported from hence, from 60 to 80,000 caſks per year. The lat. of Waterford is 52 : 10, and its lon. 7 : 25. The antient name given to this city by the Iriſh, was *Cuan-na-Grioth*, i. e. *the harbour of the Sun*; a ſecond name it was known by was *Gleann-na-Gleodh*, i. e. *the valley of lamentation*; from a bloody battle between the Iriſh and the Danes, in which the former gained a complete victory, and burned the city to the ground. Several towers and caſtles have been erected here; of which *Reginald's tower* ſtill remains: the founder of which is ſaid to have been ſon to *Ivorus*, king of the *Danes*. Strongbow made uſe of it as a priſon for the chiefs of the Iriſh and Danes. It came at laſt into the poſſeſſion of the ſtore-keeper of the fort of *Duncannon*, and ſince 1663, was applied to the keeping of the king's ſtores. Where the barracks now ſtand, was antiently a ſquare fort, mounted with great guns, and partly encompaſſed by a moat. The cathedral commonly called *Chriſt-church*, and dedicated to the bleſſed Trinity, was at firſt founded by the *Oſtmen* or *Danes*, who built this city, and by *Malchus* the firſt biſhop of this ſee, after his return from his conſecration out of England. St. *Saviour's* friary was founded here by the citizens for Dominicans, in 1235. St. *Catharine's* priory, founded by the Danes, and endowed by *Elias Ironſide*, about 1210. The priory of St. *John*, alias St. *Leonard's*, founded by *John* earl of *Moreton*, Peter de Fonte benefactor, in the 12th century, for *Benedictines*; and the Holy Ghoſt friary, founded by ſir *Hugh Purcell*, in 1240, for Franciſcan friars. The quay of this city, which is above ½ a mile in length, and of conſiderable breadth, is not inferior to, but rather exceeds the moſt celebrated in *Europe*. To it the largeſt veſſels may conveniently come up, both to load and unload, and at a ſmall diſtance oppoſite to it, may lie conſtantly a-float. There is a communication by a ferry-boat, from this city to the co. Kilkenny. Alſo packet-boats are eſtabliſhed between this port and *Milford-haven* in Wales, for the convenience of the S. of Ireland. This city is computed to contain 35,000 inhabitants. The ſee of Waterford is rated in the king's books at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* but is worth 2,500*l.* per ann. Fairs are held at Waterford 4 May, 24 June and 25 Oct. This city gives title of earl to the family of *Talbot*, that of viſcount to the family of *Lumley*, and that of marquis to the earl of *Tyrone*. It is a vicarage in dioc. of Waterford. Oppoſite Reginald's-tower (before mentioned) on the N. ſide of the river, is *Cromwell's-fort*, ſo called from having been his ſtation when he laid ſiege to and took poſſeſſion of this city. At the other extremity of the quay are vaſt quarries riſing perpendicularly from the river, and called *Bilberry-rock*, and on the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Granny-caſtle*.

WATER-PARK, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter: it is a well improved ſeat.

WATER-GRASS-HILL, ſit. in bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 117 miles from Dub.

WATTLE-BRIDGE, ſituate in bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter, 62 miles from Dubl. Here are the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids, ſit. on the edge of the river *Fin*; and at one ſide of *Wattle-bridge* is St. *Mary's-church*.

WELLS, ſit. in co. *Wexford*, prov. Leinſter, 54 miles from Dublin.—Alſo the name of a fair town in bar. Idrone, co. *Carlow*, prov. Leinſter; fairs held Aſcenſion-day and 11 Dec. It is a rectory in dioc. of Leighlin.

WELLSTOWN, a ſmall village ſit. on the river *Fin*, about 3 miles from *Ballyboſey*, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

WEST-CASHEL, (otherwiſe called *Caſiol-irra)* ſit. 6 miles S. of Sligo, in co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. A biſhoprick was erected here by St. *Bron* in the 6th century.

WESTMEATH *county*, ſit. in prov. Leinſter: it is bounded on the N. by the co. of *Cavan*, on the E. by the co. of *Meath*, otherwiſe called *Eaſt Meath*, on the W. by the co. *Longford* and *Lough Ree*, which ſeparates it from the co. *Roſcommon*. It is divided into 12 baronies, viz. Fore (a half bar.) Moygeeſh, Corkerry, Moyaſhill and Magheredernon, Delvin, Farbill; Rathconrath, Kilkenny-weſt, Brawny, Clunlonan, Moycaſhel and Fertullagh; containing about 231,538 acres, and 69,000 inhabitants: it extends from E. to W. 33 miles, and from N. to S. 27; has 62 pariſhes, 3 boroughs, beſides the manor of Mullingar, and returns ten members to parliament. Its antient families are thoſe of O'Melaghlin, O'Malone, Macawly, Mageoghan, Dalton, Petit, Tyrel, Dillon and Fox. It gives title of earl to the family of *Nugent*. Beſide the principal river, which is the Shannon, this county is watered with a number of agreeable lakes, viz. Lough-Leign, Lough-Derrivaragh, Lough-Iron, Lough-Ennell, Lough-Drin, having trouts in it of an emetic quality, and Lough-Banean-Annagh. Weſtmeath is much intermixed with bogs; chief town, *Mullingar*, which is the aſſizes and ſhire town for this county, and the ſecond great fair in the kingdom for *wool*.

WESTPHALSTOWN, a curacy in dioceſe of Dublin, ſituate in bar. *Balruddery*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter. *Beaufort*.—Mr *Scale* places it in bar. *Newcaſtle*.

WESTPORT, a poſt and fair town in bar. Moriſk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught; fairs held 1 Jan. 25 May, 6 Aug. and 1 Dec. It is diſtant about 123 miles from Dublin: within 3 miles of it is *Mount Brown*, a handſome ſeat; and near Weſtport, beautifully ſituated on a gently riſing ground, near the river which runs between the town and the ſea, is a ſeat of the earl of *Altamont's*, commanding a fine view of the bay, with its numerous iſlands, great and projecting promontories, and rich and hanging woods.

WESTOWN, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

WEXFORD *county*, ſituated in prov. Leinſter; bounded by *Wicklow* on the N. St. *George's-channel* on the S. and W. and part of the counties of *Carlow* and *Kilkenny* on the E. It is in length from N. to S. 44 miles, and in breadth from E. to W. 25 miles, containing 342,900 acres, and about 115,000 inhabitants: it has 8 baronies, viz. Gorey, Scarewalſh, Ballaghkeen, Bantry, Shelmaliere, Shelburne, Bargie and Forth, 142 pariſhes, 8 boroughs, and ſends 18 members to parliament. The ſoil is various, in ſome places it is coarſe and poor, in others fruitful both in corn and graſs: the chief town is *Wexford*. The bar. of *Forth* joins this town, where are the remains of an antient *Britiſh colony*, planted there by Hen. IId. Theſe people retain their native language, manners, and many ſingular cuſtoms to this day: they intermarry amongſt themſelves, and have intermixed little or none with the natives. Here, it is probable, the antient Britiſh or *Celtic* language hath been preſerved with leſs corruption than even in *Britain*, where the *Daniſh*, *Saxon* and *French* languages have been interwoven with it; be that as it may, the inhabitants are remarkably induſtrious, cleanly to an extreme, and poſſeſſed of great ſimplicity of manners. In this co. is *Duncannon-fort*, which commands the harbour of *Waterford*, in co. Waterford, prov. *Munſter*.

WEXFORD-HAVEN, ſit. in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter: it runs in W. and by N. with its innermoſt part wholly Northward: juſt before the haven lie two great ſhelves by the ſide of each other, of which that on the S. ſide is called *Hanman's-path*, and the other the *North grounds*: there is a channel between Hanman's-path, and the land on the S. ſide of the haven, and another between the N. ſide and the North-grounds; but this laſt has only 6 feet of water at full flood, and the other 8 feet at the uſual tides, and 10 feet at ſpring-tides. The chief channel is between the two ſands, being 4 and 5 fathoms deep. Beſides theſe ſands, there is another ſhelf in the mouth of the harbour, which kind of ſandy banks lying acroſs the

Wicklow [illegible]

mouths of harbours and rivers, are uſually called *bars*, and the havens which have them, *barred havens*. With a high flood there are about 16 feet of water; being paſſed the *bar*, there are 3 fathoms of water, 3½, and 4, but afterwards for a great way, but 10 feet and 10½, with a high flood; tho' under the caſtle, where the veſſels come to an anchor, there are 4 fathoms, and before the *town*, 3: on account, however, of the ſhallows before noticed, no veſſels can go to *Wexford*, that draw above 10 feet water, but muſt lade and unlade in a creek near the mouth of the haven, on the S. ſide, about 3 miles from the *town*, where there is a ſufficiency of water, but no ſhelter from the S. W. winds: at the extremity of each of the two narrow necks of land which defend the entrance of this haven, there is a fort, that towards *Dublin* is called *Fort Marget*, the other *Fort Roſelair*. Lat. 52 : 21, lon. 6 : 52.

Wexford *town*, the capital of the co. of that name, prov. Leinſter; nearly 67 miles S. from Dublin. It is the ſhire and aſſizes town for that county; alſo a market, poſt and fair town; ſit. near the ſea, upon the river *Slaney*, which empties itſelf into the ocean here. It is governed by a mayor, and other magiſtrates, and ſends 2 members to parliament. The *haven* is very large, and the entrance is defended by two narrow necks of land, each forming an iſthmus that ſtretch forward to meet each other, leaving an opening of about ⅓ a mile. It was called by the *Danes* who built it, *Weſford*, and was alſo called *Carman*, and was formerly a place of more ſtrength and trade than at preſent. The firſt forces from *England* that attempted the conqueſt of this kingdom landed here, (encouraged by king *Dermot*) a year before the earl of *Pembroke*. They were led by *Robert Fitzſtephens* and *Maurice Fitzgerald*: the former built a caſtle 2 miles from the town, called *Carrick*, which he fortified with the utmoſt art of thoſe times; but the people of *Wexford* not brooking ſuch a neighbour, got him into their power by a ſtratagem, then confined him and moſt of his followers in priſon, 'till the arrival of king *Hen.* IId. when the inhabitants brought *Fitzſtephens* to Waterford, where they delivered him to that monarch, and were the firſt who ſubmitted as ſubjects of England. *Fitzſtephens* was appointed governor of the town, and the diſtrict round it, which in a few years increaſed ſo much with Engliſh inhabitants daily arriving here, that in ſome time they ſpread all over the country, where they ſtill remain, and are famed for the beſt improvements in the kingdom. From this town king *Henry* embarked for *England*, after receiving homage from moſt of the kings and princes of this nation. Here was the ceremony of the firſt Engliſh marriage performed, between *Raymond* (afterwards *viceroy* of Ireland) and the lady *Baſil*, ſiſter to *Strongbow*, earl of Pembroke; and this was the ſecond town which *Cromwell* beſieged, or that had the courage to oppoſe him. It is ſeated in a bottom, tho' where the caſtle ſtands is a rocky high hill, which overlooks the ſea, and commands the port and town. There are ſeveral parts of the walls ſtanding, which are very thick. The gates yet remain, and it contains ſome handſome buildings. Near one of the gates is a ſmall ſtructure that covers a mineral well, which they call a *ſpa*; but the appearance of the water is not very inviting, as it is covered with an oily ſcum, but it has many virtues attributed to it, and is frequented by individuals, but not as much as formerly; at the end of the town are good barracks for ſoldiers, which have a fine proſpect of the harbour; moſt of the old buildings are made of ſtone of a reddiſh colour: the church is in the main ſtreet, of a modern taſte, tho' partly built on the old foundation. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, with ſome lanes on each ſide; there are ſeveral ruins of antient abbeys and religious houſes interſperſed; the church, market-houſe, and cuſtom-houſe, are handſome modern ſtructures, the quay, like their trade, is not very extenſive: their chief export is *corn*, particularly *barley* and *malt*, of which they export pretty large quantities; proviſions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap here, and there is very fine wild-fowl to be had from the month of November to May. Fairs held 17 March, 1 May, 29 June, 2 Auguſt and 1 November. Lat. 52 : 15, lon. 6 : 25. *Wexford* gives title of earl, as does *Waterford* alſo, to the family of *Talbot*, earl of *Shrewſbury* in *Great Britain*. It returns two members to parliament; patronage in the families of *Neville* and *Le Hunte*. This town is a rectory in dioc. of Ferns; in 1788 the number of houſes in it amounted to 1412.

Whaley-abbey, ſit. near *Rathdrum*, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter; now the ſeat of Mr. Whaley; it was erected on the antient ſcite of an abbey founded by a brother of St. *Kevin*, probably St. *Dangan*.

Whiddy-island, antiently called *Fucida Inſula*, ſit. in bar. Bear and Bantry, co. Cork, prov. Munſter; it lies oppoſite to Bantry, and is a pleaſant ſpot of a triangular form, having a good deer-park and excellent ſoil; here are plenty of rabbits, and ſome good orchards.

Whillans-rocks, theſe *rocks* lie between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm bays, in one of the Copland iſlands called Croſs iſland, off the coaſt of co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

White-church, a rectory in dioc. of Cloyne, ſit. in the liberties of *Cork*, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.—Alſo a rectory in dioc. of Oſſory, ſit. in bar. Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter. Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.—Alſo a vicarage in dioc. of Liſmore, ſit. in bar. Decies *without*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter; this pariſh is of conſiderable extent, and gave title to the family of *Maule*, the hon. *Wm. Maule*, being created *baron* Maule of *Whitechurch*, and earl of Penmure of Forth, in the co. Wexford, by patent dated 2 May, 1743. Some years ago the rib of an elephant was dug up within a mile of Whitechurch. It is well known this creature is a native of the warmer climates, far remote from this country. It is pretty certain the Romans never had any footing here: and it is doubtful whether they ever brought any of theſe animals even into *Britain*; the only author that hints at their being brought thither, is *Dion Caſſius*, but *Suetonius*, who alſo wrote the life of the emperor *Claudius*, mentions nothing of the matter, nor does *Dion* ſay that he *brought* them with him, but that he gathered them together in order to do it. Yet *Cambden* thinks that the monſtrous bones and teeth, which he takes notice to have been dug up in *England*, muſt have been the remains of *Elephants*, brought over by the emperor *Claudius*, as Dion reports. *Mat. Paris* ſays the firſt elephant ſeen on this ſide the *Alps*, was one ſent as a preſent by *Lewis* 9th of France, to our king Hen. IIId. A. D. 1255, and perhaps, a few more ſince might have been brought over for ſhew or curioſity; we have no other method of accounting for theſe bones being found in this kingdom or in England. In *Whitechurch* pariſh, about a mile E. of the church, is a moſt ſtupendous cavern, called *Con-a-glour* or the *Pigeons hole*; a little to the Northward is a ſmaller cave, called *Oon-a-mort*, and in this neighbourhood are ſeveral others. *Whitechurch* is diſtant from Dublin, 95 miles; fairs held 5 Aug.

WHITE-CHURCH *of Glynn*, a rectory in dioc. of Ferns, ſit. in bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

WHITE-HEAD CAPE, ſit. in bar. Decies within, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

WHITE-HOUSE, a ſeat in co. Down, prov. Ulſter, joining the bay of *Carrickfergus*, at which ſpot king *William* IIId. landed. It is about 3½ miles diſtant from *Belfaſt*.

WHITESTOWN, ſit. in bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

WHITEWOOD, a ſeat of lord *Gormanſtown*, ſit. near *Nobber*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

WICKLOW *county*, ſit. in prov. *Leinſter*: it is bounded by *Wexford* on the S. that of *Dublin* and part of *Kildare* on the N. St. *George's channel* on the E. and by *Kildare* and *Carlow* co.'s on the W. It extends from N. to S. 32 miles, from E. to W. 26 miles; contains 311,600 acres, 58 pariſhes, about 58,000 inhabitants, has 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. This co. is divided into the ſix baronies following, viz. *Rathdown*, (a half barony) Newcaſtle, Arklow, Ballynacour, Talbot'ſtown and Shillaley. Its antient families are thoſe of O'Toole, O'Brien, MacMorogh, Cavanagh and Murphies. It is partly a fine arable county, and partly encumbered with mountains, but its lower lands and rich bottoms are found to be a good ſoil. In ſome places rich veins of copper and other minerals have been diſcovered. In the *Wicklow mountains* are ſome of thoſe deep, dark valleys, called *glens*, extremely beautiful and pictureſque, together with ſome aſtoniſhing waterfalls; that of *Powerſcourt* is perhaps one of the moſt beautiful in the world, both for its prodigious height and pleaſing appearance. Chief town, *Wicklow*.

WICKLOW *harbour*, ſit. in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter. This harbour at preſent admits of nothing but ſmall craft, the bar having no more than 7 or 8 feet at high-water, ſpring-tides. In making for the bar, you muſt give the rock at the Black-caſtle a good birth.

WICKLOW *town*, ſit. in bar. Newcaſtle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, 24 miles from Dublin: it is a market, poſt and fair town, and the ſhire and aſſizes town for that co. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, and has a narrow haven at the mouth of the river *Leitrim*, fit only for ſmall veſſels which carry proviſions to the capital, and that indeed is its chief trade; here is a rock, by ſome taken for the remains of a caſtle, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall. There are but few buildings, yet it has a barrack, and is remarkable for the beſt *ale* in the kingdom; about a mile and an half on the E. is a point of land called *Wicklow-head*. This place is a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, and gives title of viſc. to the family of *Howard*, and was antiently called *Wykenloe*. Fairs held 28 Mar. Aſcenſion-day, 12 Aug. and 25 Nov. Wicklow returns 2 members to parliament, patronage in the *Tighe* family. Lat. 52 : 7, lon. 6 : 30.

WILLBROOK, ſit. near *Athlone*, in co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a ſeat within about 2 miles of *Edenderry*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

WILTOWN, ſit. in bar. Clonchee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

WINDEGAP, ſit. in co. Waterford, province Munſter; fairs held 21 June and Aug.

WINDGATES, a ſmall fiſhing village ſit. 3½ miles beyond *Bray*, and 13½ from Dublin caſtle, in co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter.

WITTER, a rectory in dioc. of Down, ſit. in bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Wicklow: the Protestant and R.C. Unions coextensive; a chapel in the town, another at Ballinahinch: a school in conn with the National Board in Wicklow and one at Glanely.

26 SE60

1789. Charity, working & Sunday Schools first established in Youghal

Youghal.

AD 1257. M. Fitzgerald Ld. Offaly, one of the Ld. Justices in 1232 & the same yr. founder of the Convent of the Friars Minor, was this yr. buried in their Ch. at Youghal

1534 Thos. 13th Earl, brother to Maurice 12th Earl died at Rathkeale in the C. of Limk and was buried at Youghal. 1579 The Earl of Desmond marched to Youghal & find no resistance he plundered the town & carried off the effects of the inhabitants.

AD 1317 Roger Mortimer, Lord Justice of Ireland landed at Youghal with 38 Knights. The next year Alexr. Bicknor, Archbp of Dublin & Ld. Depy of Ireland landed here

1791 Youghal Ch. repaired & beautified

1790 A large sunfish caught off Cable Island & brought into Cable Island.

1579. On which being known the Earl of Ormond dispatched a ship from Waterfd with Capt White, who valliantly entered the town by the Watergate; but being overpowered by the forces of the Seneschal of Imokilly, White & most of his men were slain & the remr. with gt. difficulty escaped to their ship. This yr. the Mayor of Youghal was apprehended by order of the Earl of Ormond for refusing an English Garrison & promising to hold out to the last extremity & yet surrendering it without striking a blow on the appearance of Desmond, he was therefore to appease the Queen tried by Ct. Martial condemned & executed before his own door — upon the Earl's approach the town was quite deserted and the only person in it was a friar, who was spared for his humanity in burying the body of Henry Davers who was murdered by Sr. John of Desmond. On 1st Feby the old inhabitants were by proclamation invited to return and garrison of 300 foot left in the town under Capt Wm. Ld. Pierce St Morgan.

Woodfield, ſit. near *Birr*, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Woodford, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, above 97 miles from Dublin; fairs held 12 and 13 May, 2 and 3 Oct.

Woodfort, ſit. near *Mallow*, in co. Cork, prov. Munſter; here is a handſome houſe, with elegant plantations and conſiderably large orchards. To the S. of the houſe is a circular hill, covered over with trees, except ſome viſtoes that are cut thro' them; on the top of this mount is a turret, whence the eye may be feaſted with a luxurious proſpect of a great tract of country, with the adjacent town of Mallow, and the high mountains of Waterford, Limerick and Kerry. Near the foot of this mount runs the river *Clydagh*, in delightful meanders, thro' groves of ever-greens, and ſoon loſes itſelf in the *Black-water*, near *Kilbolady*, where are conſiderable plantations of cyder-fruit, firs, and other foreſt trees.

Wood-lawn, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 81 miles from Dublin.

Woodſtock-caſtle, ſit. near *Athy*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter: it was built by *Richard St. Michael*, lord of *Rheban*, as an appendage to the palatinate of *Dunnamaes*, granted to the earl of *Pembroke*. About the year 1424, *Thomas*, the 7th earl of *Kildare*, then lord *Offaly*, married *Dorothea*, daughter of *Anthony More* of *Leix*, and with her obtained the manors of *Rheban* and *Woodſtock*, and in them erected a court-baron and court-leet, which are ſtill held.

Wyanſtown, ſit. in bar. Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

YO

Yagoe, a vicarage in dioc. of Dublin, ſit. in bar. Naas, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

Yellow-river, ſit. in bar. Warrenſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

Youghal, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 108 miles S. W. of *Dublin*, 20 miles N. E. of *Cork*, and 32 S. W. of *Waterford*; it is a borough, market, fair and poſt town, pretty large, and ſit. under a high hill, cloſe to the water's edge, on the river *Black-water*, near the mouth of the bay. It is governed by a mayor and other magiſtrates, being an antient corporation; the original inhabitants were a colony from Briſtol, who ſtill retain much of the old Engliſh dialect. This place had formerly more trade than at preſent; it has a barrack, and returns 2 members to parliament: patron, the earl of *Shannon*. Lat. 51 : 50 N. lon. 7 : 50 W. Here is a manufacture of *earthen ware*, which is in a thriving ſtate; there is a *bar* at the entrance of the port which makes it troubleſome, and often dangerous, but ſhips when they are once in, lie very ſafely, and it is equally convenient and capacious; ſome time ago the ſtrand here was eſteemed proper for a horſe-race, but now the ſea has worn ſo many deep holes in it, that it is utterly ſpoiled of that diverſion. The town conſiſts chiefly of one large ſtreet, with a few outlets; the cuſtom-houſe is pretty enough; this place held out for the crown againſt the *Deſmond* rebellion, in the reign of queen Eliz. the earl beſieged it, and for want of promiſed aſſiſtance, the town yielded, but the mayor was hanged by order of this victorious male-content, in the year 1579. Youghall ſubmitted to *Cromwell*, notwithſtanding, in the year 1648, the corporation had proclaimed *Charles* IId. king of England, &c. At this port *Cromwell* embarked for England, after his incredible ſucceſſes in this kingdom; the inhabitants ſeem to have worn the badge of loyalty, more eſpecially ſince the proteſtant ſucceſſion; and at the year 1678, an order appears on their records, that no *Roman Catholic* ſhould *buy* or *barter* any thing at their public markets; and in the year 1704, there was but one popiſh prieſt in the town of *Youghal* and its precincts. Here are the ruins of two abbeys, one at the N. and the other at the S. end of the town, and ſome remains of the college or abbey which was dedicated to St. *Mary*, ſome of the apartments are kept in repair: they are the remains of a ſpacious building; here are alſo the ruins of a Franciſcan houſe, built by an earl of Kildare, in 1232. It was Cromwell's head quarters for ſome time; there are ſeveral monuments belonging to ſome branches of the *Boyles*, particularly *Roger Boyle*, famous for his art of war and ſome dramatic pieces. In the gardens of *Youghal*, the *potatoe* it is ſaid, was firſt planted in this kingdom, being firſt introduced, as it is ſaid, by ſir *Walter Raleigh*, which is not improbable, ſince this was part of his eſtate, which he ſold to the earl of Cork. Fairs are held here Aſcenſion-day, and 18 Oct. The collegiate church of Youghal is now united to the dioceſe of *Cloyne*, the biſhop of which is obliged to keep 2 curates to perform divine ſervice there: it is now more properly a pariſh church; and ſaid to be one of the largeſt pariſh churches in Ireland. It is a very antient ſtructure, built in the Gothic taſte, the nave is 135 feet long, and 66 broad, adorned with 6 Gothic arches at each ſide. The E. window of the chancel is very fine, in the Gothic ſtile; on the N. ſide of the church, ſtands a ſquare tower about 30 feet high; there are 2 ruined chapels on each ſide of the chancel, and another W. of the church: in theſe are ſeveral antient tombs and inſcriptions.

{ 27

Staconill alias Powerscourt R. C. Ch. at Cutterstown

1776 [illegible] working [illegible]
first [illegible] in Youghal

WOODFIELD, ſit. near *Birr*, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

WOODFORD, ſit. in bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, above 97 miles from Dublin; fairs held 12 and 13 May, 2 and 3 Oct.

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WOOD-LAWN, ſit. in co. Galway, prov. Connaught, about 81 miles from Dublin.

WOOLSTOCK-CASTLE, ſit. near Athy, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter; it was built by *Richard St. Michael* lord of *Rheban*, as an appendage to the palatinate of *Dunamase*, granted to the earl of *Pembroke*. About the year 1424, *Thomas* the 7th earl of *Kildare*, then lord *Offaly*, married *Dorothea*, daughter of *Anthony More* of *Leix*, and with her obtained the manors of *Rheban* and *Woodſtock*, and in them erected a court-baron and court-leet, which are ſtill held.

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YELLOW-RIVER, ſit. in bar. Warrenſtown, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

YOUGHAL, ſit. in co. Cork, prov. Munſter, 105 miles S. W. of *Dublin*, 20 miles N. E. of *Cork*, and 32 S. W. of *Waterford*, it is a borough, market, fair and poſt town, pretty large, and ſit. under a high hill, cloſe to the water's edge, on the river *Black-water*, near the mouth of the bay. It is governed by a mayor and other magiſtrates, being an antient corporation; the original inhabitants were a colony from Briſtol, who ſtill retain much of the old Engliſh dialect. This place had formerly more trade than at preſent; it has a barrack, and returns 2 members to parliament; patron, the earl of *Shannon*. Lat. 51 : 50 N. lon. 7 : 50 W. Here is a manufacture of earthen ware, which is in a thriving ſtate; there is a *bar* at the entrance of the port which makes

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Part of the Diocese of Dublin

Aghold
Arklow chapel in ye town
Ballintemple chapel in the union of Arklow
Ballydonnel in the union of Newbridge
Baltinglass chapel in ye the town
Boystown no. chapel parish of Blackditches
Bray Parish Chapel in the town
Burgage Parish Chapel of Blk Ditches
Carnew Par. Ch. at Tomacork, a mile from town
Castlemacadam Par. Chapel at Newbridge
Delgany Par. Ch. at Kilquade.
Derrelossery
Donard a R.C. Ch. in village in union of Dunlaven
Donoughmore R.C. Ch. at Davidstown in Union of Do.
Drumkey in union of Wicklow
Dunboy 27 Ballymore Eustace.
Dunganstown Par. Ch. at Barrindarrig.
Dunlaven Par. Ch. in the town.
Ennorily 27 Arklow or Newbridge
Friendstown 27 Dunlaven or Ballymore Eustace.
Glanely In the union of Wicklow
Holywood a chapel in the union of Ballymore Eustace
Kilpoole In the Union of Wicklow
Kilahurler. 27 Arklow or Newbridge
Kilbride Do.
Kilpipe . . . Little Limerick (27)
Kilranelagh R.C. Ch. at Englishtown
Killigan R.C. Ch. in the union of Hacketstown
Liscoleman
Mullinacuffe
Newcastle in the Union of Kilquade
Rathdrum R.C. Union of Grenane
Rathmore in the Union of Blessington.
Rathsallagh in the union of Dunlaven
Stagonill alias Powerscourt R.C. Ch. at Cutleristown.

Stratford, upon Slaney. Union of ~~Wicklow~~ Baltinglass
Templemichael R.C. Union of Wicklow
Tipperkevin in the Union of Dunlaven
Tubber in the union of Dunlaven
Wicklow. Parish Chapel adjoining the town.
Lucan, a chapel in the union of Palmers-town
Leixlip a Chapel in the union of Maynooth.
Confey in the union of Maynooth.
Stacumney in the Union of Celbridge
Maynooth P. Chap. in the town.
Celbridge Parch. in the town
Straffan. Parch united to Celbridge
Castledillon in Celbridge Union
Donoughmore in Maynooth Union
Donocomper in Union of Celbridge
Simonstown Do.
Killadoon Do.
Taghdoe In the Union of Maynooth.
Kilteel
Kilbride } Blessington
Rathmore
Hilltown Union of Kilcullen
Kilberry Athy
Timolin } Chapel
Pt. of Graney
Belan
Rathtoole } Castledermot
Kinneagh
Killelan
Kilkea
Dunmanogue Levitstown a neat chapel
Moone
Grangenolvin
Castledermot
Narraghmore in Crookstown
Davidstown in Union of Do.
Fontstown Do.

Kildare

26 SE60

The R. C. Diocese of [illegible] from that of [illegible] Church and [illegible] Union and in the [illegible] County District of [illegible]

APPENDIX.

BRITISH MUSEUM

The R.C. Diocese of Cork is distinct from that of R.of. with which it is united in the Established Church and contains including the city of Cork (which has 3) 31 ecclesiastical divisions or unions and in the 28 Country Districts 58 Chapels

26 SE60

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TABLE of additional *Places* and *Remarks*, &c.

*Thus marked * have been already mentioned in the foregoing Work.*

A

ABLERIAGH, ſit. about 5 miles from *Caſtleblaney*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

AGHAREA *church*, ſit. about 5 miles from *Donough*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

AMIGAN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near 5 miles from *Adair*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

ARDMULLEN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 2 miles beyond *Clonard-bridge*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

ARGONNEL *caſtle*, (now in ruins) ſit. about 3 miles from *Caſtleſhane*, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter.

ATHCARNE *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near 4 miles from Kilmoon, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

AUGHADOWAY *church*, ſit. near 3 miles from *Garvagh*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

AUGHALEE *church*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4½ miles from *Lurgan*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter; near it are ſome flour-mills.

B

*BALBRIGGEN *(harbour.)* In making this harbour, and coming from the Northward by night, you muſt keep in 8 or 9 fathoms water, to keep clear of the *Carjoe*, a half-tide rock, which lies about a mile N.N.E.½E. from the pier. When you bring the pier to bear S. W. you may make bold for it: and as this harbour is all clear ground, and a ſoft ſand, a veſſel in a ſtorm from E. without anchor or cable, may venture to run herſelf aground within it. The tide flows here until 11 o'clock full and change.

BALFOUR-CASTLE, a ſeat near *Liſneſkea*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

BALLAGH-BUY *mountain*, ſit. 1½ mile beyond *Boyle*, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BALLI-GRIANAN, (i. e. the *Summertown)* now called Grenanſtown, a ſeat about 1½ mile from *Toomavara*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BALLYALENAN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 2 miles beyond *Rathkeale*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

BALLYCARTHY *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit about 1 mile beyond *Arbella*, and 6 miles beyond *Caſtle-iſland*, co. Kerry, prov. Munſter.

BALLYENGLAND *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near *Aſkeyton*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

BALLYGLASHIN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 2 miles beyond the village of Ballypatrick, in co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

BALLYLAGHAN *caſtle*, ſit. about 6 miles beyond

yond *Swineford*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

BALLYNABOLA *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 3 miles from *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt.

BANAGH *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. on the ſide of the river Ban, about 4 miles from *Banbridge*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

BLACK-BANK *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near 2 miles beyond *Newtownhamilton*, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

BLACKHALL *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles beyond *Old Kilcullen*, co. Kildare, prov Leinſt.

BLANE-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. at the foot of a high hill near Toomavara, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

BOMBO-HALL, a ſmall village ſit. beyond *Timolin*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter.

BROGHILL *caſtle*, ſit. 1 mile beyond *Frankfort*, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

BURROS *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 5 miles beyond *Urlingford*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

C

CAPPOGE *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near *Dunſink*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

CARRICKAFOIL *caſtle*, (in ruins) the antient manſion of *O'Connor Kerry* : ſit. near Ballylongford, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. It was once a place of great ſtrength and importance.

CARRICKLEE, a ſeat near the S. ſide of the river Fin, about 1½ mile beyond *Lifford*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CARRIGANEURA *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 2 miles beyond *Mitchelſtown*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARRIGNACONNY *caſtle*, ſit. by the river *Blackwater*, about 1 mile from *Caſtletown-roach*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

CARTRON *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. on the banks of Cronaugh river, 2½ miles from *Athlone*, co. Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-BANGAN, (in ruins) ſit. on the ſide of a hill about 3 miles from *Knocktopher*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

CASTLE-GARDEN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles from *Gowran*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſt.

CASTLE-MAC-GARRET, (uſually called *Magarſet*,) a handſome ſeat, 1½ mile beyond *Ballindaggin*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught.

CASTLE-SAUNDERSON, a ſeat near *Wattle-bridge*, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter ; oppoſite to it on the very edge of the river *Fin*, are the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids.

CASTLE-TROY, (ruins) ſit. by the river Shannon, about 5 miles from *O'Brien's-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CAUSWAYSTOWN *caſtle*, ſit. about 8 miles from *Trim*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CLARE-CASTLE, a handſome ſeat near the river Cuſhen, about 10 miles from *Newry*, prov. Ulſter.

CLINTONSTOWN *caſtle*, ſit. about 1½ mile from *Dunleer*, on the N. bank of the river *Dee*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

CLOGHAN-CASTLE, ſit. about 8 miles from *Tuam*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

CLOGHANEELY *church*, ſit. 3½ miles from *Dunfanaghy*, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

CLONENAGH *church*, ſit. 5 miles beyond *Maryborough*, Queen's co. prov. Leinſter.

CLONMORE *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 2½ miles beyond *Hacketſtown*, co. Carlow, prov. Leinſter.

CONFY *caſtle*, ſit. near *Leixlip*, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter ; it is in ruins, and ſo is *Confy-church* contiguous to it.

CONNOR-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. on the bank of the river Moy, about 3 miles beyond *Ballina*, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught ; it commanded a fine view of *Killala-bay*.

CONNOUGH *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near *Tallow*, co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

COOL-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. on the banks of the river *Broſna*, about 5 miles beyond *Ballycumber*, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

CRUMPS-CASTLE, ſit. within ½ a mile of *Fethard*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

CURRAGHA *church*, (in ruins) ſit. about 3 miles from *Grenouge*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

CURVAGH *church*, (in ruins) ſit. on the edge of Lough Allen, 3 miles from *Ballintra*, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

D

DERRY-CASTLE, ſit. about 8 miles from *Nenagh*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DERRYLIAGH *caſtle*, ſit. near *Newport*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

DERRYLORN *church*, ſit. about 8 miles from *Dungannon*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

DONAGHMORE *church*, (in ruins) ſit. within 1 mile of *Navan*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter ; in the church-yard ſtands a tower about 70 feet high and 12 in diameter, the door of which is 10 feet from the ground.

DROUGHLONE, a ſmall *lake* ſit. about 3 miles from *King's-court*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMCUMET, ſit. near *Dungiven*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

DRUMMARA *church*, ſit. about 3 miles from *Dromore*, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DUNALY *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about ½ a mile from *Silver-mines*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

DUNDRUM *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. a little beyond *Churchtown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

*DUNLEARY *(harbour.)* The harbour of Dunleary is formed with a new pier, it lies S. W. by W. from the light-houſe of Howth, and S. by W. ½ W. from the light-houſe on the piles, diſtance 1 league. In making for the harbour, you muſt take care not to go too

far

far to the Weſtward, to avoid the *Chickens*, rocks which are covered at ½ flood; they bear from the end of the pier, N.W. by W. one-eighth of a mile. This harbour affords good ſhelter from all winds but Northerly.

DUNNYMAYNE *church*, ſit. near 5 miles from the *Mill of Louth*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter.

E

EMYSCORE-GLEN, ſit. near *Stramore-inn*, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

ERRY-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. a little beyond *Clara*, in King's co. prov. Leinſter.

EVE-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. within one mile of *Callen*, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

F

FINLOY *church*, ſit. about 3 miles from *Rathſharkan*, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

FIRMAR *church*, (in ruins) ſit. near *Slane*, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

FLEET-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. on a ſmall *peninſula*, commanding the entrance into *Lough-Larne*, in co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

FORGNEY *church*, ſit. 2½ miles beyond *Moyſore*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

G

GARY-CASTLE, (in ruins) ſit. near *Athlone*, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

GARRYLOUGH *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 5 miles beyond *Olart*, in co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

GRAANEBUIE *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 2 miles beyond *Adair*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

GRANGE *church*, (in ruins) ſit. near 5 miles from *Strabane*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

H

HAGGARDSTOWN *caſtle*, ſit. about 4 miles from *Caſtlebellingham*, co. Louth, prov. Leinſter; 'tis now in ruins.

I

IRISHTOWN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 1 mile beyond *Palmerſtown*, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſt.

K

KILBARRY *church*, (in ruins) ſit. about ½ a mile beyond *Dunmanway*, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

KILCOLGAN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles from Ballycumber, King's co. prov. Leinſter.

KILDALLEN *church*, ſit. about 3 miles from *Killeſandra*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILKEA-CASTLE, ſit. on the river Greece, in bar. Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. Leinſter. This caſtle was built about 1420 by John the 6th. earl of Kildare, but repaired and enlarged by Gerald the 11th. earl in 1573, as appears by inſcription on the chimney piece in the dining room. On a ſtone near the large gateway is a curious ſculpture, repreſenting two perſons wreſtling, the one with the head of a fox, and the other of an ape: near them is another figure with the head of a dog. This ſculpture ſeems to allude to the union of Gerald the 5th. earl, with Patrick Fox and Walter Fitzgerald, in the government of the co.'s Cork, Limerick and Kerry, in 1400. In 1513 Gerald the 8th. earl of Kildare, was ſhot near this caſtle as he was watering his horſe at the river, by one of the *O'Mores* of Leix, and died of the wound at Kildare on the 16th Oct. in that year.

KILLEGLAND *church*, (in ruins) ſit. about 2½ miles from Grenogue, co. Meath, prov. Leinſt.

KILMACURREL *church*, (in ruins) ſit. about 7 miles from *Largay*, co. Cavan, prov. Ulſter.

KILTEEVAGH *church*, ſit. about 4 miles from Ballybofey, co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

KIRKARD, *ruins* ſit. between Strandhouſe-inn, and Eſky-bridge, co. Sligo, prov. Conn.

KNOCKALTON *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. within 2 miles of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

KNOCKANE *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near *Toomavara*, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

L

LEMANAGH *caſtle*, ſit. about 3 miles from Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

LEMANAGHAN *church*, (in ruins) ſit. near 3 miles from Ballycumber, King's co. prov. Leinſt.

LISMULLIN *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles from Killynaule, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

M

MAGARSET, ſee *Caſtle-mac-garret*.

MAGHERALLY *church*, ſit. about 2 miles from Banbridge, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

MASHANGLASS *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. on a hill, within 2½ miles of Macroomp, co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

MODESHEL *church*, (in ruins) ſit. within 4 miles of Callen, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinſter.

MORINSTOWN *church*, ſit. 2 miles beyond Racondra, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

MOYCASHILL *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about a mile beyond Kilbeggan-bridge, co. Weſtmeath, prov. Leinſter.

Moylagh *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about ½ a mile from *Newtownbellew*, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Muckamore *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. within a few miles of Lough Neagh, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Mullibrack *church*, ſit. 1½ mile from Market-hill, co. Armagh, prov. Ulſter.

Mullinhone *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near the village of Killaghy, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſt.

Myterstown *tower*, ſit. about 4 miles from New-inn, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

N

Naul-castle, this old building is boldly ſit. over a romantic glen, through which a ſmall ſtream winds its courſe, and divides the co.'s Dublin and Meath, in prov. Leinſter; at a ſmall diſtance lower down a fine water-fall is formed, called the *Roches*.

Newtown-abbey, ſituate near Trim, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter.

Nie-castle, (in ruins) ſit. 3 miles from Nenagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

O

O'Cane's-castle, (in ruins) ſit. 1½ mile beyond Clady, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulſter.

P

Port-castle, (in ruins) ſit. 2 miles from Carrick, in co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught.

Purt *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 1 mile beyond Abbeyfeal, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter.

R

Rathanvegue *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 4 miles beyond Roſcrea, co. Tipperary, prov. Munſter.

Rathgowrey *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. 1 mile beyond *Fookſmill*, co. Wexford, prov. Leinſter.

Rathruddy *caſtle*, ſituate 1 mile from Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught.

Reek-patrick *church*, ſit. near 3 miles from Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

Rhinrow-castle, (in ruins) ſit. 3½ miles beyond *O'Brien's-bridge*, co. Clare, prov. Munſt.

Roebuck *caſtle*, ſit. about 3 miles S. E. of Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; it was built at a very remote period and ſtrongly fortified. About 1534 it was the reſidence of lord *Tremleſtown*, then chancellor of Ireland; it was occupied by king *James* IId. and the duke of *Berwick*, when they had their camp in its neighbourhood. The preſent lord Tremleſtown repaired it a few years ago, and intended it for his country reſidence. There is a remarkable tree adjoining the caſtle which grew out of an old wall, and has carried in its trunk a large ſtone, which is now to be ſeen, upwards of 4 feet from the ground.

Rosheen-abbey, (in ruins) ſit. within ½ a mile of *Ballylongford*, co. Limerick, prov. Munſt.

Roslingan *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. near Donegal-bay, in co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

Roughan *caſtle*, (in ruins) ſit. about 1 mile from *Coal-iſland*, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulſter.

S

Skirry *church*, (in ruins) ſit. on the ſummit of a hill, about 2 miles beyond Broughſhane, co. Antrim, prov. Ulſter.

Snowton-castle, (in ruins) ſit. a little beyond *Naul*, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter.

Soldierstown *church*, ſit. about 1 mile beyond Moira, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

T

Temple-patrick *church*, (in ruins) ſituate within a mile of Donaghadee, co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

Trevet-church, ſit. about 3 miles beyond Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinſter. It is an antient building. An Engliſh colony was once ſettled at this place.

Trough-castle, (in ruins) ſit. above 4 miles from Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. Munſter. Near it is *Trough-church*, alſo in ruins.

A P P E N D I X.

ANTIENT States and [illegible]

26 SE60

AUTERII, a people [illegible] mentioned by Ptolemy, [illegible] have inhabited parts of the co. [illegible] and Roscommon, prov. Connaught.

BREGE, see [illegible]

CARLENI, see Galen.

CANGANII, see Gangani, a people [illegible] inhabited the Western parts of [illegible] Munster.

CAUCI, an antient people [illegible] according to [illegible] Camden [illegible] the Northern part of the co. Wicklow [illegible] the banks of the river Liffey [illegible] prov. Leinster, the chief [illegible] nominated [illegible]

CORIONDII, a people supposed to have been the antient inhabitants of the [illegible] Wexford, prov. Leinster. [illegible] were the O'Morrys [illegible] Morrys. In the [illegible] M'Morroghs, [illegible] ster, and to them the [illegible] their full establishment [illegible]

DARNII, an antient people [illegible] co. [illegible] tient par [illegible]

R.C. Diocese of Cork.

Ballincollig	two chapels	
Ovens	two	
Kilmurry	three	
Iveleary	two	
Kilmichael	three	
Dunmanway	three	
Drimoleague & Drinagh	two	
Caharagh	two	
Bantry	three	a Free School for boys & girls.
Munsteravarra	two	
East Skull	two	
West Skull	two	
Bandon	two	Presentation Nunnery School for Poor girls & a free school for boys
Desert	one	
Maragh	two	
Innishannon	two	
Kilbrittain	one	
Kinsale	two	Carmelite Friary Chapel
Courseys Country	two	
Clountade	two	
Ballimartle	one	
Ballinhassig	two	
Douglat	two	
Carrigaline	two	
Traeton	two	
Glanmire	three	
Glauntane or little Island	two	
Watergrass Hill	two	

City Parishes 1 North Parish North Chapel, one building in King St. a small ch. at Clogheen & Dominican Fri

2 S.S. Peter & Paul

3 South Parish.

APPENDIX.

No. 2.

Antient *Septs* and *Colonies* inhabiting different diſtricts of *Ireland* in the early Ages.

BRITISH MUSEUM

AUTERII, a people of antient Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy, and ſuppoſed to have inhabited parts of the co.'s Galway, Mayo and Roſcommon, prov. Connaught.

BOLGÆ, ſee *Fir Bolgæ*.

CAELANI, ſee *Galeni*.

CANGANII, (or *Ganganii*) a people who inhabited the Weſtern parts of co. Clare, prov. Munſter.

CAUCII, an antient people of Ireland, who according to Rich. Cirenceſt. inhabited the Northern parts of the co. Wicklow, and alſo the banks of the river Liffey, in co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter; the chiefs of whom were denominated *Hy Breghnan* or *O'Brenan*.

CORIONDII, a people ſuppoſed to have been the antient inhabitants of the preſent co. of Wexford, prov. Leinſter; whoſe antient chiefs were the *O'Moroghs*, and in latter ages *Mac Morroghs*. In the Iriſh hiſtory we find the M'Morroghs, frequently ſtiled kings of Leinſter; and to them the Engliſh are indebted for their firſt eſtabliſhment in this country.

DAMNII, antient inhabitants of the preſent co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

DAMNONII, a people who inhabited the antient bar. of *Moriſk*, co. Mayo, prov. Conn.

DARNII, the antient inhabitants of the co. Derry, prov. Ulſter, they are mentioned by Ptolemy.

DEASSII, a people who in antient times inhabited a diſtrict in the S. part of the co. Meath, prov. Leinſter, the chiefs of which were called *Maghean*, and afterwards corruptly written *Ængus*. A chief of this diſtrict about the year 278, having rebelled againſt *Cormac M'Art* king of Meath, entered the royal palace of Taragh, and ſlew Kellach, the king's ſon; whereupon Cormac raiſed an army, ſuppreſſed the rebellion, and drove Ængus out of Meath, who with ſeveral of the Deaſſii ſettled in the co. Waterford, prov. Munſter: in which co. there is a barony called after them to this day.

DERGTENII, inhabitants antiently of the Southern coaſts of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

EBLANII, the antient inhabitants of co. Dublin, prov. Leinſter, who formerly reſided near Dublin-bay.

ERDINII, a people formerly inhabiting the Southern parts of co. Donegal and co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulſter.

FIRCRABII, antient inhabitants of the co. Monaghan, prov. Ulſter, the chiefs of which were the M'Mahons.

FOMHO-

FOMHORAIC, a people mentioned in the antient Iriſh poems and ſaid to have infeſted the Southern coaſts of Ireland, whilſt it was in poſſeſſion of the *Nemethæ*. They appear to have been the Punic traders, who firſt arrived on the coaſts of the Britiſh Iſles, about 500 years before the Chriſtian æra; and during their voyages frequently made to Britain, (where they diſcovered the valuable tin mines of Cornwall.) It is concluded thoſe antient navigators occaſionally viſited the coaſt of Ireland, and traded with its natives for ſkins and ſuch other commodities as the country then produced: and that they obtained their appellation from the word *Femorhaiec*, which ſignifies ſea-men.

FOMORII, ſee *Fomhoraic*.

GALENI, (or *Caelani)* antient inhabitants of part of co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, the chiefs of which were the *O'Tools*.

GANGANII, ſee *Canganii*.

HEBERII, antient inhabitants of the co. Kerry and part of co. Clare, prov. Munſter. The poets have fabled that this part of the iſland was peopled by *Heber*, who was the ſon of *Mileſius* and the elder brother of *Heremon*.

HERMONII, a people who inhabited the preſent prov. of Leinſter: they are aſſerted to have deſcended from *Heremon*, a ſon of *Mileſius* the Spaniard.

IBERI, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. coaſts of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. There were other *Iberi* mentioned by the Iriſh writers who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in the co. Derry, between Lough Foyle and the river Ban, prov. Ulſter.

IBERNII, ſee *Uternii*.

LUCANII, called by Ptolemy *Luceni*: they are mentioned by Rich. Cirenc. and placed by him in co. Kerry, near Dingle; they appear to have been the *Lugadii* of the Iriſh writers, which in a general ſenſe comprehended all the inhabitants of the Southern coaſts, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the river Shannon, tho' ſometimes confined to thoſe of the co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

LUGADII, ſee *Lucanii*.

MENAPII, a people who inhabited that part of the preſent co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, which lies between the mountains and the ſea.

MOMONII, the antient inhabitants of the preſent prov. of Munſter.

NEMETHÆ, the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland, according to the moſt antient poems and hiſtories.

PARTHOLANI, the antient inhabitants of Ireland, mentioned by the bards, and ſaid to have been colonies prior to the arrival of the Bolgæ; but all knowledge of theſe people is loſt, as well as that of the *Nemethæ*.

RHOBOGDII, (or *Robognii)* a people who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in part of the co.'s Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone, prov. Ulſt.

RUDRICII, the ſame as *Fircrabii*, which ſee.

VENICNII, the people who inhabited the country ſit. near the *Venicnium-cape*, mentioned by Ptolemy: comprehending the Weſtern coaſt of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

VODII, antient inhabitants of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

VOLUNTII, an antient people who reſided in part of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

UTERNII, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. parts of the co. Kerry, and the Weſtern parts of co. Cork, prov. Munſter; they appear to have been the ſame as the *Ibernii* of Richard of Cirenceſter.

APPENDIX

No. 3.

A Table of [illegible] between the several Ports of [illegible] George's Channel, and those of Ireland.

[illegible]	Cape Clear	[illegible]
	Kinsale	[illegible]
	Cork	[illegible]
	Youghal	[illegible]
	Waterford	[illegible]
	Black Rock	[illegible]
	Dublin	[illegible]
	Cape Clear	[illegible]
	Kinsale	[illegible]
	Cork	[illegible]
	Youghal	[illegible]
	Waterford	[illegible]
	Black Rock	[illegible]
	Wexford	[illegible]
	Wicklow	[illegible]
	Dublin	[illegible]
	To Dublin	[illegible]
	Dundalk	[illegible]
	Drogheda	[illegible]
	To Dublin	[illegible]
	Dundalk	[illegible]
	Strangford Bay	[illegible]

A Table of the [illegible]

From Cape Clear to [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
From Kinsale to Cork	[illegible]
From Cork to Youghal	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
From Youghal to [illegible]	[illegible]
From Waterford to [illegible]	[illegible]
From [illegible] to Wexford	[illegible]
From Wexford to Wicklow	[illegible]
From Wicklow to Dublin	[illegible]

APPENDIX

FOMHORAIC, a people mentioned in the antient Iriſh poems and ſaid to have infeſted the Southern coaſts of Ireland, whilſt it was in poſſeſſion of the *Nemethæ*. They appear to have been the Punic traders, who firſt arrived on the coaſts of the Britiſh Iſles, about 500 years before the Chriſtian æra; and during their voyages frequently made to Britain, (where they diſcovered the valuable tin mines of Cornwall.) It is concluded thoſe antient navigators occaſionally viſited the coaſt of Ireland, and traded with its natives for ſkins and ſuch other commodities as the country then produced: and that they obtained their appellation from the word *Fomorhaice*, which ſignifies ſea-men.

FOMORII, ſee *Fomhoraic*.

GALENI, (or *Cualani*) antient inhabitants of part of co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, the chiefs of which were the *O'Tools*.

GANGANII, ſee *Cangani*.

HEBREII, antient inhabitants of the co. Kerry and part of co. Clare, prov. Munſter. The poets have fabled that this part of the iſland was peopled by *Heber*, who was the ſon of *Mileſius* and the elder brother of *Heremon*.

HERMONII, a people who inhabited the preſent prov. of Leinſter: they are aſſerted to have deſcended from *Heremon*, a ſon of *Mileſius* the Spaniard.

IBERI, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. coaſts of co. Kerry, prov. Munſter. There were other *Iberi* mentioned by the Iriſh writers who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in the co. Derry, between Lough Foyle and the river Ban, prov. Ulſter.

IBERNII, ſee *Uternii*.

LUCANII, called by Ptolemy *Lucani*: they are mentioned by Rich. Cirenc. and placed by him in co. Kerry, near *Dingle*; they appear to have been the *Lugadii* of the Iriſh writers, which in a general ſenſe comprehended all the inhabitants of the Southern coaſts, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the river Shannon, tho' ſometimes confined to thoſe of the co. Waterford, prov. Munſter.

LUGADII, ſee *Lucanii*.

MENAPII, a people who inhabited that part of the preſent co. Wicklow, prov. Leinſter, which lies between the mountains and the ſea.

MOMONII, the antient inhabitants of the preſent prov. of Munſter.

NEMETHÆ, the aboriginal inhabitants of Ireland, according to the moſt antient poems and hiſtories.

PARTHOLANI, the antient inhabitants of Ireland, mentioned by the bards, and ſaid to have been colonies prior to the arrival of the Belgæ; but all knowledge of theſe people is loſt, as well as that of the *Nemethæ*.

RHOBOGDII, (or *Robogdii*) a people who inhabited the N. of Ireland, in part of the co's Antrim, Londonderry and Tyrone, prov. Ulſt.

RUDRICII, the ſame as *Venicnii*, which ſee.

VENICNII, the people who inhabited the country ſit. near the *Venicnium-prom.* mentioned by Ptolemy: comprehending the Weſtern coaſt of co. Donegal, prov. Ulſter.

VODII, antient inhabitants of co. Cork, prov. Munſter.

VOLUNTII, an antient people who reſided in part of the co. Down, prov. Ulſter.

UTERNII, a people mentioned by Ptolemy, who inhabited the S. parts of the co. Kerry, and the Weſtern parts of co. Cork, prov. Munſter; they appear to have been the ſame as the *Iberni* of Richard of Cirenceſter.

APPENDIX.

No. 3.

A Table of Diſtances between the ſeveral Ports of Great-Britain, on St. George's Channel, and thoſe of Ireland.

		Leagues
Fr. Land's-end, to	Cape Clear	53
	Kinſale	49
	Cork	50
	Youghal	48
	Waterford	51
	Black-Rock	50
	Dublin	89
from Lundy, to	Cape Clear	69
	Kinſale	53
	Cork	53
	Youghal	44
	Waterford	34
	Black-Rock	27
	Wexford	31
	Wicklow	41
	Dublin	53
Park-g	To Dublin	43
	Dundalk	52
	Drogheda	47
Liverp.	To Dublin	45
	Dundalk	49
	Strangford-bay	42

		Leagues
From Milford-haven, to	Cape Clear	65
	Kinſale	50
	Cork	49
	Youghal	40
	Waterford	30
	Black-Rock	20
	Wexford	23
	Wicklow	33
	Dublin	45
	Drogheda	52
	Dundalk	58
St. Davids-head, to	Cape Clear	66
	Kinſale	51
	Cork	45
	Youghal	37
	Waterford	26
	Black-Rock	16
	Wexford	18
	Wicklow	28
	Dublin	40

		Leagues
from Holyhead, to	Cape Clear	85
	Kinſale	69
	Cork	65
	Youghal	56
	Waterford	42
	Black-Rock	37
	Wexford	33
	Wicklow	19
	Dublin	20
	Drogheda	23
	Dundalk	27
	Strangford-bay	24
Mull of Galloway to	Fairhead	24
	Carrickfergus-bay	11
	Strangford-bay	9
	Dundalk	25
	Drogheda	27
	Dublin	33
	Wicklow	40
	Wexford	57
	Canſore point	60

No. 4.

A Table of the Diſtances between the ſeveral Ports on the Coaſt of Ireland.

		leag.
From Cape Clear to	Kinſale	16
	Cork	20
	Youghal	25
	Waterford	38
	Black-Rock	43
From Kinſale to Cork		4
From Cork to Youghal		9
————————-Waterford		20
————————-Black-Rock		30
From Youghal to Waterford		14
From Waterford to Canſore-point		10
From Canſore-point to Wexford		4
From Wexford to Wicklow		14
From Wicklow to Dublin		10

From Dublin to Canſore-point	28
————————- Drogheda	9
————————- Dundalk	16
————————- Strangford-bay	13
Strangford-bay to Carrickfergus-bay	9
Carrickfergus-bay to Fair-head	37
Fairhead to Colodagh-head	10
Colodagh-head to Lough Swilly	7
Lough Swilly to Sheep-haven	6
Sheep-haven to Tory-iſland	6
Tory-iſland to Iſles of Arran	9
Iſles of Arran to Raghlin-Iſle	8
Raghlin-Iſle to Donegal-bay	7
Donegal-bay to Sligo-bay	6

APPENDIX.

No. 5.

Circuit Roads of the Judges.

The aſſize Towns are printed in Italicks.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Waterford*
Carrick
Clonmell
Cork
Mill-Street
Caſtle Iſland
Tralee
Caſtle Iſland
Abbey Feale
Newcaſtle
Rathkeale
Adair
Limerick
Dublin

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Roſcommon*
Tulſk
Elphin
Carrick
Boyle
Sligo
Balliſadare
Coloony
Tobercorry
Banada
Kilmateague
Foxford
Caſtlebar
Balcarra
Newbrook
Holymount
Kilmain
Shrule
Cahirmorres
Galway
Gort
Cruſheen
Ennis
Gort
Loughrea
Kilconnel
Ahaſcragh
Mount Talbot
Roſcommon
Dublin

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

From Dublin to *Wicklow*
Arklow
Gorey
Caſtlebridge
Wexford
Roſs

From Dublin to *Kilkenny*
Leighlin-bridge
Carlow
*Athy**
Maryborough
Philipſtown
Dublin

*At *Naas* generally in the Spring, and at *Athy* in Summer.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT ULSTER.

From Dublin to *Drogheda*
Dundalk
Downpatrick
Saintfield
Carrickfergus
Belfaſt
Liſburn
Lurgan
Portadown
Rich-hill
Armagh
Tynan
Glaſlough
Monaghan
Caſtleſhane
Caſtleblaney
Peterborough
Mill of Louth
Ardee
Navan
Trim
Dublin

NORTH WEST CIRCUIT ULSTER.

From Dublin to Kilcock
Infield
Kinnegad
Mullingar
Ballinalack
Edgeworth'ſtown
Longford
Granard
Cavan
Newtownbutler
Maguire's-bridge
Enniſkillen
Trillick
Omagh
Newtownſtewart
Strabane
Liſford
Londonderry
Dublin

APPENDIX.

No. 6.

A TABLE of the *Firſt Fruits* of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in IRELAND, as taxed in the King's Books.

⁂ We have given the Names of the following Places, as they are written in the original Record, which has been accurately copied, and was ſome time ago printed in a Tract entitled "VALOR BENEFICIORUM ECCLESIASTICORUM IN HIBERNIA;" as they do not follow alphabetically, an Index to the Dioceſes is added at the end of the Table.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Dioeceſis ARMACHANA.

Extenta & Taxatio Dignitatum & Beneficiorum Spiritualium in Diœceſi prædictâ factâ per Georg. Miden, & Fran. Aungier *Commiſſionarios Regis* Jacobi *primi* 15*mo anno Regni.*

Archiepiſcopus Armach. *ita taxatur ultra omnia onera & repriſas.*

	l.	s.	d.
MANER. Termonfeighan	23	18	6
——Dromiſkin	14	1	6
——Kilmoone	5	0	0
——Eniſkeene	10	0	0
——Turlogh	0	0	0
——Donoghmore in Com. Dunen	10	0	0
——Ardtra	98	0	0
——Donoghmore in Com. Tyron	70	0	0
——Armachan.	140	0	0
Duo tertiæ Manerii de Nobber	5	0	0
R. impropriata de Athboy in Com. Miden	10	0	0
Caſtrum & Terræ de Canceſton	2	0	0
Priorat. St. Andreæ, vulgo le Black Abbey	0	0	0
Meſſuagium cum Gardino in Villa de Drogheda	2	0	0
Proficua Spiritual. Juriſdict. Archiepiſcopat.	10	0	0
In toto	400	0	0
(Archiepiſ. taxat. alibi, 30 Hen. VIII.	183	17	1½)
Decanatus Armach.	35	0	0
Archidiaconatus Armach.	2	0	0
Rectoria de Donoghmore	20	0	0
——Dromglaſs	6	0	0
——Clonfeakle	16	0	0
——Termonmagnorke	13	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Rectoria de Aghalow	20	0	0
——Carinteale	10	0	0
——Erylckerogh	10	0	0
——Killyſhell	5	0	0
——Ballynclogg	6	0	0
——Clomwennoe, *alias* Clonnoe	6	0	0
——Donoghenrie	8	0	0
——Arbooe	6	13	4
——Derrybrochiſhe, *alias* Kilnaman	13	0	0
——Tullaneſken	3	6	8
——Ardtragh	6	13	4
——Derrylowran	6	13	4
——Killdreſs	5	0	0
——Dyſertereagh	13	6	8
——Leſſan	5	0	0
——Diſerlhin	5	0	0
——Taulaght	3	6	8
——Ballyderry	3	6	8
——Mayheryſelta	3	6	8
——Ardmagh	25	0	0
——Creggan	18	0	0
——Levallyhegliſhe	13	6	8
——Dromcree	18	0	0
——Killmore	18	0	0
——Loghgilly	20	0	0
——Dercooſe	20	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rectoria de Tynan	20	0	0	Rectoria de Tawnatelee	20	0	0
———Kilclony	6	0	0	———Mullabracke	10	0	0
———Kilſleve	20	0	0	All Sterling			

Hæc Beneficia ſequentia in Com. Lud. *ita ab antiquo taxantur.*

R. de Bewly	6	2	1	V. de Monfeildſton	5	14	4½
V. de Termonfeakin	9	7	0	R. de Derver	4	19	9
V. de Donleire	4	2	0	V. de Dundalke	7	10	3½
V. de Donany	2	3	1	R. de Killincoule	5	11	9
R. de Monfieildſton	11	9	0	All Sterling.			
All Iriſh money.							

Taxatio de antiquo facta per Commiſſionarios Domini Regis Henrici VIII. *anno regni ſui* 30*mo*.

R. de Clonemore	22	13	4	———St. Katherinæ, ibid	4	13	4
R. de Rathe	5	4	1½	R. de Knockfergus	10	0	0
R. de Carrick	4	11	4	Cant. B. Mariæ de Athird	4	0	0
V. de Moylare	5	4	1	——Sanctæ Crucis, ibid	6	6	8
R. de Killyncoule	7	9	0	——Sti. Johannis, ibid	6	13	4
R. de Derver	6	14	0	——de Stabannon	5	6	8
V. de Athird	10	10	4	Preb. de Dunben al Kilkirley	1	6	8
———Dromcar	5	16	0	———Kene	0	0	0
———Dromyn	9	14	10	R. de Heyneſton	6	6	8
———Clonkin	1	7	2	V. de Carlingford	3	13	8
———Kyldymocke	1	1	1	Cant. B. Mariæ de Dundalke	5	6	8
———Stabanon	16	8	7	——S. Katherinæ, ibid	2	13	4
———Dromyſkin	11	9	2	——S. Trinitatis, ibid.	5	6	8
Cantuar. Sti. Georgii de Athird	4	6	8	All Iriſh.			

Diœceſis CLOCHORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio Dignitatum & Beneficiorum Spiritualium in Diœceſi prædictá facta 15*mo* Jacobi *primi*.

Epiſcopatus Clochorenſis *ita taxatur*.

In Comitatu Monaghan	140	0	0	V. de Aghaveighe	4	0	0
———Tyron.	18	0	0	R. & V. de Aghnilurgher	13	6	4
———Donegal	174	0	0	R. de Clogher	26	13	4
Abbatia Clochorenſis in Com. Tyron.	18	0	0	R. de Donerave	10	0	0
				R. de Kilſkerry	6	13	4
	350	0	0	R. de Dromore	8	0	0
				R. de Tedonnagh	20	0	0
Decanatus Clocher	2	0	0	V. de Raveckmalis, *alias* Monaghan	3	6	8
Archidiaconatus	35	0	0	R. de Tahellen	6	0	0
Cancellariatus	26	13	4	V. de Ergletrough	6	0	0
Præcentoriatus	13	6	8	V. de Donnagh	6	13	4
R. & V. de Dirreſaylan	13	6	8	R. de Mucknoe	8	0	0
———Enniſmacſaugh	20	0	0	V. de Dunnemayne	7	0	0
———Bohoge	6	0	0	V. de Aghenamullen	5	0	0
———Deveniſhe	13	6	8	V. de Carrickmaycroſs	4	0	0
———Mayherniecroſs	10	0	0	V. de Killeny	2	0	0
———Cleeniſhe	10	0	0	V. de Miſkane	1	6	0
———Mayhericulmoney	13	6	4	V. de Mayhericlonye	3	0	0
V. de Carne	6	13	4	R. de Killmore	4	0	0
V. de Roſſirhin	1	6	8	V. de Tollcarberd	3	0	0
R. & V. de Derrevroſke	1	6	8	V. de Drumſnates	0	15	0
V. de Drommelly	10	0	0	All Sterling.			

Diœceſis

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Episcopatus Miden. [illegible]

Archidiaconatus Miden. [illegible]

Decanatus de [illegible]

[illegible]

Decanatus de [illegible]

[illegible]

R. de Slane [illegible]

[illegible]

V. de Clonard [illegible]

[illegible]

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Rectoria de Tynan	20	0	0	Rectoria de Tawnatelee	20	0	0
———Kilelony	6	0	0	———Mullabracke	10	0	0
———Killevy	20	0	0	All Sterling			

Hæc Beneficia ſequentia in Com. Lud. ita ab antiquo taxantur.

R. de Bewly	6	2	1	V. de Monſfieldſton	3	14	4½
V. de Termonfeckin	9	9	6	R. de Derver	4	19	9
V. de Donleire	4	5	6	V. de Dundalke	3	10	10
V. de Donany	2	3	1	R. de Killincoole	5	14	9
R. de Monſfieldſton	11	9	0	All Sterling			
All Iriſh money							

Taxatio de antiquo facta per Commiſſionarios Domini Regis Henrici VIII. anno regni ſui 30mo.

R. de Clonmore	23	13	4	———St. Katherinæ, ibid	4	13	4
R. de Rathe	5	4	11	R. de Knockfergus	10	0	0
R. de Carrick	4	11	4	Cant. B. Mariæ de Athird	4	0	0
V. de Moylare	5	4	1	———Sanctæ Crucis, ibid	6	6	8
R. de Killyncoole	3	3	0	———Sti. Johannis, ibid	6	13	4
R. de Derver	6	14	0	———de Stabannon	5	6	8
V. de Athird	10	10	2	Fran. de Dunbin al Kilkirley	1	6	8
———Dromcar	3	16	9	———Kene	0	0	0
———Dromyn	9	12	10	R. de Heyneſton	5	16	8
———Clonkin	3	7	2	V. de Carlingford	3	13	8
———Kyldymocke	1	7	1	Cant. B. Mariæ de Dundalke	5	6	8
———Stabanon	16	8	7	———S. Katherinæ, ibid	4	13	4
———Dromyſkin	11	9	2	———S. Tomiaris, ibid.	5	6	8
Cantuar. Sti. Georgii de Athird	4	6	8	All Iriſh.			

Diœceſis CLOCHORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio Dignitatum & Beneficiorum Spiritualium in Diœceſi prædictâ factâ 15mo Jacobi primi.

Epiſcopatus Clochorenſis *ita taxatur.*

In Comitatu Monaghan	140	0	0	V. de Aghavelghe	2	0	0
———Tyron	18	0	0	R. & V. de Aghnilurgher	11	6	8
———Donegal	172	0	0	R. de Clogher	20	[illegible]	8
Abbatia Clochorenſis in Com. Tyron	18	0	0	R. de Donerane	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
				R. de Killkerry	[illegible]	13	4
	350	0	0	R. de Dromore	8	6	0
				R. de Tedenagh	20	0	0
Decanatus Clocher	2	0	0	V. de Raveehmali, *alias* Monaghan	3	6	8
Archidiaconatus	35	0	0	R. de Tehellen	8	0	0
Cancellariatus	26	13	4	V. de Errigleroogh	6	0	0
Præcentoriatus	13	6	8	V. de Donnagh	4	13	4
R. & V. de Dirreſkylan	13	6	8	R. de Mucknoe	8	0	0
———Ennismacſaugh	10	0	0	V. de Donnemayne	7	0	0
———Boboge	6	0	0	V. de Aghenamullen	5	0	0
———Devenſhe	13	6	8	V. de Carrickmacroſs	4	0	0
———Magheraſcroſs	10	0	0	V. de Killeny	2	0	0
———Cleeniſhe	20	0	0	V. de Miſkane	1	6	0
———Magheraculmoney	13	6	8	V. de Magheracloney	3	0	0
V. de Cavan	2	13	4	R. de Killmore	4	0	0
V. de Roſſorie	1	6	8	V. de Tollecarbed	4	0	0
R. & V. de Derrevroſke	1	6	8	V. de Drumſnatt	0	15	0
V. de Drummully	10	0	0	All Sterling			

Diœceſis

Diœceſis MIDENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio, 31 Hen. VIII. *facta & Taxata.*

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus Miden.	373	12	0½	R. de Killmone	13	9	1½
Archidiaconatus Miden.	100	0	0	V. de Stamollen	14	13	4
Decanatus de DULEEK.				V. de Kilkervan	3	7	0
				V. de Ardcath	6	16	3
R. de Admulghen	21	15	6	V. de Nany	5	0	0
V. de Ballmagarve	9	9	6	V. de Clonenalwoy	0	16	0
V. de Tymole	2	14	4	R. de Kentiſton	10	12	8
V. de Mora	5	2	0	V. de Ponte	6	13	4
V. de Lecknowe, *alias* Pierſtown Landy	0	17	0	R. de Ballygarte	8	3	10½
R. de Rathfeigh	12	7	0	R. de Payneſton	22	2	8

Decanatus de RATHTOUTH.

V. de Rathtouthe	3	17	8	V. de Rathbeghan	5	17	0
V. de Trevett	5	12	8	R. de Kilbrue	13	7	1½
V. de Donboyne	21	9	4				

Decanatus de SKRYNE.

Vicaria de Moyclare	4	3	7½	V. de Daneſton	3	10	0
—— Kilmore	1	13	7	—— Tabelagh *alias* Taberaght	5	0	0
—— Knockmarke	4	17	0	—— Killen	9	0	0
R. de Agher	6	17	8	R. de Raperſton	6	10	0
V. de Galtrym	13	5	4	V. de Kilmeſſan	3	17	0
—— Skryne	6	18	0	R. de Troubley	3	7	0
—— Athlomney	6	2	0	R. de Dunſany	4	9	8
—— Dowetiſton	2	13	4				

Decanatus de TRYM.

V. de Athboy	23	14	2½	R. de Leſcartan	9	6	0
V. de Killowan	6	0	9	V. de Rathmelean	5	12	0
V. de Laracor	6	0	9	R. de Rathmore	17	12	0

Decanatus de SLANE.

R. de Slane	24	6	0	R. de Kilbery	18	0	0
R. de Nobbir	29	5	8	R. de Stacallan	10	0	0
V. de Kilpatrick	5	17	1	R. de Gernonſton	14	8	6
R. de Drakeſton	10	10	8	R. de Killary	20	5	0
V. de Donamore	9	9	8	R. de Stokeſton	9	3	0
V. de Rathkenny	10	9	4	R. de Kowthe	6	2	6
R. de Drumconragh	21	15	11	R. de Dunmowe	7	18	4
V. de Syddan	8	11	0	V. de Killary	3	10	0

Decanatus de KELLYS.

R. de Moynaltie	18	0	0	V. de Moyaghir	8	0	0
R. de Newton	5	6	0	V. de Girlie	8	16	0
R. de Cruſton	3	4	10	R. de Kilſkir	17	15	0
V. de Donapatrick	7	16	0				

Decanatus de CLONARD.

V. de Clonard	12	18	5	R. de Rathwere	43	13	4
R. de Caſtlericard	6	0	0	V. de Rathwere	22	6	8
R. de Killagh.	4	19	8				

Decanatus de MOLINGAR.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
V. de Molingar	5	15	0	R. de Clonfadforan	4	0	2½
V. de Rathconnyll	2	16	11	R. de Kilbridepilate	0	14	0
R. de Killagh, *alias* Kilwellagh	13	1	8	V. de Porteſangan	2	8	8
R. de Lynn	1	19	8	R. de Molteſarnan	8	10	0
R. de Moleſkyr	0	10	10	V. de Delvyn	14	18	8
R. de Karryk	0	2	8	R. de Taghmone	6	18	0

Decanatus de FOURE.

V. de Faghly	5	13	0	V. de Loghcrewe	4	5	4
R. de Killaloe, *alias* Killallow	11	10	0	V. de Mayne	6	17	0
V. de Rathgarth	5	2	4	R. de Moylaghe	7	5	0
V. de Diamore	2	9	11	R. de Caſtlecorre	3	6	8

Decanatus de LOUGHSEUDIE.

R. de Loughſeudie	16	0	0	V. de Stahalmocke	2	3	4
R. de Dyſarde	5	4	5	R. de Kilbryde-beſtane	2	0	0
R. de Rathconnartie	13	15	0	R. de Newton in Fertullagh	2	3	4
V. de Rathregan	2	13	4	R. de Dyſertale	2	0	0
V. de Culmollen	10	0	0	V. de Ardnurcher, *alias* Ballynurcher	0	0	0
R. de Trym	65	6	8	R. de Amory	2	0	0
R. de Loghbracan	6	0	0				
R. de Clonegell	10	0	0				

All Iriſh Money.

Taxatio Quorundam Beneficiorum facta per Rev. in Chriſto Patrem Danielem Daren. *Epiſcopum & alios Commiſſionarios,* 28 Eliz. *& retornat. in Scaccarium eodem Anno.*

V. de Fyrcall	20	0	0	V. de Killadory	9	0	0
R. de Killadory	18	0	0	V. de Kilcloneferte	7	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis DUNENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio &c. *facta* 15 Jac: I.

Epiſcopatus Dunenſis	25	0	0	Præb. S. Andreæ	26	6	4
Decanatus Dunenſis	13	6	8	Præb. de Talbaſtown	8	0	0
Archidiaconatus	8	0	0	Prœb. de Dunſporte	2	0	0
Cancellariatus	10	0	0	V. de Bally	4	0	0
Præcentoriatus	2	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœceſis CONNORENSIS.

Taxatio facta fuit per eoſdem Commiſſionarios.

Epiſcopatus Connorenſis	25	0	0	V. de Loughgule	2	0	0
Decanatus	1	0	0	——Skerries	2	0	0
Archidiaconatus	30	0	0	——Temaghcremay	1	0	0
Præcentoriatus	30	0	0	——Shankill	5	0	0
Cancellariatus	20	0	0	——Templepatrick	1	0	0
Theſaurariatus	13	6	8	R. de Laide	10	0	0
Præb. de Connor	12	0	0	——Culraine	26	0	0
Præb. de Magherſherkan	8	0	0	——Carrickfergus	8	0	0
Præb. de Kellnaige	20	0	0	V. de Inſula	5	0	0
Præb de Carnecaſtle	13	6	8	——Ballenalmagh	1	0	0
V. de Mylton	2	0	0	——Coole	1	0	0
——Culfertrin	2	0	0	——Dumeene	0	4	0
——Singington	1	0	0	——Drumale	0	4	0
——Romoan	2	0	0	——Glinus	1	6	8

R. de Ballemartin

R. de Elalemartin	2	10	0
V. de Ballwater	2	10	0
——Cramwell	2	0	0
——Donnemaught	0	10	0
——Gortfaule	1	6	0
——Ballemania	0	10	0
——Balleroberte	0	10	0
——Dawagh	0	10	0
——Carnegrame	0	10	0
——Raughlins	1	6	8
——Silſwodden	1	10	0
——Ballinderry	1	0	0
——Maghrenegall	1	0	0
——Maghreneme ſke	0	10	0
——Camlin	0	10	0
——Annaghgaldanagh	1	10	0
——Lanaway	3	0	0
——Clonarine	0	6	8
——Deſert	0	6	8
——Lambegg	1	10	0
R. de Emgall	0	6	8
V. de Carnemew	1	0	0
——Kilmakenett	0	6	8
——Killagh, *alias* Kiloe	3	0	0
Capella de Mylocke	0	7	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis DERENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio &c. *facta* 15 Jac. I.

Epiſcopatus Derenſis tem in Temporalibus, quam in Spritualibus taxatus ad	250	0	0
Decanatus Derenſis	50	0	0
R. de Drumchoze	8	0	0
———Ballydaigh	8	0	0
———Aghlowe	8	0	0
———Tawlaghtard	10	0	0
———Tawlaghfinlegan	13	6	8
———Boyvevie	13	6	8
———Banaghcarr	8	0	0
———Connubarr	20	0	0
(Archidiaconatus de Dunboe	20	0	0)
R. de Killoyne	2	0	0
R. de Agherdowy	18	0	0
———Diſertoghill	10	0	0
———Argill	10	0	0
———Mayheray	10	0	0
———Ballyneſcreene	5	0	0
———Tollaghacreely	10	0	0
———Killcrenaghan	3	0	0
———Diſertmartin	6	0	0
V. de Killreogh	1	10	0
R. de Camus & Macoſkin	13	6	8
R. de Killelaghey	3	6	8
R. de Termonanny	3	0	0
R. de Ballineſculline	6	13	4
R. ſive V. de Fathyn	13	6	8
R. de Clonemanye	12	0	0
R. de Donaghclantey	10	0	0
R. & V. de Clonkay	13	6	8
———Cooledogh	10	0	0
———Movaileare	20	0	0
R. de Diſerteyney	5	0	0
R. & V. de Donaghmore	20	0	0
———Clonley	20	0	0
R. de Drumraght	10	0	0
———Lambſeyll	10	0	0
———Bodoney	10	0	0
———Cappagh	13	6	8
———Teraghamingan	6	0	0
———Ardſtragh	30	0	0
———Urney	13	6	8
———Donaheedy	20	0	0
———Legh Patrick	16	0	0
———Camus in Com. Tyron	3	6	8

All Sterling.

Diœceſis RAPOTENSIS.

Taxatio Dioeceſis Rapotenſis *&c. facta* 15 Jacobi I.

Epiſcopatus Rapot.	200	0	0
Decanatus Rapot	30	0	0
R. & V. de Tabohine	33	0	0
———Raghniohie	18	0	0
———Aghniſhe	10	0	0
———Conceall	16	0	0
———Killmacrean	6	6	0
———Tullaſerne	10	0	0
———Moyvagh	5	0	0
———Clondevodogge	20	0	0
Præb. de Claudecolcath	13	13	0
———Inver, *alias* Invernayle	10	0	0
———Killemerd	6	0	0
R. & V. de Tullaghbigla	10	0	0
———Ragmunterdoyne	4	0	0
———Eniſgnile	15	0	0
———Aghaninſhon	6	0	0
———Gartan	3	0	0
———Killaughty	6	0	0
———Keaelbegg	13	6	0
———Kilkaragh	5	0	0
———Glencollumkill	4	0	0
———Templecrone	4	0	0
V. de Dromhanee	20	0	0
Eccleſia Killibarrin	1	10	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis KILMORENSIS.

Taxatio Epiſcopatus Kilmorenſis *&c. facta* 15 Jacobi I.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d
Terræ in Com. Cavan	65	0	0	V. de Kildallon	5	0	0
———Fermanagh	5	0	0	———Kilſhandra	15	0	0
———Leytrim	20	0	0	———Drunge & Terra	15	0	0
———Longford	8	10	0	———Killiſherdimin	10	0	0
———Roſcommon	1	0	0	R. & V. de Dengoone	16	0	0
———Weſtmidd.	0	10	0	V. de Tauragh	4	0	0
				———Moybolge	4	0	0
Summa totalis Kilm. & Ard.	100	0	0	———Mally and Balliclauphilip, *alias* Templecally	10	0	0
Decanatus Kilmor. conſiſtens de				———Dim	4	0	0
R. de Keydie, valoris	6	0	0	———Anaghgelue	6	0	0
V. de Kilmore, valoris	8	0	0	———Kildomfertan	8	0	0
V. de Ballyntemple, valoris	6	0	0	———Killeenagh	3	6	8
				———Killaſſer	6	13	0
Extenditur in toto ad	20	0	0	———Kinawley	10	0	0
				R. de Kilcann	4	0	0
V. de Urney taxatur ad	6	0	0	R. de Knochtyde	2	1	4
R. & V. de Hanaa, *alias* Belturbet	30	0	0	V. de Turgan	4	0	0
V. de Drumlaghan, *alias* Bolgan	8	0	0	R. de Caſtleraghen	2	1	4
R. & V. Caſleterra	20	0	0	V. de Templepurt	13	6	8

All Sterling.

Diœceſis ARDACHANENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta ſuit 28*mo*. Fliz.

Epiſcopatus Ardach.	11	0	0	V. de Clonedarrell	1	0	0
Decanatus ibid.	14	0	0	———Killoe	3	0	0
Archidiaconatus ibid.	2	0	0	———Killeſs	2	0	0
V. de Granarde	14	0	0	———Moydowe	2	0	0
———Strode	14	0	0	———Killacomveck	2	0	0
———Rouſe	4	0	0	———Aghrye	1	0	0
———Clonebronie	4	0	0	———Rathreaghe	1	0	0
———Templemichell	4	0	0	———Kilglaſs	2	0	0
———Clonegothe	4	0	0	———Teſſyne	3	0	0
———Ballycormake	4	0	0				

All Sterling.

In Diœc. Kilmore, *ex Lib. Viſit. in Bibliotheca* Trin. Col. Dub.

(V. de Urny	6	0	0)	In Diœc. Ardach.			
R. de Moybologe, *alias* Killinker	10	0	0	Kilbrome	2	0	0
V. de Dromlane	8	0	0	Aghery	1	0	0

All Iriſh.

Diœceſis DROMORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 15*mo*. Jacobi I.

Epiſcopatus Dromorenſis in temporalibus unacum Rectoria de Kilbrone, quæ extenditur ad 40*s*. ſterl. & Rect. de Maghedrale, quæ valet 40*s*. ſterl. & Mene decimæ de Knockaguerrin quæ valet *per annum* 20*s*. ſterl. Extenditur ad 50 0 0

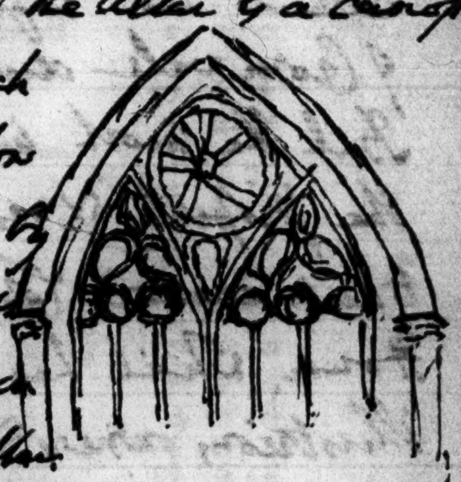
Decanatus Dromor. conſiſtens de Rect. & Vic. de Aghaderrick val. 4*l*. ſterl. & de R. & V. de St. Patrike, val. 4*l*. ſterl. & de R. & V. de Dromballyrome, val. 3*l*. 10*s*. & de R. & V. de Tullaliſh, val. 2*l*. 10*s*. & de tribus Luminaries, quæ val. 40*s*. ſterl. & ſic valet in toto 16 0 0

Archidiaconatus Dromor. unacum R. & V. de Donaclona, val. 3*l*. 10*s*. ſterl. R. & V. de Seagoe, val. 4*l*. R. & V. de Magherawley, val. 50*s*. ſterl. Extenditur in toto ad 10 0 0

Cantariaratus

The Antiquities of Youghal now remaining may be comprized under the heads of Ecclesiastical, ~~civil and~~ military & domestic.

Of the Ecclesiastical some notice has already been taken; the Church & Church yard are perhaps the finest in the south of Ireland, the latter is unusually spacious & well kept, with numerous forest trees and a rising ground which renders it the venerable ruins a Conspicuous as well as a picturesque objects: The Church consists of a nave & chancel, the ~~latt~~ former divided by a series of 6 pointed arches on each side into 3 lateral aisles, on Each side the nave is a Chapel, that on the S. side now called the Cork or Burlington aisles, contains the monuments to the Cork family; that on the N. side serves as a vestry room and contains two monuments, the earliest of which is to one of the ancient family of Uniacke of the town of Youghal ornamented with a Croix fleurie and bearing the date of 1557. The Chancel walls remain entire, altho the roof and pavement has been long removed and is in other respects tolerably perfect. The Great East window (b) consists of 7 lights and is a gorgeous specimen of the 15th century, the following will give you some idea of it. On the North side of the Altar is a canopied niche richly ornamented & over it the inscription in Church Text "Hic Jacet Thomas Fleming." In the Church yard is a low square tower: The Churchyard is enclosed on two sides by the ancient Town Walls of whose ~~antiquity~~ origin even tradition is silent but by a grant of murage to the men of Youghal in the yr. 1357 it may be fairly inferred that they were either then building or were previously built: they were 22 ft high including the parapet which together with the platform is in some parts visible; on the land side it was also defended by a deep fosse & several round towers, of the latter only one or two are now remaining; a square tower called Slats Castle to which they were attached is still standing & part of the wall eastward, but the Gates & the sea wall, with the exception of the Water Gate & a very small portion of that part of the wall, are down. In the North Main St. is a tower, apparently of Elizb. reign, called Tynte's formerly the property of that family, in which the Protestants are said to have been confined in one of Desmond's Rebellion



aid to have been saved from premeditated massacre by an ancestor of the Ronaynes of Youghal, who was a R. Catholic & at the time Mayor of Youghal: On the confines of the Liberties of Youghal stands the noble Castle of Kilnatoora, upon an abrupt rock near the river Toora: it is a noble specimen of the Castles of the reign of Elizabeth in admirable preservation & is now the property of Lord Ponsonby. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the antiquities of Youghal is that which relates to the Domestic Buildings & these, tho' now generally in a dilapidated & neglected condition, are yet numerous: The general aspect is a pointed Gable to the streets, with projecting windows and in some cases pointed stone arched door ways several of them have been partially modernized, others retain their original characters. Of these two are particularly worthy of attention: one, being the residence of P. Coppinger Mayor of Youghal in 1579 who was hanged before his own door by order of Ct. Martial for surrendering the town without striking a blow, after having refused to admit an English Garrison: the other is said to have been the resid.ce of Cromwell during his stay in Youghal in the winter of 1649.

But the most interesting is Myrtle Grove, the seat of Col. Faucit formerly the property & residence of the celebrated but unfortunate Sir Walter Ralegh who succeeded Coppinger in the office of Mayor of Youghal AD 1580. This House, which has had but few masters & still fewer alterations since its illustrious owner's death consists only of two stories, besides attics: having 3 gable ends, with casement windows under each.

20 SE 60

	l.	s.	d.
Cantariatus Dromor. taxatur unacum R. & V. de Magheralin, val. 5*l.* ſterl. & R. & V. de Anaghilt, val. 5*l.* ſterl. In toto.	10	0	0
Cancellariatus Dromor. unacum R. & V. de Clandallane, val. 6*l.* ſterl. R. de Drumgath, val. 40*s.* ſterl. in toto	8	0	0
Theſaurariatus Dromor. conſiſtens de R. & V. de Dromore, val. 10*l.* ſterl. R. & V. de Annaclowan, val. 5*l.* ſterl. & V. de Drumgath, val. 20*s.* ſterl. in toto	16	0	0
Præb. de Drommarraghe conſiſtens de R. & V. de Drommarraghe, val. 5*l.* ſterl. R. & V. de Shankhill, val. 6*l.* ſterl. & R. & V. de Garvagh exceptis decimis novem Villarum ibidem, quæ ſunt menſales Epiſcopatus, val. 3*l.* in toto	14	0	0
V. de Clowniſh	1	10	0
——Dromgnollane	1	10	0
——Donaghmore	1	6	8
——Killbroney	1	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis DUBLINIENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 30mo. Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Archiepiſcopat. Dublin.	534	15	2½
Decanat. St. Patricii, ibid.	145	5	0
Præcentoriatus	51	12	8
Cancellariatus	50	5	0
Theſaurariatus	68	3	4
Archidiaconat. Dub.	42	15	8
Archidiaconat. Glandelach	34	9	0
Præb. de Kilmatalwey	13	6	8
———Swerds	32	14	0
———Yago	10	16	8
———S. Andoeni	7	9	10
———Clonmethan	28	6	8
———Tymothan	10	0	0
———Caſtrocknock	20	6	4
———Malahidert	18	0	0
———Tipper	16	10	0
———Monmahenock	11	15	11
———Howth	24	6	10
———Rathmichael	8	1	1
———Wicklow	10	0	0
———Maynouth	23	2	3
———Taſſagard	10	1	8
———Donlavan	12	6	8
———unius portionis de Tipperkevin	5	6	8
———alterius portionis, &c.	4	6	0
———Stagonyll	1	13	4
———unius portionis de Donomore in Omaile	3	0	0
———alterius portionis, &c.	3	0	0
V. de Swerds	22	6	8
———Cowlock	5	1	8
———S. Katherinæ in vico Thomas-ſtreet, Dublin	18	16	0
R. de Cloghrane	10	0	7
V. de Donabate	7	6	8
———Luſke ex parte Præcen.	14	5	10
———ex parte Theſaur.	14	12	6
R. de Baldongan	3	13	4
V. de Balrothery	11	19	10
V. de Balſcaddan	4	12	4
Cuſtos S. Stephani Dublin	6	13	4
V. de Hollywood	7	4	4
———Balmadan	4	18	0
———Kilſalaghan	5	6	0
———Gareſtown	7	11	2
———Taulagh	8	11	1
R. de Dames	1	0	4
———S. Petri de Monte	1	6	8
V. de Lucan	4	16	8
V. de Caſtroknock	13	6	8
R. de Hollywood	4	14	0
V. de Hollywood	2	13	4
V. de Rathmore	10	12	4
R. de Uſke	0	12	0
——— Delgeny	24	0	0
V. de Newcaſtle	2	0	0
———Bree	1	0	0
R. de Dromokey & Caſtle Adam	2	13	4
V. de Wicklow	3	6	8
R. de Incheboyne	13	6	8
———Silbernan in patria de O'Birnes	2	0	0
———Inſula ibidem	2	0	0
V. de Larabryne	17	6	8
———Straffan	5	0	0
———Kildroght	5	12	8
———Triſtledermot	12	0	0
R. de Nicholſtown	9	13	6
———Norragh	20	0	0
V. de Norragh	13	6	8
R. de Timolinbegge	9	12	0
V. de Kilta	5	0	0
———Killolan	6	0	0
———Fountiſtown	3	10	0
———Calloneſtown	3	0	2
———Teaghdo	15	6	8

All Iriſh,

	l.	s.	d.
Decanatus Eccleſiæ S. Trinitatis Dub. vocat. Chriſt Church taxatus 25° Nov. 14mo. Jacobi I. ultra omnia onera & repriſas	70	0	0

Taxatio cæterorum Beneficiorum facta fuit 21 Junii 13mo. Jacobi I.

	l.	s.	d.
Præcentoriat.	18	0	0
Cancellariat.	22	12	6
Theſaurariatus	24	10	0
Præb. S. Michaelis	7	0	0
———S. Michani	12	11	3
———S. Johannis	11	13	4

All Sterling.

Diœceſis DARENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta tempore Regis Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus de Kildare	69	11	4
Decanatus ibidem	8	10	1
Archidiaconatus ibidem	15	3	2
Præb. de Ballyſonan	20	4	0
———Donada	2	0	0
———Lalyaghmore	0	13	4
———Donmorkill	0	6	0
———Rathangan	40	0	0
Eccleſia Cathed. de Kildare	49	6	8
Cuſtod. S. Magdalanæ, ibid.	1	4	2
V. de Kilcock	4	3	4
———Balrayne	8	4	4
———Carne	3	1	0
———Ratherny	3	8	8
———Kerogh	10	0	10
———Kill	6	13	4
———Ley	4	0	0
———Cloneſhanboe	5	19	8
R. de Donmory	4	17	4
V. de Bondymgiſton	6	1	5
V. de Clane	10	4	0
R. de Pollardſtown	0	16	4
R. de Lyons	6	2	0
V. de Maynan	6	9	0
———Donada	1	3	0
———Donys, *alias* Downinges	9	0	0
———Deficullen	6	17	4
R. de Walterſtown	3	0	0
V. de Lackagh	2	0	0
R. de Kilbrackan	3	6	8
———Ballyſax	5	0	0
———Carnalway	4	14	1
———Calloneſtown	3	0	2
———Tymeghoo	1	6	8
———Naas	10	8	1
———Donnen	4	7	8
———Rathangan	12	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
R. de Knawenſtown	2	16	8
———Kilmage	1	15	0
———Balimaſtolk	2	0	2
———Caſtlecarbery	26	13	4
R. de Thomaſtown	5	12	0
V. de Killoſſy	7	15	4
V. de Ballyſas	7	7	0
Cantuaria B Mariæ in le Naas	6	17	9½
R. de Henrieſtown	6	0	0
V. de Henrieſtown	2	6	8
V. de Cloncurry	4	0	0
R. de Norny	4	0	0
V. de Norny	1	0	0
V. de Oughtrard	6	13	4
R. de Kilclonfert	12	0	0
R. de Hayneſtown	6	0	0
All Iriſh.			
Taxatio aliorum Beneficiorum. 28 Eliz.			
R. de Killadory	18	0	0
V. de Killadory	9	0	0
R. de Croghan	12	0	0
V. de Caſtle-Peter, *alias* Dromcowley	10	0	0
V. de Kilclonfert	7	0	0
R. de Rathdrome, *alias* Ratheromoyne	8	0	0
Taxatio facta 14 Jac. I.			
Præb. de Geſhill	26	13	4
V. de Geſhill ultra omnes alloc. & deductiones	14	3	0
R. de Williamſtown, ultra &c.	21	9	6
R. de Prymult, ultra &c.	44	5	0
—— Caſtle-Peter, ultra &c.	20	16	0
V. de Ballynekill, ultra &c.	16	13	6
—— Ardea, ultra &c.	10	3	0½
—— Oregan, ultra &c.	12	3	0½
All Sterling.			

Diœceſis OSSORIENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 29mo. Hen. VIII. *per* Walterum Cowley & Jacobum Whyte *Commiſſionarios,* viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus	100 Marks		
Decanatus Eccl. S. Kanici de Kilkenny	26	13	4
Præcentoriatus, ibidem	10	0	0
Cancellariatus	11	0	0
Theſaurariatus	11	0	0
Archidiaconatus	26	13	4
Collegium apud Kilkenny	26	13	4
Collegium ſive R. de Gauran	26	0	0
Præbend. de Kilmanaghe	6	13	4
——Moyne	8	0	0
——Aghcowre	8	0	0
——Killawre	8	3	4
——Blackrathe	7	0	0
——Taſtoffen	4	0	0
——Clawnemonery	4	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
R. de Callan	40	0	0
V. de Callan	13	6	8
——Gauran	13	6	8
——Dongarvan	6	0	0
R. de Kildery	7	0	0
R. Sti. Martini	10	0	0
V. de Dunſert	10	0	0
V. de Kiltranyn	10	0	0
R. de Inchywologhan	13	6	8
V. de Tullyghanbroge	6	0	0
——Killmanagh	5	0	0
——Caſtledwogh	10	0	0
R. de Glaiſhcroe	4	0	0
——Rathbeagh	10	0	0
——Cwylcrahin	9	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
V. de Kilmakeare	3	0	0	R. de Aghbillyr	6	13	4
———Comer	10	0	0	V. de Bollaghe	6	0	0
———Dyſert	4	0	0	———Kiltoyckyghan	3	0	0
———Mukully	6	0	0	———Downky	6	0	0
———Mothell	6	0	0	———Elyt	2	0	0
———Caſtletown	6	0	0	R. de Kilmaboy	6	0	0
———Dunmore	7	0	0	V. ibidem	4	0	0
R. de Roſconyll	20	0	0	V. de Porneſtully	2	0	0
V. de Tipperbrogan	2	0	0	V. de Rathkeran	2	6	8
———Killaghy	2	13	4	R. de Ballytarſue	3	0	0
———Killkenny	2	13	4	V. de Polrwayn	6	0	0
R. de Cloghmantagh & Kilruſh	10	0	0	V. de Fydowne	6	6	8
R. de Aghboy *alias* Aghevo	20	0	0	R. de Clonmore	3	10	0
V. ibidem	10	0	0	R. de Beawley	4	0	0
V. de Forailan	6	0	0	V. de Kilpecock & Killaha	6	0	0
R. de Bondell	5	0	0	———Roſbarcon & Shanboghe	3	6	8
———Templenichol	4	0	0	———Kilcollom	6	0	0
———Kildellygly	2	0	0	R. de Liſterling	5	0	0
———Durro vel Durrwa	6	0	0	———Kilmokonoke	2	0	0
———Eyrke	8	0	0	———Kilwayn & Kilbride	1	6	8
———Kilemoy vel Kildermey	2	0	0	V. de Rowre	3	6	8
V. de Gerypond	6	0	0	R. de Kilnedymock	1	0	0
V. de Knocktoffre	8	0	0	R. de Delay	2	0	0

All Iriſh

Diœceſis FERNENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 29mo. Hen. VIII.

Epiſcopatus	108	13	4	V. de Kilrowan	7	6	8
Decanatus	33	6	8	R. de Tamghagher	26	11	4
Præcentoriatus	14	18	8	V. de Kilturke	8	5	4
Cancellariatus	32	11	8	V. de Killmore	8	0	2
Theſaurariatus	32	14	8	R. de Kilgorvan	2	5	0
Archidiaconatus	14	9	0	V. de Kilcowan	4	18	4
Præb. de Fethard	12	5	8	V. de Coulſtuff	2	11	0
———Whitchurch	4	0	0	V. de Malrancan	11	9	3
———Rathaſpoke	20	0	0	R. de Kilkevan	5	17	9
———Kilcowme & Kilroan	28	4	4	V. de Banno	5	8	0
———Coulſtuff	10	5	0	R. de Ambroſtown	3	4	0
———Clone	3	6	8	———Donawne	2	0	0
———Croſpatrick	2	0	0	———Ludegan	6	13	4
———Killawagen & Ballyelenane	10	0	0	———Horeton	2	0	0
———Tamon	28	19	7	———Ballybraſſell	5	0	0
———Kilruſſe	2	0	0	V. de Clonmene	4	0	0
Eccleſia B. Mariæ de Wexford	26	13	4	V. de Hoke	7	0	0
V. ejuſdem	15	3	8	R. de Old Roſſe	12	17	9
V. Eccleſiæ S. Patricii de Wexford	20	0	0	V. ejuſdem	7	0	0
V. de Rathaſpoke	7	6	8	R. de Killalog	3	6	8
V. de Rathmacknee	13	6	8	———Ardcroman	3	3	7
R. ejuſdem	11	13	4	———Carnagh	1	4	0
———Roſſe	12	9	4	———Ballychan	3	0	0
V. ejuſdem	10	0	0	Capella de Tillaraght	1	4	8
Capella Salvatoris de Roſſe	1	0	0	Eccl. de Killeſke	0	12	4
R. de Kilmanan	16	0	0	R. de Raen	1	0	0
V. ejuſdem	8	0	0	V. de Ballybalden	0	18	0
V. de Thacomſhan	7	7	0	R. de Ballyvole	0	8	1½
V. de Maglas	7	9	2	———Kilpatrick	1	16	4
R. de Kilſtowran	26	11	0	V. de Takillen	1	0	0
———Roſlare	39	9	0	R. de Ballyhallenan	1	0	0
V. ejuſdem	16	0	0	———Ardekenrye	1	0	0
Eccl. de Killalan	4	0	0	V. de Inneſcortie	2	11	4
V. de Carne	11	9	0	R. de Kilvannagh	0	10	0
Capella S. Clementis	3	13	4	R. de Kilcormock	2	3	2
R. de le Iſland	10	0	0	Eccl. Leproſorum juxta Wexford	1	0	0

R. de

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
R. de Malrancan	16	0	0	Eccl. de S. Johan. juxta Wexford	16	15	0
V. de Killagge	13	6	6	———S. Roſcarlen	1	6	8
Commendator. de Kilclogan	33	6	8	Capella S. Mich. quæ vocatur libera capella	4	0	0
Eccl. de Doncormock	30	17	8	Commendat. de Ballykyock	3	6	8
———S. Mich. juxta Wexford	2	0	0				

All Iriſh.

Diœceſis LEIGHLINENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio, de antiquo facta & Taxata.

Epiſcopatus	50	0	0	V. de Ballyellan	4	0	0
Decanatus	5	6	8	———Thomolinge	5	6	8
Præcentoriatus	3	0	0	———Kyltenan	0	13	4
Cancellariatus	5	6	8	———Clonagne	0	13	4
Theſaurariatus	2	0	0	———Lurner	4	0	0
Archidiaconatus	6	13	4	———Barraghe	0	13	4
Præb. de Illand	1	6	8	R. de Miſill	2	0	0
———Tullaghmaghma	2	0	0	V. ejuſdem	1	6	8
———Hahold	2	13	4	V. de Ballon	2	0	0
V. de Carlagh	6	13	4	R. de Ballyenecarge	2	13	4
R. de Hurclene	5	6	8	R. de Ballycaroghe	1	0	0
V. de Ramore	1	6	8	V. de Hacha	2	13	4
V. de Tullaghfellym	6	0	0	———Dunlekeney	5	6	8
R. de Temple Peter	2	13	4	———Leguffye	3	6	8
V. de Chaliſton	4	0	0	———Powerſton	2	13	4

All Iriſh.

In Lexia Anglicè *Queen's County.*

V. de Galyn	4	0	0	V. de Noyhwayle	2	0	0
———Cloneheyn	1	6	8	———Themoke	2	0	0
———Clonekeynagh	3	6	8	———Tymghoo	4	13	4
———Ballyroyne	2	13	4	———Ballyaquilian	1	6	8
———Diſertdenys	4	3	4	———Rathaſpucke	0	10	0
———Killcolmabane	2	0	0	R. de Killabane	4	0	0
———Borres	2	0	0	V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
———Straboo	2	13	4	R. de Killoſſen	2	13	4
(———Skenkyll	3	6	8)	V. ejuſdem	1	6	8
———Kiltale	2	0	0	R. de Slete	0	13	4
———Moyhanna	2	13	4	V. de Cloydagh	0	13	4

All Iriſh

Taxatio parcellæ Diæc. præd. jacentis in præd. Comitatu, facta 28mo. Eliz.

R. de Dyſarte Eynnys	20	0	0	R. de Fonſton, *alias* Ballintobber	10	2	0
———Burreſſe	20	0	0	———Moyanra	6	0	0
———Kiltelye	15	0	0	———Noghwall	20	0	0
———Clonenaghe	25	0	0	———Clonkyne	20	0	0
———Straboe prope Shyan	18	10	0	V. ejuſdem	10	0	0
———Ballyrone	10	2	0	Fræb. de Teckaline	3	0	0
———Kilcolmanbane	10	0	0	V. de Ballintobber	5	1	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis CASSELENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Walterum Cowley & Jacobum Whyte *Commiſſionarios,* 29*mo.* Hen. VIII.

Archiepiſcopatus	66	13	4	Cancellariatus	6	13	4
Decanatus	12	0	0	Theſaurariatus	10	0	0
Præcentoriatus	6	13	4	Archidiaconatus	12	0	0

Præb

Arithmetical Recreations.

1 What is $\frac{1}{2}$ the quarter of ?

2 If the third of 6 be three, what must the fourth of twenty be ?

3 If the half of 5 be 7 what part of 9 will be 11 ?

4 Place four 9s so that their sum shall be 100 ?

5 Place four 5s so that there sum shall be $6\frac{1}{2}$?

6. What part of three pence is a third part of two pence.

7. What difference is there in a commercial concern between doubling the expence & halfing the profit ?

8 Write down in numbers a million and a half, and eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven ?

9 Subtract 9 months, 9 weeks, 9 hours from a twelvemonth –

10. What is the difference between twice thirty six & twice six & thirty ?

26 SE60

11. John was born when Thomas was eighteen years of age how old will Thomas be when John is 72 ?

12. If 12 apples be worth as much as 21 pears and 3 pairs cost 1d what is the price of 100 apples ?

13. Place the nine digits in two different ways, so that in one case their sum may be 17 & in the other 31. ?

14. Fifteen years ago I was 3 times as old as my eldest son, but am now twice as old; what then are our present ages ?

15. It is required to find such a number that nine shall be two thirds of it ?

16. It is required to find four such weights that will weigh anything from 1 lb to 40 lb ?

17 Place the nine digits so that the sum of the odd digits shall be equal to the sum of the even ones ?

18. A snail in going round a May pole 20 ft high ascended 8 ft every day & came down again 4 ft every night how long would he be in getting to the top of the pole ?

19. A Cheshire cheese, being put into one of the scales of a false balance was found to weigh 16 lbs and when put into the other only 9 lbs; what then was its true weight ?

20. A company at a tavern spent $\overset{£\ \ s}{7 : 4}$. and each of the paid as many shillings as there were persons in Company: how many persons were there?

21. A hundred hurdles may be so placed as to enclose 200 sheep & with two hurdles more, the fold may be made to hold 400: how is this to be done?

22 How must a board that is 16 inches long & 12 inches broad, be cut into two such parts, that when joined together they shall form a square?

23 A market woman being asked how many eggs she had in her basket; said if I had as many more half as many more and thirteen eggs and a half, I should have 132: how many had she?

24. A person left £100 to be distributed among three persons, desiring that the eldest may have, the next a third and the youngest a fourth: how is this to be justly divided between them?

25. A person having an 8 gallon bottle of choice wine wishes to part equally between two friends: but has nothing but a 5 gallon bottle and a three gallon bottle to measure it with, now with these 3 bottles only: how can this be do

26. Seven out of 21 bottles being full of wine, 7 half full and 7 empty, it is required to distribute them among 3 persons so that each ~~quan~~person shall have the same quantity of wine & the same number of bottles

27. Supposing there are more persons in the world than any one has hairs on his head, then it follows as a necessary consequence that some two persons at least must have exactly the same number of hairs, to a hair. Query the Proof.

28 A B C have a loaf of sugar weighing 48^{lb} which they wish to part equally between them, but having only a 4^{lb} weight and a 7^{lb}, it is required how this can be done?

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Præb. de Mollaghynnon	10	0	0	V. de Killnerath	1	0	0
———Killbreagh	3	6	8	———Killmolan	1	0	0
———Killardry	6	0	0	———Killcount	1	0	0
———Finnor vel Fynns	8	0	0	———Callathamery	3	0	0
———Croghan	3	0	0	———Doubfeith	0	13	4
Eccl. de Knockgraffon	10	0	0	———Inchyamly	1	0	0
V. de Clogher	2	13	4	———Fethmoine	2	0	0
——— Ballyſhiggan	2	13	4	———Barnenely	1	6	8
——— Ballydon	0	10	0	———Drom	2	0	0
——— Tullaghmean	1	0	0	———Loghmoid	3	6	8
Eccl. de Kilconnyll	2	13	4	———Mannabrath	0	13	4
V. de Nayreth	0	13	4	———Adnythe	0	13	4
———Villacalfe	0	13	4	———Corketenneth	3	6	8
———Collman	0	13	4	———Killeclewe	2	0	0
———Fiddert	6	0	0	———Clomoie	0	13	4
———Rathgwole	5	0	0	———Ballinſin vel Balluſin	0	13	4
———Cowlagh	2	13	4	———Matheme vel Matheyne	3	6	8
———Pepperton	2	13	4	———Rathellea	0	10	0
———Mogawry	1	6	8	———Syan	0	10	0
———Moyeſhell	1	6	8	———Bolye	2	0	0
———Killmannon	2	13	4	———Kilbeacan	0	10	0
———Dyſertkerane	0	10	0	———Killneſear	0	10	0
———Clonyn	2	13	4	———Garry	4	0	0
———Cronnſton	1	6	8	———Killdanale	3	6	8
———Demelloge	1	6	8	———Ballynowre	1	6	8
———Killoſcull	1	0	0	———Skornan	1	0	0

All Iriſh.

Diœceſis IMELACENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Arth. Hyde & Fulc. Mounſloe *virtute Commiſſionis datæ* 1 Jun. 26*mo*. Eliz.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus	26	13	4	Eccl. de Liſcormonick Rect. integra	3	1	0
Decanatus	2	13	4	V. de Kiltelly	1	1	0
Præcentoriatus	2	13	4	R. de Naharlowe	10	0	0
Archidiaconatus	5	1	0	V. ejuſdem	5	1	0
Præb. de Yſirlorayſe	5	1	0	V. de Tipperary	1	1	0
V. ejuſdem	1	1	0	———Toghcluggin	1	1	0
V. de Carriginliſhe	8	0	9	———Ulence	2	1	0
———Caherelly	5	1	0	———Solkhoyde	5	1	0
———Luddenbegge	3	1	0	Capella de Lyſinvilly	2	1	0
———Wylleſtown	1	6	8	V. de Corrigin	1	1	0
———Any	6	1	6	Eccl. de Brywyſe Rect. integra	6	1	0
———Killfillan	3	1	3	V. de Shronell	1	1	0
———Cahircorny	3	1	0	Eccl. de Clonpett	1	11	0
———Moretown	3	1	0	V. de Newcaſtle	1	1	0
———Ballynarde, *alias* Cahirfoſſorge	3	1	0	R. de Malte	1	1	0
———Greane	5	1	0	V. de Emley	5	1	0
———Cluenbonnge	2	1	0				

All Sterling.

Diœceſis LIMERICENSIS.

Taxatio & Extenta facta fuit per Franciſcum *Epiſc.* Limeric. *& alios Commiſſionarios* 2 Oct. 5*mo*. Car. I.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus	ſterl. 40	0	0	Præb. de Tullaghbrake	3	0	0
Decanatus	13	6	8	———Effyn	3	0	0
Præcentoriatus	8	0	0	———Croyer	3	0	0
Cancellariatus	12	0	0	———Kyllydy	2	0	0
Theſaurariatus	13	6	8	———S. Monchiny	2	13	4
Archidiaconatus	16	0	0	———Ardokanny	2	0	0

		l.	s.	d.
Præb. de Ballycayen	ſterl.	2	1	0
——Donaghmore		2	0	0
——Dyſerthe		0	13	4
——Kilbecan		0	13	4
V. de Browry		0	13	4
——Mongarte		1	0	0
——Kilmoclona		0	10	0
——Kyllyfyne		0	13	4
——Sangole		0	13	4
——Clonefarre		0	10	0
——Kilſtannel		0	13	4
——Cloneache		0	13	4
——Emlaghdrenye		6	3	4
——Kylldyma		0	16	8
——S. Monchyny		1	6	8
Eccl. de Kyllfelly		1	6	8
——Derrygillion		0	13	4
——Kilbride major		0	13	4
——Kilbride minor		0	13	4
——Drommen		2	0	0
——Athenese		0	13	4
——Kyllian		0	10	0
——Athletriche		2	0	0
——Rathkahell		2	0	0
——Killelaghe		0	13	4
——Killaghillian		0	13	4
——Novo Caſtro		1	0	0
——Gary		2	0	0
——Molconriaghe		2	0	0
——Guneſkitimi		3	0	0
——Dowdonell		0	10	0
——Liſmacdiry		1	0	0
——Kyllcormayne		2	0	0
——Cormothe		3	0	0
All Iriſh, excepto Epiſcopatu & Præb. de Ballycayen				
V. de Kilkydy		2	1	0
——Kilmure		2	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
V. de Feodamore	5	0	1
——Knockomohide	2	1	0
Collegium de Killmallock	13	1	0
——Limeric	21	3	4
R. integra de Owrgare	6	3	4
R. Sti. Lawrentii	0	6	8
V. de Donaghmore	0	6	8
——S. Michaelis	0	5	0
——Crecoragh	2	0	0
——Dermacowe	2	0	0
——Ballytankard	1	10	0
——Glanogra	1	0	0
——Droghetarſney	0	5	0
——Dunaman	0	10	0
——Ardcanny	2	0	0
——Clonecreaghe	0	5	0
——Clonelty	1	10	0
——Killady	2	0	0
——Killfargus	0	10	0
——Kilfeltinan	0	5	0
——Kilmahaloge	0	5	0
——Ardpatrick	0	5	0
——Adare	5	5	0
——Effin	1	2	6
Eccl. de Clonecoure	0	10	0
R. de Capellruſſell	0	7	6
R. & V. de Mahowna	0	10	0
R. de Rathronan	0	10	0
V. de Aſkeaton	0	10	0
——Dromdeely	0	7	6
——Donmoylan	0	10	0
——Kilbroderan	0	10	0
——Kilcolman	0	7	6
——Caſtlerobertgore	0	10	0
——Loghill	0	10	0
——Kilmoylan	0	7	6

All Sterling.

Diœceſis ARDFERTENSIS.

Taxatio facta incerto tempore.

Epiſcopatus	12	13	4
Decanatus	3	0	0
Archidiaconatus	3	0	0
Cantarariatus	2	0	0
Cancellariatus	2	0	0
Theſaurariatus	2	0	0
Archidiaconatus de Athedo	1	10	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis WATERFORDENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Walterum Cowley *&* Jacobum Whyte *Commiſſionarios,* 29*mo*. Hen. VIII.

Epiſcopatus	72	8	1
Decanatus	20	0	0
Præcentoriatus	9	0	0
Cancellariatus	10	0	0
Theſaurariatus	10	0	0
Archidiaconatus	6	0	0
Præb. de Killronan	0	10	0
——Corbally	0	18	0
——Roſſduff	0	13	4
——Ballynekill	0	6	8
Præb. de S. Patricii de Waterford	8	0	0
Præb. de Ballygunner	0	13	4
Cap. Decani infra Eccl. S. Trinit. de Waterford	14	0	0
Cap. S. Jacobi in dicta Ecclesia	14	0	0
Pertilar. de Monnemontre	1	7	4
——Foylinge	0	18	0
R. de Ballmakill	2	4	8
V. de Killmedan	5	0	0
——Kiliſh & Rathmoland	4	0	0

R. de

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
(R. de Dongarvan	60	0	0	V. de Novo Caſtro	3	14	0
V. ejuſdem	30	0	0	———Clonegan	3	0	0
V. de Dyſert	3	0	0	———Gillcaghe	3	0	0
———Killmolleran	3	0	0	———Finwaghe	2	9	8
———Inſula Brike	2	6	0	———Roſſemyr	8	9	9½
———Bellatrynn	3	10	0	———Fywys	3	0	6½
———Killbarmedin	7	6	8	———Killroſſante	9	1	8
———Dunhill	7	6	8	———Stradbally	12	2	9

All Iriſh

Ex veteri taxatione in Bibliotheca Col. S. Trin. Dub.

(V. de Kilmolayte	9	16	3	Seſkyunan	4	10	0
Cap. de Kilruſhe	4	4	6	Motalpe	4	11	9
Præb. de Modilrige	3	13	6	Killaryde	2	14	6)
———Gloge	2	16	0	V. de Mothill	1	13	4
———Killgobbenet	4	10	0				

Diœceſis LISMORENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit per Arth. Hyde *&* Fulc. Mounſloe *virtute Commiſſionis datæ* 33*mo*. Eliz.

Epiſcopat. unit. cum Waterford 1382				V. de Novo Caſtro	3	0	0
Decanatus Liſmor.	13	0	0	———Roſshuſht	5	10	0
Præcentoriatus	10	0	0	———Killroſſancta taxed by order of the Court of Exchequer in Hillary term 1668	6	16	3
Cancellariatus	10	0	0				
Theſaurariatus	6	0	0	———Strabally	10	0	0
Archidiaconatus	6	0	0	———Ardmore	6	0	0
Quinquæ Vicariæ Chorales	20	0	0	———Donaghmore	3	0	0
Præb de Tullagharton	5	0	0	———Kilſhronagh	5	2	0
———Donaghmore	5	0	0	———Rathronan	10	0	0
———Kilbarmedyn	6	0	0	———Clonmell	6	0	0
———Dyſert & Kiltygan	3	0	0	———Kilallane	8	0	0
———Kilroſſancta	4	0	0	———Kilcaſſe	6	0	0
———Modelegy	1	0	0	———Morliere	6	0	0
Præb. de Kilgoboned	1	10	0	———Tuburaghny	6	0	0
———Claſſmore	10	0	0	———Carrige	5	2	0
———Mora	6	0	0	———Kilmurry	10	0	0
———Ogheteragh	5	2	0	———Kilfielhan	10	0	0
———Moriſtown, *alias* Ballymonekerick	6	0	0	———Shanrahen	3	0	0
V. de Remogonaghe	3	0	0	———Tibard	5	3	0
———Alba Capella	10	0	0	———Newdans	5	2	0
———Aglis	6	0	0	———Deregrath	6	0	0
———Killthella	10	0	0	———Ardfynane	3	0	0
———Athmeane	6	0	0	———Tullagharton	5	2	0
———Clonethe	6	0	0	———Carrickmagriffen	5	2	0
———Moycollupe	3	0	0	———Creſſe parva	1	0	0
———Dyſert & Kilmulvemen	5	0	0	———Dongarvan taxed by order of the Court of Exchequer in Hillary term 1668	22	10	0
———Clonegan	2	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœceſis CORCAGENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta 31 *&* 33*mo*. Eliz.

Epiſcopatus per Certificationem Auditoris Generalis	(40	0	0)	Theſaurariatus	1	0	0
				Archidiaconatus	7	1	8
Decanatus	30	0	0	Præb. de Liſley Clerrigge	3	0	0
Præcentoriatus	8	0	0	———Killonillie, *alias* Killemully	4	0	0
Cancellariatus	2	0	0	———Killbritten	1	13	4

Præb. de

	l.	s.	d.
Præb. de Diſertmore	3	0	0
————Iniſkyine	2	5	0
————Kyllneglorie	2	5	0
————Kilaſhbeggimullan	6	0	0
Quatuor Vicarii Choral. de Corke	16	0	0
R. de Rynonrane	4	0	0
———Leighmony	4	0	0
———Rynrone	6	0	0
V. ejuſdem	3	0	0
R. de Killgobban	3	16	0
———Templetryney	4	0	0
———Rathclaryne	3	16	8
———Iniſhonan	5	6	8
V. ejuſdem	2	10	0
R. de Knockevilley	4	0	0
V. ejuſdem	2	10	0
V. de Kinſaile	3	0	0
———Kinneagh	1	10	0
———Fanlobliſhe	1	10	0
R. de Shandon	3	0	0
V. ejuſdem	3	10	0
V. de Athenowne	1	10	0
R. de Inſula parva	3	0	0
V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
V. de Ballybodan	2	0	0
———Canboye	0	10	0
———Rincurran	4	0	0
Eccl. de Rathwony	1	10	0
———Morieghmolan	2	0	0
R. de S. Trin. Civitatis Corke	1	16	8
V. ejuſdem	1	0	0
Eccl. S. Michaelis	1	0	0
——— Kilſhenan & Cap. ejuſdem	3	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
V. de Killmowe	5	10	0
———Carmagihy			
V. de Killmocommoge	2	0	0
Eccl. de Killcoan	1	0	0
Eccl. integra de Ragherlaghen	2	0	0
——— ————Templeuſk	3	0	0
——— ————Texaſſe	3	0	0
——— ————Downederowe	3	0	0
V. de Clarine	4	0	0
———Leighmony	2	0	0
———Daughey	1	0	0
———Diſert Selligye	2	0	0
R. de Drinagh	2	0	0
V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
V. de Skull	6	6	8
———Killcrogan	2	10	0
———Durrus	1	6	8
R. de Clathoranthe	2	0	0
V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
V. de Liſle Clery	2	0	0
———Roſſebegg	0	6	8
———Bullaford	5	5	0
———Powlepluck	1	10	0
———Clownerdy	0	10	0
———Killbrogan	1	10	0
———Browne	1	10	0
———Killbonane	1	0	0
———Movid	1	10	0
Una Rect. in M'Cloniſhe	1	0	0
V. ejuſdem	2	0	0
V. de Inſhykilagh	3	0	0
———Killmichell	2	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis ROSSENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 31 & 33*mo*. Eliz.

	l.	s.	d.
Epiſcopatus per Certificationem Auditoris Generalis	(10	0	0)
Decanatus	3	2	0
Præcentoriatus	2	0	0
Cancellariatus	2	0	0
Theſaurariatus	0	6	8
Archidiaconatus	3	10	0
Præb. de Inſula	1	13	4
————Dromdaleige	1	0	0
————Tymolegge	4	0	0
V. de Leſleye	6	0	0
———Rathe	6	13	4
———Killconenaghe	5	3	4
———Cruarye *alias* Temple O Malis	2	0	0
———Kilkeran	2	0	0
———Inſula	1	13	4
———Tullaghe	2	0	0
R. de Kilmolada	3	0	0
Eccl. de Coroſſenhare, *alias* Ballymony	2	0	0
Eccl. de Kylmyne	1	5	0
R. de Tullaghe	2	0	0
—— ——Temple O Malis	2	0	0
Eccl. de Kylmegroſſe	1	6	8
V. de Tymlaghy	4	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
R. de Donaghmore	1	0	0
V. ibid.	1	0	0
V. de Templekynlane	3	0	0
———Dyſert	2	0	0
———Kylegarve	3	0	0
———Arde	2	0	0
———Caſtrovenu	1	10	0
———Kilfarna	3	0	0
Una Rect. in Myſus	3	0	0
V. ibid	6	6	8
R. de Craghghe	2	10	0
V. de Craghghe	2	10	0
V. de Tullighe	2	0	0
Una Rec. de Kilcowe	0	10	0
V. ibid	1	0	0
V. de Aghadawne	6	0	0
V. de Cleere	3	0	0
R. de Kylcanyne	4	2	0
V. ibid	4	0	0
R. de Kilkateren	0	6	8
V. ibid.	0	6	8
V. de Kiltaſky	1	0	0
R. de Clanbarigkane	6	0	0
V. ibid.	6	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis CLONENSIS

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 31 & 33*mo*. Eliz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Epiſcopatus	10	10	0
Guardianatus Villæ & Collegii de Youghall	100 Marks.		
Archidiaconatus Clon.	1	5	0
Decanatus	3	0	0
Præcentoriatus	3	0	0
Cancellariatus	0	6	8
Theſaurariatus	3	0	0
Præb. de Glanmore	6	0	0
———Ballyhowlye	3	6	8
———Donaghmore	2	0	0
———Cowill	1	0	0
———Coulleny	2	10	0
———Subulter	0	10	0
———Lackyn	0	10	0
———Browſen	8	0	0
———Inyſkarry	2	10	0
———Kylmodonnogh	4	0	0
Quatuor Vicarii Chorales	13	13	4
R. & V. de Brygowne	12	0	0
V. de Clonmell	1	0	0
———Capella Roberti	1	0	0
———Ballycloghye, *alias* Lavan	0	10	0
———Kilbryne	1	0	0
———Ballymarter	1	5	0
———Cahirulcan	0	6	8
———Bellaghathye	0	13	4
———Carrigtowell	2	0	0
———Templebodan, *alias* Dronmoyre	2	0	0
———Kilcouſſey	0	10	0
Eccl. de Garrybove	4	0	0
———Beghaware	2	0	0
V. de Kilmaghan	5	10	0
V. de Bellygory	1	10	0
R. de Menſhye	3	0	0
V. ibid.	1	10	0
V. de Aghadda	1	10	0
———Corckebegge	2	0	0
———Roſtillane	1	10	0
V. Capellæ de Rathe	1	0	0
Eccl. de Caſtro Chory	2	0	0
Cap. de Iniſhinebacky	1	0	0
V. de Kilbrydane	1	10	0
R. de Siteſkan	1	6	8
V. ibid	0	13	4
R. de Aghraren	3	0	0
V. ibid.	1	10	0
Eccl. de Bellaghe	3	0	0
———Dongory	1	0	0
R. de Iniſhcullen	1	0	0
Eccl. de Clonrore	5	5	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
V. de Rathgogane	3	0	0
———Ballaghany	1	10	0
———Eriſkethe	0	13	4
R. de Sandrome	7	6	8
V. ibid.	3	13	4
V. de Kilbolane	2	10	0
V. de Tyrileſhe	2	0	0
R. de Ballyvorane	1	0	0
V. ibid.	0	10	0
Eccl. de Kilmaclemyne	0	13	4
V. de Dromodony	2	10	0
———Caſtlemayne	2	0	0
———Liſkarrol	5	10	0
———Browſen	4	0	0
———Bregoghe	2	0	0
R. de Kilkorkyrane	1	0	0
V. ibid	0	10	0
R. de Leter	3	6	8
V. ibid.	3	6	8
R. de Dryſhane	5	6	8
V. ibid.	5	6	8
V. de Clonefartie	5	10	0
———Roſkryne	1	10	0
———Kilſhane	1	10	0
———Grekenaugh	1	13	4
———Garotten	1	0	0
———Downaghgihie	0	6	8
———Clanherkyn	0	6	8
———Mathoha	2	0	0
———Aghahbolighe	3	0	0
R. de Aghmaghe	6	0	0
V. ibid.	6	0	0
V. de Clondrethe	1	10	0
———Ballyvornie	2	0	0
———Kilcolman	2	0	0
———Kilmodonoghe	3	0	0
R. de Killgullane	6	0	0
V. ibid.	6	0	0
V. de Marſhallſtown	6	0	0
———Clondullane	6	0	0
———Carrighonane	5	10	0
———Caſtle Lyons	5	12	0
———Wallſtown	6	0	0
———Caſtletown	6	0	0
———Nohanne	6	10	0
———Carrigleamlery	2	10	0
R. de Rothcormock	5	10	0
V. ibid.	5	10	0
V. de Knockmoryne	1	10	0
R. de Mogyley	2	0	0
V. ibid.	2	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis LAONENSIS.

Hæc Extenta & Taxatio partim facta fuit 5*mo*. Car. I. *per* Rowland Delahoide *& alios Commiſſionarios.*

Epiſcopatus	20	0	0
Decanatus	5	6	8
Præcentoriatus	1	6	8
Cancellariatus	6	0	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Theſaurariatus	2	0	0	V. de Killeneawgh	1	0	0
Archidiaconatus	3	6	8	———Mowſey	1	0	0
(Præb. de Clonydagad. Vaſta	0	10	0	———Kneagh	1	0	0
———Tomgreny	5	0	0	———Killbarrayne	3	0	0
———Rathblanage	1	6	8	———Ardcromy	1	13	4
———Eniſcathie	4	0	0	———Ballyngarry	0	13	4
———Logheayne	3	0	0	———Uſkean	1	0	0
———& R. de Dyſert	2	0	0	———Burreſakeyn	1	0	0
———Tullo	3	0	0	———Fynough	0	10	0
———Clondagad	0	10	0	———Moydriny	3	0	0
Rec. de Ogaſhine	3	0	0	———Oghill	0	10	0
———Traderry	6	0	0	———Burgeſſebogga	0	6	0
———Kilmaferboy	3	0	0	———Roſcrey	2	0	0
———Dromclyffe, *alias* Ogormocke	5	0	0	———Burrehin	0	6	8
———Killinboy	1	6	8	———Dowcorrchin	0	5	0
———Rath	1	6	8	R. & V. de Finglaſſye	0	10	0
———Kilkedy	1	0	0	V. de Templenohorry	0	13	4
———Obloyde	5	0	0	R. & V. de Kilcomyn	0	10	0
———Roſcrey	7	0	0	V. de Soyanrone	0	13	0
———Birra	6	0	0	R. & V. de Killmurrey	2	0	0
———Moydriney	5	0	0	V. de Etagh	0	13	4
———Moyſſe	6	13	4	V. de Birra	3	0	0
Vic. de Clonruſhe	0	6	8	R. & V. de Kilterlana	1	0	0
———Iriſhecaltragh	0	6	8	R. & V. de Kinity	2	0	0
———Caſtleconnell	2	0	0	V. de Roſmacrowe	0	10	0
———Quyn	0	10	0	R. de Kilclonfert Mulwore	0	13	4
———Clonee	0	13	4	———Fynagh	3	0	0
———Duree	0	6	8	———Durragh	3	0	0
———Killmurrey, *alias* Duffkeyne	0	6	8	V. de Aglynecloghrane	1	0	0
———Thomfynlagha	0	10	0	V. de Ballyloghacugn	1	0	0
———Killmalyra	0	5	0	R. de Bannaghcayne	3	0	0
———Kylcomery	0	13	4	V. de Killanſowlagh	0	10	0
———Clonloghan	0	5	0	———Cloneleagh	1	0	0
———Bonratty	1	8	4	———Kilfinaghta	1	0	0
———Clonedagard	0	10	0	———Kilteeleigh	1	0	0
———Kilfedan	0	6	8	———Killokennedice	1	0	0
———Killaſin	0	6	8	———Killnoe	2	0	0
———Kilmurrey	0	10	0	———Killuran	0	15	0
———Killamory	0	6	8	———Ogonoka	2	0	0
———Killfieragh	1	0	0	———Moyno	0	15	0
———Moartagh	0	10	0	———Kiltinanleigh	1	0	0
———Killbanyhoyne	0	13	4	———Kilbraghtas	1	0	0
———Killardagh	0	10	0	———Tullo	3	0	0
———Killyferby	0	13	4	———Templemalie	0	15	0
———Killmakadowen	0	10	0	———Inſicronane	3	0	0
———Dromcliff, *alias* Ocormock	0	13	4	———Diſerte	4	0	0
R. & V. de Killanora	2	0	0	———Finagh	0	5	0
V. de Rathblanage	0	6	8	———Kilchriſt	1	0	0
———Killeneboy	0	5	0	———Killidiſarte	2	0	0
———Killidye	0	6	8	———Killmihill	1	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis TUAMENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28*mo*. Eliz.

Archiepiſcopatus	50	0	0	Præb. de Kylveylan	2	0	0
Decanatus	6	0	0	———Kylvyen	2	13	4
Archidiaconatus taxat. &c. 1629	2	0	0	———Balla	1	0	0
Præpoſitura Tuam.	2	0	0	Quinpue Stipendiarii infra Eccleſiam Tuam.	3	6	8
Præb. de Leckaghe	6	0	0	R. de Athenrye	12	0	0
———Kilmeamnore	0	13	4	V. ejuſdem	5	2	0
———Keallebegge	0	13	4	R. de Dunmore	8	0	0
———Taxſaxon, *alias* Templegaile	1	0	0	V. ejuſdem	4	0	0

V. de

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
V. de Myllaghe	2	13	4
———Killoſcoba	1	0	0
———Ballakillye	1	0	0
———Killareyran	2	0	0
———Kilveylan	1	6	8
———Leckaghe	1	6	8
———Kilmacrean	1	0	0
———Belleclare	0	10	0
———Killourre	0	5	0
Decanatus de Annacoyne, *alias* Enaghdune	1	15	0
Quatuor Stipendiarii, ibid.	2	13	4
V. de Ballyntogher	1	0	0
R. de Kiltullagh	1	10	0
V. ejuſdem	0	15	0
V. de Kilbrenam	0	5	0
———Kilveyen	0	13	4
———Croſboyan	0	10	0
———Taghekynney	0	6	8
R. de Mayo	2	0	0
V. ejuſdem	1	0	0
V. de Killmeanmore	1	0	0
———Killmeanbegge	0	13	4
———Klicoman	0	10	0
———Conga	0	5	0
———Ballenecalla	0	5	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
R. de Ballenrobe	2	0	0
V. ejuſdem	1	0	0
V. de Enyſhboffen	0	10	0
———Knockvale	0	6	8
———Kylmayne	0	10	0
R. de Aghgoyr ex parte Archidiaconi Tuam.	2	0	0
V. de Aghgoyr	0	10	0
V. de Barryſhowle	2	0	0
R. de Clancuan	2	0	0
V. ejuſdem	1	0	0
V. de Coran	0	10	0
———Belagheyne	0	10	0
———Borrowſkera	0	10	0
R. de Monula	4	0	0
———Ballenegarry	1	6	8
———Killareyran	6	0	0
———Corkemore	2	0	0
———Ballencalla	1	0	0
V. de Killkeryn	1	0	0
R. de Cryfortyre	1	6	8
V. de Roſſe	0	6	8
———Ballendowne	0	6	8
———Imaghyn	0	6	8
———Morriſhe	0	6	8
(R. de Owle	1	0	0

All Sterling.

Diœceſis ELPHINENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28*mo*. Eliz. & 5*mo*. Car. I.

Epiſcopatus	103	18	0
Decanatus	13	6	8
Archidiaconatus	2	13	0
Præpoſitura. Elphin.	1	10	0
Præb. de Tyrebtewer	1	10	0
———Corcaghlin	2	13	4
———Artaghe	2	0	0
———DuncIyffe	4	0	0
(———Killmacallan	0	6	8)
———Clonnconnogher	3	0	0
———Ballyntubber	0	13	4
———Varan	2	0	0
———Kilbegnet	2	0	0
———Killuckyn	1	10	0
———Kilcowle	1	0	0
———Tinnenberry	4	0	0
V. de Cama	5	0	0
———Rahaſker	5	1	0
———Killoſalan	2	13	4
———Killean	3	0	0
———Killrowlin	0	13	4
———Taghboye	0	13	4
———Teſtraragh	2	0	0
———Dyſerte	0	15	0
———Kylcamroan	0	5	0
———Kiltuan	0	10	0
———Killanvoye	5	6	8
R. de Raharrowe	6	0	0
V. de Killmean	5	6	8
———Porterryne	0	5	0
———Athelegge	5	6	8
———Aſhelome	0	2	0

V. de Ryſertenowe	0	13	4
———Ardecarne	1	10	0
———Tonnia	1	0	0
———Killyngyn	0	13	4
———Killumadan	0	5	0
———Killcowley	0	10	0
R. de Ardkerne	4	0	0
V. de Artaghe	1	0	0
———Fuard	1	0	0
———Templenylan	5	2	0
———Oaran	1	0	0
———Clongormagan	1	0	0
———Donaman	1	0	0
———Kilbegnet	1	0	0
———Ballenakallye	1	0	0
———Kilcroan	1	0	0
———Drometample	0	15	0
———Termonkeyle	0	15	0
———Kilkevyn	0	15	0
———B. Maria in Elphin	0	10	0
———Kilbryde	1	0	0
———Ballyntobber	0	6	8
———Killurrye	0	1	3
———Baaſlicke	1	0	0
———Killeſter	0	1	0
———Killcargye	0	5	0
———Kilcowle	0	5	0
———Killuckan	0	10	0
———Ogella	0	3	4
———Shenthill	0	5	0
———Kilmacudſey	0	5	0
———Leſbride	0	6	8

V. de

[illegible]	0	10	0	V. de Kiltavyn	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	3	4	——Kylgeſyn	1	0	0
[illegible]	0	10	0	——Banlyn	0	6	8
[illegible]	0	5	0	——Liſnenuſſe	0	5	0
[illegible]	0	4	0	——Kilkenniran	0	3	0
——Termonbaltye	1	3	4	——Corraghien	0	5	0

All Sterling.

Pars Diœceſis prædictæ in Comitatu Slygoe.

V. de Aunaghe	0	1	8	V. ejuſdem	1	0	0
——Tawnaghe	0	1	4	V. de Killmacallan	0	3	4
——Kilmacallan	0	3	4	——Kilmacowen	0	1	8
——Killadrana	0	1	0	——Kilaſpickbrowne	0	13	4
——[illegible]	0	1	8	R. de Slygoe inter duos pontes	0	6	8
——Drumcoghe	0	1	0	V. ejuſdem	0	3	4
——Drumcollan	0	1	4	V. de Kilvaghe	0	1	0
——Cowlaha	0	0	8	——Creeve	1	10	0
——Kilraſſe	0	1	8	——Kilnemanagh	2	0	0
Præb. de Duncleiſe	2	0	0				

All Sterling.

Diœceſis CLONFERTENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28*mo*. Eliz. & 3*mo*. Car. I.

Epiſcopatus	24	0	0	V. de Killyncoſte	1	6	8
Decanatus	12	0	0	——Killovan	1	6	8
Archidiaconatus	4	13	8	——Clankenkeryll	2	0	0
——Sacriſta Clonfert.	2	0	0	——Tenaghe	3	6	8
——Monaſterii O'Gormagan				——Duneyre	1	17	8
——de Clontuſkerte				——Ballenkille	2	6	8
Sacriſta de Monaſter, de Aghrym	2	0	0	R. de Duneyre	6	13	4
Præb. de Kilconnell	3	0	0	V. de Kilteſgill	1	0	0
——Droght	1	5	0	——Leytrim	0	13	4
——Kilcuan	1	0	0	——Kilcoule	0	6	8
——Kilteſgill	1	0	0	——Killrycall	0	13	4
——duæ Præb. de Fennor	1	10	0	R. de Loghereagh	18	0	0
——Ballytowlter	0	15	0	V. ejuſdem	3	0	0
——Killaſpickmoylan	0	6	8	V. de Killendynaa	2	0	0
——Annagcalla	1	0	0	——Kiltormer	0	6	8
V. de Droghte, Downenoght & Fahye	2	0	0	——Kilcowan	2	0	0
——Milethe	0	5	0	——Legeirke	1	0	0
——Kilmaccona	1	10	0	——Killuan	1	10	0
——Kilcnan	1	10	0	——Killeymore	1	0	0
——Tyrneſgayre	0	6	8	R. de Aghryme	3	6	8
——Lackmolaſſe	2	0	0	——Kilclune	2	13	4
——Killeymor	1	6	8	V. de Kilcarban	0	5	0
——Kilgarrell	1	10	0	R. integra de Killmonology	2	0	0
——Graaghe	1	10	0	V. de Drunkiſſe, *alias* Drunkight	0	5	0
——Kilclune	1	10	0	——Killtullagh	1	0	0
——Kilconnell	2	0	0	——Killgerrill, *alias* Kilkerinn	0	13	4
——Foynaghe	1	10	0	——Killoran	1	0	0
——Ballymawerde	1	6	8	——Teigevickennell	2	0	0

All Sterling.

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Diœceſis DUANENSIS.

Extenta & Taxatio facta fuit 28*mo*. Eliz.

Epiſcopatus	13	6	8	Cantarariatus	1	6	8
Decanatus	2	0	6	Theſaurariatus	1	6	8
Archidiaconatus	4	0	0	Præb. de Dyſertkelly	1	0	0
Præpoſitura Duac.	2	0	0	——Kilcornan	0	12	0